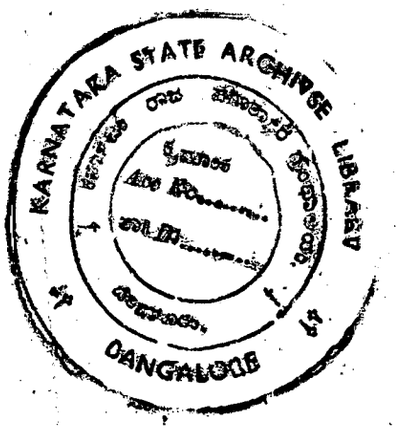
REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE 1872-73



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	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horned Cattle	9,67,169	10,56,784	89,615	...
Horses	2,638	2,668	30	...
Ponies	9,948	10,329	381	...
Donkeys	27,640	28,929	1,289	...
Sheep and Goats	9,87,707	9,46,174	..	41,533
Pigs	8,146	8,991	845	...
Carts	45,230	52,438	7,208	...
Ploughs	2,33,774	2,29,017	...	4,757
Total.....	22,82,252	23,35,330	99,368	46,290

126. The general increase of agricultural stock is satisfactory (excepting sheep and goats) notwithstanding the heavy mortality and casualties. The increase is mainly due to a large proportion of young stock and recent purchases having been included in the total number.

127. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of ploughs owing—1stly, to the large extent of land thrown out of cultivation; 2ndly, to the increase of loss among plough bullocks; and 3rdly, most probably to a less careful enumeration of the ploughs in use, consequent on the abolition of plough tax.

128. The number of casualties among the cattle during the year 1872—73 was 90,806, against 42,327 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 48,479 head.

129. The year was remarkable for heavy mortality among cattle, owing partly to murrain and partly to the unusually heavy and protracted rain and cyclone in May 1872, from which sheep and goats suffered the most.

130. The importance of segregating the diseased from the healthy cattle in order to arrest the spread of disease whenever an outbreak of the kind occurs, and of adopting the prescribed treatment of cattle disease, has been generally impressed on the minds of officials and of ryots.

Amrut Mahal Bulls.

131. The young bulls of the famous Amrut Mahal breed, distributed in the previous year, are reported to be doing well with one or two exceptions.

132. In the Kolár District the number of calves, progeny of this breed, was 92, against 34 in 1871—72.

133. The recent orders of the Chief Commissioner will, it is thought, put matters in a more satisfactory footing as regards the better utilization of the annual supply of young bulls.

Cattle Show.

134. A Cattle Show was for the third time held at Nandi on the 3rd March 1873. On this occasion the fine weather, and the absence of any cattle disease in the immediate vicinity of either Nandi, Sultánpéte or Chikka Ballápura, on the plain between which towns the Sivarátri cattle fair is held, had the effect of greatly increasing the attendance. "occasion" writes Colonel Pearse, reporting on the Show, "the camps were very general calculation was that nearly 15,000 cattle were assembled. Trade

"was very brisk. Many merchants had come in from beyond our border. The Dhar-
"war and Belgam men purchased 30 or 40 pairs of bullocks. The people all looked
"pleased and very cheerful, and there was an air of business and bustling life about the
"scene that was very striking. Every man who had an unusually good pair of bullocks,
"which in many instances were painted over the head and hump, and clothed in crimson
"or grey colored jhúls, insisted on shewing them, and after trotting them out, wanted
"to know at what hour he was to come and compete.

"About 500 very fine pairs of bullocks were brought into the enclosure, and also
"some very handsome bulls.

"The show of cows was not however as satisfactory as could be wished, though two
"or three very handsome ones were produced this year; but it is gratifying to say that,
"not only in numbers but in quality, the show of cows this year far excelled that of 1872.

"Two or three very good heifers were also shewn on this occasion. The show has
"been a very great success. The people have begun to understand and appreciate the
"arrangement, and the competition is now so keen, that additional encouragement would
"not be misapplied."

135. With reference to this cattle show, I would beg to remark that in its present form, it is hardly more than an auxiliary to the cattle fair, and that it would appear advisable to organize a distinct cattle show having for its special object the clear demonstration of the good effects of careful breeding, judicious crossing, &c.

Weather and Crops Season.

136. The season during the year under report may be said, on the whole, to have been good. The rain was general throughout the Division (excepting Sirá and Maddagiri) and most abundant, so much so, that the staple crop, namely rági, suffered to a considerable extent when about to be harvested, and paddy to a slighter extent. In the above noted two talooks, the rain was comparatively scanty. The tanks in general received a full supply of water and were in several cases damaged by the May cyclone. In fact at one time it seemed as if the past season would have been one of the most favorable recorded for several years past.

137. Paddy crops as a rule were good. The gram, bean, and poppy crops suffered considerably by unseasonable rain and insufficiency of sunshine.

138. The average rain-fall in the Division was inches 32·66½, which, contrasted with the previous year, exhibits an increase of 4·31½.

139. The fall of rain was guaged at the head quarters of each talook and of the District. The rain fall as recorded in district head quarters is :—

Bangalore	..	..	..	40·45¼
Kolár	..	..	..	26·48¾
Toomkoor	..	..	..	31·5 ½

Health.

140. The health of the population was affected beyond the average by fever and small pox.

Temperature.

141. The average heat as recorded from meteorological observations in the Toomkoor District was 76·30.

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north-east wind prevails from October to May, and the south-west from January to September.

he following statement shews the average prices of the principal grains as compared with those of the previous year :—

duce and Labor.

	1871—72			1872—73			Increase,			Decrease,		
andi	10	10	8	13	0	8	2	6	0	...	...	...
... ...	4	3	2	4	11	1	0	7	11	...	...	...
... ...	2	5	4	2	15	8	0	10	4	...	...	...
... ...	17	6	4	17	14	8	0	8	4	...	...	...
gram	4	4	0	5	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
-grain	16	12	0	15	15	9	0	0	0	...	12	3
... ...	11	6	8	11	7	1	0	0	5	...	..	...
i	8	14	0	10	7	0	1	9	0	...	...	...

144. The figures given are the average of the year for the Districts.

145. It will be observed that there has been a general, though slight, rise in the price of the chief articles of food grain, owing to less favorable crops than in the previous year.

146. The statistics of labor will be found in Appendix III, E. 2.

Labor.

147. The wages of unskilled labor have risen from annas 2—4 to annas 3 in the Toomkoor District, owing chiefly, it is said, to a scarcity of laborers. A slight increase of wages for skilled labor is observable in the Kolár District. The hire of carts has also slightly increased in the Toomkoor District.

148. As regards the Division generally, it may be said that there is the seeming anomaly of the value of labor remaining at the same and in some cases higher figure than before, whilst prices of grain have fallen considerably of late years. This points to the conclusion that the labor market is not overstocked. Indeed, on the whole, it may be stated to be understocked, owing to additional activity in certain branches of industry and to the greater demand for laborers by the Irrigation and other Departments.

149. The growing taste for the elegancies of horticulture is apparent not only in the results of the flower and vegetable shows, held twice a year in the Lál Bágh, but in the improvements to the Lál Bágh itself, Meade's Park and other Government grounds. More especially is improvement visible in many private gardens in Bangalore. Numerous new varieties of shrubs, flowers, ferns and bulbous plants have been introduced, and the ever increasing varieties of roses promise ere long to give us, so far as India is concerned, an unrivalled collection of them. If Bangalore is thus improving in floral embellishment, its culture of fruits and vegetables is equally noteworthy. Its apples, strawberries and mangoes are well known, as also its vegetables. Asparagus and globe artichokes thrive well; and cauliflowers grow in fields almost as well as field cabbages. Complaints are sometimes made of the insipid taste of our vegetables; but this is entirely owing to the faults of purchasers who appear to prefer size to quality, and the Native butler will, if he has the chance, purchase a cheap field cabbage or turnip in preference

Horticulture.

to the dearer but more delicate variety. The Chief Commissioner has l
a new variety of peach from Indore, which promises in its large size and
be a great success; and here it may be remarked that it appears to be
looking only to England, or other parts of Europe, for fresh varieties of
it will be seen, has given us an excellent variety of peach, and doubtless
the Himalayas might also be profitably indented upon.

150. I cannot conclude this section without noticing the great spirit
prize of our leading native flower gardeners. They obtain regular supplies
from the best seedsmen in England, and keep in hand large stocks of flowers,
roses. In fact the increasing taste for gardening has been the making of them
further produced a demand for really good gardeners as distinguished from
class of Málís who were more proficient in pulling pankhás &c. than in actual gar

FORESTS.—Fuel-trees.

151. The District-Forest scheme has not yet been actually introduced int
Division, and consequently nothing can be said as to
extent to which its operation will affect the agricultural p
lation. Its success will however mainly depend upon
ability to sell wood at moderate rates.

152. It is satisfactory to remark that in the Kolár District much progress ha
been made in planting trees on waste lands about villages according to the Chief Com
missioner's instructions.

153. Much also has been done in this District, and a little in the Bangalore District in the direction of conserving what may now be termed barren hills, so that they may in time become wooded again. Here and there small tracts of country are being conserved for the same purpose in both Districts. The eventual result of these operations will doubtless be to diminish the drain on our present fuel-bearing tracts, and probably in a handier and more plentiful supply of firewood, induce the ryots in time to apply cow-dung to its more legitimate use, *viz.*, to manure their fields.

Allotment of Fuel Plantations.

154. Much good work has been done in the Kolár District as regards demarcating
jungle tracts for fuel plantations, and about 7288 acres in
the Kolár, Mulabágalu, Chikka Ballápura, Srinivásapura,
and Sidlaghatta Talooks were thus demarcated during the
year under report.

155. The experimental fuel plantation near Yalahanka, commenced in 1871—72, is in a flourishing and satisfactory condition. The remaining portion of the land has been ploughed and sown at a cost of Rs. 862—2—0.

156. As this experiment has proved successful, it is proposed to treat on the same principle the fuel reserves, for which lands varying from 50 to 100 acres have been selected, in Hosakóte, Dévanahalli, Dodda Ballápura, Nelamangala, Anekallu, Kengéri and Sarjápura Talooks. The spontaneous growth of what may be called the indigenous trees of the country is remarkable, and it is thought that by far the best and most economical plan of forming fuel reserves is merely to conserve large tracts and leave the rest to nature. The roots of many of these indigenous trees are extremely tenacious of life, and yearly send forth shoots though they are as constantly cut down. In large extents of land the roots still remain, and will produce trees in time if properly conserved. Rumours have reached me that in places even these roots are being dug up for fuel and charcoal. Ryots are of course at liberty to do this in their own fields, which moreover is the only effectual way of clearing what must be detrimental to clean fields and good

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crops; but if allowed in other places, we destroy for ever the germs of natural growth. This subject is now engaging attention, and a special Forest Officer, Mr. Ludlow, is inquiring into the matter and making himself acquainted with the features of the Bangalore District, with a view to the demarcation of large and suitable tracts as fuel reserves.

ARBORICULTURE—Village Tópes.

157. In the Kolár District, the number of trees standing in village tópes or groves up to the close of the year 1871—72 was 111,596 and the number of trees planted during the year under report was 60,429. It is gratifying to observe that the ryots take so much interest in the matter, which must be considered due in part to religious considerations and to the favorable conditions granted to them, under which they are to enjoy the fruit of the trees, utilize dried wood and pay no assessment for the land covered by the grove.

158. Village tópes and honge trees under tank bunds in the Bangalore District are thriving, notwithstanding an unusually protracted hot weather.

159. In the Toomkoor District little efforts apparently have been made towards this beneficial object, but from subsequent enquires it has been ascertained that some ryots have made a beginning to plant tópes.

160. The avenue trees in all the talooks are reported to be in a thriving condition, and in the course of a few years, the trees in the Bangalore District will require no further care beyond cutting out duplicate trees, &c.

161. The number of avenue trees in the Kolár District on the 31st March 1872 was 77,141, and the number planted by ryots during the year 1872-73 was 8,698 without any expense to the State. Deducting the number of casualties, the number alive on the 31st March 1873 was 85,038.

162. No regular nurseries have been established in the Kolár District, whilst plants are reared in the back-yards of the ryots. Though the Deputy Commissioner's proposal to form nurseries at talook head quarters is worthy of adoption.

Mines and Quarries.

163. The return shews that there are 402 quasi mines in this Division; during the year under review 6,419¼ maunds of iron were produced, being 62¾ maunds less than in the preceding year. The duty levied on the furnaces amounted in the aggregate to rupees 2,253-5-5.

164. During the year 1872-73, two seers of gold were obtained in the Bétmangala Talook, where it is found in small quantities in the disintegrated quartz in the debris about it. Coorund or emery stones, and small quartz crystals are found in some parts of the Division. Granite and other description of stones suitable for building and other purposes are also to be had in abundance.

Manufacture.

165. The total value of the manufactures of the year under report is estimated at Rs. 49,61,934, as particularized below. It will be observed that there has been a considerable increase in the value of manufactures as compared with the previous year:—

Silk	4,08,000
Cotton	1,750
Fibres	1,920
Iron	72,500
Brass utensils	,,

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Copper and Utensils	74,000
Oil	2,45,880
Jaggory and Sugar	22,88,000
Arrack	3,57,632
Bangles	21,000
Blankets, country	1,32,000
Bell metal	13,500
Carpets	25,000
Chunam	4,44,000
Cloths	3,87,000
Cotton thread	84,400
Gunny	13,600
Opium	33,780
Snuff	50,000
Other manufactures	2,77,972

166. The principal manufactures exported from this Division were baskets, blankets, country, carpets, coarse cloth, jaggory and silk.

167. The imports to this Division consist chiefly of carpets, chunam, piece goods, coarse cloth, cotton thread, copper and cooking utensils, camphor, gunny, indigo, kalgadige, paper, salt, silk cloths and sugar.

168. Cotton cloths are woven in nearly every part of the Division. The silk manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Kengéri, Closepéte, Chennapatna, Kánakánahalli, Nelamangala, Kolár, Málúru, Kunigallu and Huliyúrdurga Talooks. This branch of industry is now in a depressed state owing to mortality among the silk worms.

169. Gold and silver lace is manufactured principally at Bangalore: Chikkanáyakanahalli is noted for the manufacture of blankets. Iron and steel are to a large extent manufactured in Koratagere, Maddagiri, Mágadi and Chennapatna, and they are of a superior quality.

170. Chennapatna is famous for its wire used for musical instruments. Bangles are also manufactured in many parts of the Division.

171. Bangalore is noted for its woollen carpets and rugs. Those manufactured at the Central Jail are of superior design and workmanship, and are mostly sent to England to meet orders from that country.

Trade.

172. The aggregate value of the exports from this Division is recorded at Rs. 30,46,666, against Rs. 40,49,095 of the previous year, and the total value of imports is Rs. 185,55,890, against Rs. 97,91,561 of the previous year:—

173. The following are the chief exports from this Division, during the year:—

Areca nut, maunds	50,000
Betel leaves, bundles	4,500
Castor oil seed, kandis	3,500
Cocoanut, fresh, No.	2,10,000
Cotton, maunds	2,000
Chillies do.	1,500
Hides do.	5,000
Iron do.	3,000
Lace do.	800
Paddy, kandis	60,000
Potatoes, maunds	72,544
Rági, kandis	15,000
Rice do	26,000
Dry cocoanut, maunds	2,00,000

Country blankets, No.	..	..	22,000
Country cloths No.	..	..	42,000
Jaggory, maunds	..	..	45,000
Sugar do	..	..	1,00,000
Sugar candy do	..	..	3,000
Silk do	..	..	1,200
Opium do	..	..	199½

174. The exports were chiefly to Madras, Bellary, Mysore, Hassan, and the Nagar Division.

175. The principal imports brought into the Division are :—

Areca nut, maunds	..	113,666
Betel leaves, bundles	..	1,641,000
Cardamom, maunds	..	340
Castor oil seed do	..	6,200
Cocoanut, dry do	..	8,200
Do fresh do	..	1,034,200
Coffee, do	..	40,070
Cotton, do	..	146,300
Chillies, do	..	60,500
Dál, kandís	..	8,300
Salt-fish maunds	..	20,240
Fuller's earth, kandís	..	5,000
Gold, maunds,	..	101
Horse gram, kandís	..	17,000
Hides, number	..	12,000
Iron, maunds	..	26,500
Paddy, kandís	..	11,000
Potatoes, maunds	..	91,200
Rági, kandís	..	61,500
Rice, kandís	..	60,300
Tobacco, maunds	..	14,734
Wheat, kandís	..	5,950
Silver, maunds	..	3,003
Brass vessels	..	3,300
Cloths, No.	..	3,32,000
Cotton thread, maunds	..	8,500
Jaggory, maunds	..	61,000
Silk do	..	2,000
Sugar do	..	9,500
Sugar candy do	..	4,400

176. The imports have been chiefly from Madras, Bellary, Dharwar, Bombay, and the Districts of Mysore.

177. Cattle valued at Rs. 3,43,540 are said to have been exported from the three Districts during the year. This seems a high figure ; but large droves of valuable cattle are yearly sent out of the Division to be sold at certain large fairs in the Bombay and Hyderabad territories.

178. It should be stated that the above figures cannot be implicitly relied on, since there are no correct means by way of proper establishment of ascertaining the exports and imports.

179. The appended statement shews the railway traffic carried on at the Kolár Road and the Malúru Railway Stations.

	Quantity exported from Kolár District.			Quantity imported into Kolár District.		
	Tons.	Value.	Fare.	Tons.	Value.	Fare.
Kolár Road Station	6,461	5,43,946	58,820	1,168	4,35,197	10,093
Málúru do	1,785	1,62,268	32,723	567	4,85,183	6,989
Increase (Kolár Railway)	4,676	3,81,678	26,097	601	..	3,104
Decrease do	...	...	...	...	49,986	...

180. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the traffic by railway is considerably on the increase, which indicates the facilities afforded by, and advantages taken of railway communication. I would beg here respectfully to state that the loss to the Province and its inhabitants, in almost every point of view, by the abandonment of the projected railway scheme is incalculable.

PUBLIC WORKS.

181. The amount for works incomplete on the 1st April 1872, and the amount sanctioned for new works during the year, aggregated Rs. 1,10,561, against Rs. 1,25,081 of the previous year.

182. The assignment for incomplete works on the 1st April 1872, and the number of works sanctioned by each authority during the year, are as follow :—

Authority.	Incomplete Works on the 1st April 1872.									
	Civil Buildings.		Agricultural.		Communication.		Miscellaneous Public Improvement.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Chief Commissioner, &c. ...	3	3,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,782
Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	30	17,548	...	...	...	...	30	17,548
Commissioner	...	..	22	3,741	...	...	...	...	22	3,741
Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	33	2,226	...	...	...	...	33	2,226
Total.....	3	3,782	85	23,515	...	...	...	...	88	27,297
	Works sanctioned during the year.									
Chief Commissioner, &c. ...	19	6,291	...	...	4	424	1	66	24	6,781
Judicial Commissioner ...	10	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	399
Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	20	24,283	...	...	...	...	20	24,283
Commissioner	11	1,860	40	18,143	5	432	...	...	56	20,435
Deputy Commissioner ...	16	1,197	164	30,169	...	...	...	...	180	31,366
Total.. ...	56	9,747	224	72,595	9	856	1	66	290	83,264
Grand Total	59	13,529	309	96,110	9	856	1	66	378	1,10,561

183. Subjoined is a statement for the year under report shewing the total expenditure under this heading by the Civil Officers in the several Districts.

District.	Original Works.		Repairs.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Bangalore	6	763	163	39,659	169	40,422
Kolár...	1	5,140	127	29,572	128	34,712
Toomkoor	8	5,787	65	9,290	73	15,077
Total.....	15	11,690	355	78,521	370	90,211

184. The heads of expenditure are as follow :—

	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings	6,213	6,071	12,284
Agricultural	5,415	71,622	77,037
Communication	...	828	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	62	...	62
Total.....	11,690	78,521	90,211

185. The following statement shews the amount of sanction and of the expenditure under all heads of service.

District.	Amount of Sanction.	Amount of Expenditure.	Difference less.	Percentage of Lapse.
Bangalore	44,059	40,422	3,637	8·2
Kolár	47,210	34,712	12,498	26·4
Toomkoor	19,292	15,077	4,215	21·8
Total.....	1,10,561	90,211	20,350	18·4

186. It will be observed from the above, that a sum of Rs. 20,350 or 18·4 per cent on the total appropriation has lapsed to Government owing to the following causes. Some works were sanctioned late in the year; whilst others were completed for less than the amount sanctioned; the greater amount of lapse is generally in the case of irrigation works, the progress of which was impeded by the filling up of tanks sooner than was anticipated; and by the difficulty experienced in securing labor, especially in getting stone Waddars. Another cause for the lapse may be said that it was not practicable to execute repairs to certain tanks without emptying them to the injury of the standing crops and consequent loss of revenue to Government. In fact an exceptionally early and protracted rainy season interfered seriously with the progress of several works which otherwise would have been duly completed within the prescribed period. Without knowing the circumstances of each case it is difficult to apportion the blame properly

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incurred by officers by shewing a heavy percentage of lapse. A conscientious Amildar may reject certain materials as bad, and thus the work is delayed, and a considerable lapse shewn. Another Amildar with less scruples may push on his work at every hazard, and shew no lapse whatever. A lazy Amildar may even keep back good projects, having the fear of lapse before his eyes. It would almost appear a good course to calculate and provide accordingly for a certain percentage of lapse every year. There would then be less danger of works being pushed on too rapidly, and fewer temptations on the part of minor officials to wink at irregularities, which, if not connived at, might lead to lapse. Further, though steady and continuous expenditure can be secured on a road or building project, it is impossible in several cases to shew a similar steady outlay on irrigation works and where operations are constantly being delayed owing to non-subsidence of the water, &c.

Civil Buildings.

187. Several anché houses have been repaired and built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,531.

188. The construction of a new Talook Cutcherry at Chikkanáyakanahalli, for which an estimate of Rs. 7,120 was sanctioned in 1871—72, was completed, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,367—3—11, the balance having been expended during the previous year.

189. Compound walls to the tombs at Nelhál and Bargúr for Rs. 71 each, and one to the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Toomkoor for Rs. 992, were constructed.

190. A compound wall around the Talook Cutcherry at Bowring Péte has been erected at an outlay of Rs. 324, and a portion of the verandah of the Kolár District Cutcherry was converted into two rooms for the accommodation of the Judicial Assistant's Court at a cost of Rs. 73—14—4.

191. A wooden platform in the tent-godown attached to the Division Cutcherry, and another to that of the 1st Assistant's Office attached to the same building, and Shékdar's choultry at Hulikal, were constructed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 405.

192. The Talook Cutcherries at Bangalore, Dodda Ballápura, Mágadi, Anekal, Kengéri, Hosakote, Sríniváspura, Koratagere, and Maddagiri have all been repaired during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,035; as also the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Toomkoor at an outlay of Rs. 550, besides a great number of minor works in the form of repairs to other civil buildings comprising Shékdar's and Sáyer choultries, and enclosure walls of Christian burial grounds in the Division, have been carried out at a total cost of Rs. 968.

193. From the Civil Budget grant a sum of Rs. 276, for converting four stalls into a tent godown for the Public Offices, and Rs. 1,500 for opening out grounds around Meade's Park, have been sanctioned and expended. Repair to the Apothecary's quarters at Toomkoor was sanctioned for Rs. 173; the work is under progress, but no expenditure was incurred during the year.

Judicial.

194. Alteration to the Subsidiary Jail attached to the Bangalore Talook Cutcherry, repairs to the Talook Lock-ups at Kánakánahalli and at Closepéte, converting the Subsidiary Jail at Kengéri into a lock-up and station house, repairs to the Talook Lock-ups at Bágépalli and Mulabágalu and to Police Thánas at Kasabá Mulabágalu and Sírá, have all been effected at a total cost of Rs. 153.

195. A station house at the boundary towards Huliyára has been built for Rs. 30. The construction of a lock-up for prisoners at Srínivásapura and of night closets at the District Jail at Toomkoor was sanctioned, the former for Rs. 420 and the latter for Rs. 189; but no expenditure appeared in the accounts, the work being commenced at the close of the year.

Communication, Accommodation for travellers.

The travellers' bungalows have been regularly inspected by the Civil Officers during their jamábandi tour and have generally been kept clean.

197. Seven first and second class travellers' bungalows and two Musáfarkhánás were repaired during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 842.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

198. The only work undertaken under this head during the year is the planting of trees at the Yallahanka travellers' bungalow for ornamental purposes, at a cost of Rs. 62.

Chintamani water-project.

199. This project has been completed; the cistern for the storage and distribution of water has been finished, and the inhabitants of Chintámani, who have long been anxiously waiting for the completion of this project, have at last secured a good water supply for their town.

Irrigation Works.

200. The works executed during the year under the head agricultural consist of improvements and repairs to 290 tanks, 9 channels, 8 anicuts and 2 aqueducts at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 71,622, inclusive of the expenditure from contributions in money. Of the 309 works, 214 were completed, 86 in progress, and 9 were not commenced.

201. The amount of contributions during the year in each District towards the repair of tanks is specified below:—

	In Money.	*In Labor.*
Bangalóre	3,462 ..	4,056
Kolár	16,200 ..	..
Toomkoor	1,090 ..	1,247
Total....	20,752	5,303

202. The principle of inviting contributions from ryots for the repair of tanks was first introduced into the Kolár District in 1866, and subsequently into the other two Districts. The ryots now appear to have become sensible of the necessity of affording their assistance to Government in this matter, and that timely earth repairs and turfing to tank bunds form part of their duty, and thus a good deal of work has been carried out by them. It is gratifying to note, that the ryots take great interest in the matter of contributing either in labor or money. In the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, considerable efforts have been made in this direction and with gratifying results.

203. Owing to the extended operations of the Irrigation Department, the Civil Officers were relieved to some extent from undertaking certain tank repairs which otherwise would have fallen to their share, and therefore the expenditure on agricultural works during the year under report was only Rs. 77,037 or Rs. 17,024 less than that of the previous year.

204. During the cyclone and heavy rains in the year under report, the number of tanks that breached or otherwise sustained injury were 14 in Bangalore, 121 in Kolár, and 24 in the Toomkoor District. The above large number for the Kolár District is

attributed to the great number of kodigi tanks with nominal inâms attached to them barely sufficient for their up-keep, and principally to the uncontrollable cyclone of May 1872, which appears to have swept with great force over parts of this District. Prompt measures were adopted to repair disasters and such repairs were executed mostly by the ryots with very little expense to Government; the damages in the other Districts were also attended to at once.

205. As the tanks are now being brought to a more efficient standard, it is satisfactory to find the villagers are more on the alert than heretofore to watch and protect the safety of their tanks during heavy rains.

206. As regards the tanks that are being brought up to standard on the chain system by the irrigation Department, measures have been taken to form roadways over tank bunds wherever necessary, for which our acknowledgments are due to the officers of the Irrigation Department, as many places are untraversable by carts owing to the wet cultivation below, as well to the obstacles afforded by narrowness of tank bunds and obstructions at the kódís, &c. The opening out of road-ways in such places will, it is hoped, not only facilitate communication, but also confer a boon upon villagers as contributing to their convenience in many respects.

207. It is well worthy of consideration whether such roadways and tank repairs might not hereafter go more together throughout the Province. The roadway is a source of strength to the tank and often saves a long detour.

208. The inspection of tanks by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants during their jamábandi tour has not been neglected. It is satisfactory to remark that the number of tanks requiring repair is gradually decreasing, as many tanks have been repaired and brought up to a standard of safety.

209. Twelve kodigi tanks in the Bangalore District, and several tanks in the Kolár District, were resumed during the year, in consequence of the kodigidars having failed to execute the necessary repairs to their respective kodigi tanks. Measures have also been adopted for getting the necessary repairs prosecuted to several inâm tanks.

District Fund.

210. Inclusive of the balance of Rs. 50,858—5—1$\frac{7}{8}$ remaining on the 31st March 1872, the assets, as shewn in the accounts, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,83,313—2—7$\frac{3}{8}$, of which, Rs. 71,101-15-8 were expended on works and establishments, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,12,211—2—11$\frac{3}{8}$, on the 31st March 1873.

211. The assets and expenditure of each District were as follow :—

District.	Assets including previous Balance.			Disbursements during 1872-73.			Balance on the 31st March 1873.			Remarks.
Bangalore	57,482	13	11	24,968	9	3	32,514	4	8	The figures entered in this statement represent the whole of the District Fund collections, including the several assignments to Education, Public Works, and other local purposes. The disbursements are purely for Public Works.
Kolár	66,078	14	9$\frac{1}{2}$	16,783	3	3	49,295	11	6$\frac{1}{2}$	
Toomkoor	59,751	5	10$\frac{5}{8}$	29,350	3	2	30,401	2	8$\frac{5}{8}$	
Total.....	1,83,313	2	7$\frac{3}{8}$	71,101	15	8	1,12,211	2	11$\frac{3}{8}$	

212. Out of the grant of Rs. 10,768, the expenditure on original works was Rs. 10,594—14—9, and against an appropriation of Rs. 8,030. Rupees 7,876—11—3 were expended on repairs current and special.

Communications—Bangalore District.

213. The important original works which were in progress and sanctioned during the year were—1. the Sarjápura-Attibele road; 2. the Tyámagondlu road, which links the Bangalore and Toomkoor on to the Kolár and Sómpura roads; 3. the Bangalore-Sarjápura road.

Original Works.

214. Of the above, No. 1 has been completed; owing to water in the Tyámagondlu large tank, No. 2 could not be completed, and consequently a portion of the Budget grant, *viz.* Rs. 1,810, for this work, has been transferred to No. 3, which is steadily progressing. Several other minor works have also been carried out during the year.

215. All the 3rd class bungalows have been furnished with brass bathing pots.

216. A greater portion of the grant for repairs, *viz.* Rs. 7,514, has been utilized in the up-keep of the several roads—all of which have been generally kept in good condition, with the exception of the Kánakánahalli road, for the improvement of which special provision has been made in the Budget for 1873—74; Rs. 212 on the repairs of 3rd class travellers' bungalows, and soldiers' sheds, and Rs. 151 on repairing three tunnels on certain roads have been expended.

Repairs.

217. The allotment aggregated Rs. 7,863 for original and Rs. 8,352 for repairs.

Kolár District.

218. The total expenditure on original works was Rs. 5,854—14—10, and on repairs Rs. 6,720—5—3. Of the former sum, Rs. 908—7—4 were expended in completing the construction of a portion of the new road from Chikka Ballápura to Góribidanúru, *viz.* Manchénahalli ghát, and Rs. 4,946—7—6 on the construction of the road from Góribidanúru towards Hindupura.

Original Works.

219. The repairs in this District chiefly consisted of the annual maintenance of the several roads; of this, the road from Chintámani to Bágépalli was provided with a maintenance allowance of Rs. 1,600, but only a small sum of Rs. 696—13—10 was expended, and more could not be spent on the road, as the soil is very hard and rocky, and the trace had been lost sight of in several places. These difficulties combined with the crops that were covering the old trace rendered it impossible to utilize the full amount. Rupees 162 were spent for the repairs of 3rd class travellers' bungalows, and Rs. 215 on tunnels on certain roads.

Repairs.

220. The appropriation for original works was Rs. 11,688, and for repairs Rs. 12, 566. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 11,607—3—3 on account of the former, and Rs. 12,466—11—10 on account of the latter.

Toomkoor District.

221. The works undertaken during the year are the construction of the road from Huliyúrdurga towards Maddúru, the Kunigallu-Huliyúrdurga, the Gubbi-Hebbúr and the Góribidanúru-Hindupura roads; the first three have been completed and the last one was sanctioned during the year and is in progress.

Original Works.

7

*

222. The expenditure incurred was chiefly on the annual maintenance of roads. Two travellers' bungalows and two soldiers' sheds were repaired at a cost of Rs. 245.

223. All the district roads may be said to be more or less in good order, and, to such of those that are in a deteriorated condition, provision has been made in the Budget for 1873—74 for their special repairs.

224. It is very satisfactory to record that a road from Málúru to Másti, being a distance of 14 miles, has been constructed by the ryots without any cost to Government, and that they have also commenced the construction of two other roads, *viz.*, from Málúru to Narasápura, and from Málúru to Kolár, *via* Vakkaléri.

225. A sum of Rs. 1,604—3—1 for the Division has been expended during the year for the purchase and repairs of tools, &c.

Tools and Plant.

226. It is apparent that our establishment which barely sufficed to discharge its functions formerly, is utterly inadequate to carry out systematically and satisfactorily the same functions at present; the recent transfer of several roads to the Civil Officers by the Public Works Department has materially added to work. The proposals for strengthening the establishment has formed the subject of several communications, and though the revision of establishment has not been fully carried out, yet 18 additional Méstrís and 19 Mutsaddís have, as a temporary measure, been sanctioned during the year, which gives a Méstri and a Mutsaddi to each talook, and with this additional help better results are anticipated as regards talook marámat works. I fear however it will be found in time that a better system of road repairs will have to be inaugurated, though further experience will be required before any definite proposals on the subject can be brought forward.

Establishment.

227. The total cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 22,152—4—9, of which, a sum of Rs. 8,165—5—4 is debited to imperial, and Rs. 13,986—15—5 to district funds. The latter sum not only comprises the moiety of charges of the subordinates of this establishment, but also of those in the Chief Engineer's and Controller's Offices, vital statistical clerks and the 3rd class bungalow servants.

228. The realizations during the year on account of the several municipalties in the District (with the exception of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore) including the previous year's balance, amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 60,248—5—7; of which, a sum of Rs. 17,949—7—0 was expended during 1872—73, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,298-14-7 at the close of the year.

Municipal Funds.

229. The following statement shews the receipt and expenditure of each District:—

District.	Assets including previous year's Balance.			Disbursements during 1872—73.			Balance on 31st March 1873 at the credit of the Municipality.		
Bangalore	15,569	8	0	9,684	12	8	5,884	11	4
Kolár	20,489	11	4	4,186	4	7	16,303	6	9
Toomkoor	24,189	2	3	4,078	5	9	20,110	12	6
Total.....	60,248	5	7	17,949	7	0	42,298	14	7

230. The expenditure shewn in the above for this District was incurred in the construction of V shaped drains, and the up-keep of the main streets in the several towns, as also on account of the establishment for conservancy and cattle pounds and for the collection of house tax.

Bangalore District.

231. The outlay in the Kolár District includes the cost of Town Police together with the ordinary establishment charges for the conservancy, &c., incurred in each municipality, and no expenditure on works has been incurred owing to the Budget for the year under report having been received towards the close of the last month of the official year. An application had since been submitted for utilizing in 1873—74 the amount provided in the Budget for 1872—73, and instructions were received to submit a supplemental Budget with that view.

Kolár.

232. Besides the outlay on the establishment for conservancy, &c., which have been regularly maintained in each municipality, some V shaped drains have been completed in several streets of the town of Toomkoor. The repairs carried out consisted of gravelling, &c., to the main streets in several municipalities; as also to the repair of the Jailor's old quarters at Toomkoor (the rent of which was credited to the Municipality); several cattle pounds were also repaired during the year.

Toomkoor.

233. In the Bangalore District the Amildars regularly convene their monthly meetings and record their proceedings.

234. It is satisfactory to note that municipal arrangements are now being carried on more systematically than before, that non-official members sit on the several Boards and take an interest in their work, and that the result is decided activity and much useful work carried out. During the year a municipality was formed at Tirumale, a village situated at a distance of about half a mile from the town of Mágadi.

235. A detailed report on the working of the municipalities as per Government of India Circular No. 1—33 of the 29th March 1872, will be separately submitted with Forms Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and Appendices A, B, and C, giving the details of expenditure and the different sources of revenue.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

236. The revenue settlement of the Nandidroog Division for the year 1872—73, with the exception of local and municipal funds, amounted in the aggregate to rupees 0,62,320—7—11½ exhibiting a net increase of Rs. 47,665—13—10 as compared with the revious year.

237. The revenue of each District for the past and previous years is shewn in the joined statement.

8

	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	16,87,926	2	11	16,80,104	10	11	...	...	...	7,821	8	0
Kolár	11,73,516	14	6	12,07,641	8	½	34,124	9	6½	...	...	...
Toomkoor	11,53,211	8	8½	11,74,574	5	0	21,362	12	3½	...	...	...
Total.....	40,14,654	10	1½	40,62,320	7	11½	55,487	5	10	7,821	8	0

Net Increase Rs. 47,665 13 10

238. Another comparative statement is appended shewing the receipts from all sources of revenue :—

No.	Items.	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1	Land Revenue including Forest and Abkari.												
	1 Nagadiyát or assessed lands ...	23,83,568	3	10	23,35,726	0	5	...	...	...	47,842	3	5
	2 Batáyi division of produce. ...	1,02,425	14	7	1,62,073	12	11	59,647	14	4	...	..	...
	3 Ardhamányem	62,913	8	5	67,363	5	10	4,449	13	5	...	..	...
	4 Pasture lands	35,717	5	4	40,588	11	0	4,871	5	8	...	...	...
	5 Káyemgutta or permanently settled villages	45,562	14	3	45,556	10	11	...	...	...	6	3	4
	6 Jódi or lightly assessed do ...	78,271	14	1	79,453	12	0	1,181	13	11	...	...	...
	7 Duty on coffee	20	0	3	10	15	9	...	...	...	9	...	6
	Total.....	27,08,479	12	9	27,30,773	4	10	70,150	15	4	47,857	7	3
	8 Sale of waste land	550	13	4	358	8	8	...	...	...	192	4	8
	9 Miscellaneous	67,865	1	4	77,545	11	0	9,680	9	8	..	...	...
	Total	27,76,895	11	5	28,08,677	8	6	79,831	9	...	48,049	11	11
	10 Forest	37,324	2	11	26,487	8	10	...	..	...	10,836	10	1
	11 Abkári	5,80,048	13	10	5,78,675	11	2	...	...	...	1,373	2	8
	Total.....	33,94,268	12	2	34,13,840	12	6	79,831	9	..	60,259	8	8
2	Assessed Taxes	1,40,449	8	10	1,36,448	13	6	...	...	...	4,000	11	4
3	Customs	1,32,155	3	8	1,44,379	12	11½	12,224	9	3½	...	.	...
4	Salt Pans	4,728	11	6	5,463	13	4	735	1	10	...	...	...
5	Stamps	1,09,216	8	8	88,618	6	7	..	...	...	20,598	2	1
6	Post Offices	19,724	4	7	19,417	3	5	...	...	...	307	1	2
7	Law and Justice	1,45,907	3	3	1,89,517	5	4	43,610	2	1	...	...	...
8	Police	360	13	11	500	10	2	139	12	3	...	...	...
9	Public Works	38,084	7	2	36,246	12	0	...	...	...	1,837	11	2
10	Miscellaneous	29,759	0	4½	27,886	14	2	...	...	...	1,872	2	2½
	Grand Total.. ...	40,14,654	10	1½	40,62,320	7	11½	1,36,541	2	5½	88,875	4	7½

Net Increase Rs. 47,665 13 10

239. The land revenue proper for the year 1872—73 amounted to Rs. 27,30,773-4-10, shewing a net increase of Rs. 22,293—8—1 as contrasted with the previous year.

Land Revenue.

240. The increase has been chiefly from a considerable extent of waste land, as well as lands relinquished by holders, having been brought under batáyi cultivation; the peculiarly favorable season which opened with timely showers of rain generally throughout the Division, having enabled the Revenue Officers of the Bangalore and Kolár Districts to successfully exert themselves to recoup the loss accrued to Government owing to the heavy falling off in the revenue in consequence of the large relinquishment of assessed lands.

241. It is not intended by the above statement to defend the system of batáyi, which has much that is objectionable and slavish about it. Batáyi cultivation has however been familiarized to the minds of the ryots for years, and almost, I may say, engrafted into the revenue practice of our older Amildars and Shékdars, who even deplore the days when batáyi sugar-cane cultivation was not prohibited, and when Government went shares with the ryots in the profits of the manufactured jaggory. The system has been officially condemned, is gradually declining, and will be finally abolished with survey and settlement operations. A too abrupt abolition would have been somewhat like sacrificing much money for the sake of an idea.

242. Subjoined is a statement exhibiting the total land revenue proper of each District:—

	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	9,04,764	7	0	8,97,993	0	8	...	...	...	6,771	6	4
Kolár	9,13,306	7	6	9,38,400	9	5	25,094	1	11	...	...	...
Toomkoor	8,90,408	14	3	8,94,379	10	9	3,970	12	6	...	...	...
Total... ...	27,08,479	12	9	27,30,773	4	10	29,064	14	5	6,771	6	4

Net Increase Rs. 22,293 8 1

Nagadiyát.

243. The large decrease of Rs. 47,842—3—5 under this head is chiefly attributed to resignations of lands, including all remissions and revisions of assessment.

244. The resignations were numerous in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts. The reasons to be assigned for the decrease are generally the same as those given in the previous year's report, *viz.*, the continuance of low price of rági and other food grains, and the consequent present unremunerative character of agricultural pursuits.

245. Theoretically, the land assessment should be so based with reference to the quality of the soil, or in other words its productive powers, that low prices should equally affect all classes of land; but practically, it will be found that such is not the case, and that many lands can only be profitably cultivated when their produce sells at certain rates, and the ratio of decline on such rates will represent pretty accurately the ratio of decrease in cultivation to be expected. But in addition to the above, further causes, such as inequality of or excessive assessment, have operated to still further increase the quantity of land resigned. A native economist gets over the difficulty by tacking on lightly assessed to highly assessed land or by not charging for a certain proportion of land left uncultivated. The true system would appear to be that adopted by the Settlement Department and to err if anything on the side of light assessment. The err

hitherto, especially in the case of wet lands, has it seems been the reverse of light rates, and the result in the heavy resignations of the past two or three years has been somewhat alarming. In unsurveyed talooks a discretion resides with Deputy Commissioners to reduce rates when practicable and much called for. This power has to be used with the greatest caution, and after all not much can be done in this way, at least in a systematic manner, so that present difficulties must be tided over until definitely settled by survey and settlement operations. The area of the several kinds of assessed land cultivated during the year comprised 1,213,127 acres, or 12,440 acres less than in the previous year for the reasons assigned in paras 243 and 244.

246. The orders of the Chief Commissioner directing a revision of assessment on mulberry gardens, with a view to afford some relief to the cultivators and to encourage the silk worm industry, have been fully carried out during the year under report.

247. The remissions in consequence of such revision are noted on the *margin.

	Rs.	As.	P.
*Bangalore ...	5,411	0	9
Toomkoor ...	2,199	1	3
Total.....	7,610	2	0

248. The revision of assessment on mulberry gardens in the Kolár District was effected previous to the year under report.

Bávadi Dasavandam Lands.

249. These are lands irrigated by wells sunk by private individuals at their own expense. The holders of these lands pay wet or garden rates, and the owners of the wells enjoy ináms or permanent remissions of revenue in the shape of land in recognition of the capital they have expended in the construction and the outlay incurrable in the up-keep of these wells.

250. The introduction of this mode of enterprize formerly was to encourage the cultivation of remunerative crops, to improve the condition of the ryots, and last, but not least, to increase the Government revenue. The system has worked well, and has turned large tracts of waste dry land into rich paddy fields and gardens. It is somewhat analogous to the system which now obtains, under which dry rates only are imposable, though wet crops are grown, in the case of lands irrigated by wells constructed by the proprietors, though not as liberal, as it carries with it heavy wet rates and a small remission of revenue as compared with the labor and capital employed in sinking wells and maintaining them. The cultivation of lands dependent on such irrigation is costly, requiring good bullocks to draw water from the wells, in addition to those required for ploughing the land.

251. The Inám Department during their settlement of the Gúmanáyakanapálya Talook in the Kolár District, where wells of this nature are very numerous, took up these Dasavandam Ináms as falling within the scope of their settlement and ordered their being resumed and fully assessed. These orders were carried out, but on Captain Cole asking for information as to whether the course adopted would lead to a relinquishment of the lands under the wells, or otherwise necessitate a reduction in their assessment, it was pointed out that in the first place these ináms do not fall under their settlement, being fixed remissions of revenue in the shape of rent-free lands granted for the express purpose of encouraging a superior system of cultivation by means of irrigation, and not for the purpose of rewarding past service, or in remuneration of service still to be rendered to the State. The question then formed the subject of some correspondence between the Inám Department and the Chief Commissioner, and ended in its being left to the Survey Department to deal with; the assessment charged on ináms already re-

sumed being simply brought to book to indicate the value of the resumption in the annual accounts, and with a view that the subject may not be lost sight of during the survey settlement. It was decided that the amount of assessment so charged should not be revised or levied till the Survey Department deals with these lands. A sum of Rs. 2,822—10—2 has accordingly been shewn separately in the nagadiyát return for the year under report.

Batáyi Lands.

252. The large net increase of Rs. 59,647—14—4 is, as already stated, chiefly attributable to the fact of an extensive area of waste and relinquished lands having been brought under batáyi cultivation owing to an unusually favorable season for the growth of wet crops. Some of the Amildars have made commendable exertions under this head, and it is satisfactory to see that the increase has been so large, notwithstanding that off and on much batáyi land has been converted into money assessment.

253. The extent of land under batáyi cultivation during the year was kandís 12,178, kúdús 5, padís 11, viss 11 or 51,824 acres, being 11,645 acres more than in the previous year.

254. The area *converted* into money assessment is kandís 1,188, kúdús 9, padís 0, viss 8.

Ardhamányem.

255. Under this head there has been a net increase of Rs. 4,449—13—5. This is due partly to the imposition of quit-rent by the Inám Department, and partly to the levy of jódi assessment on certain cultivated inám lands in the Srínivásapura Talook, where the practice is to levy no jódi when the lands are left waste.

256. Another cause of the increase is the addition to the jamábandi of Rs. 1,681—8—8 on account of jódi due on certain chór ináms. This amount was not collected up to the close of 1871-72, but was simply shewn in the accounts of successive years as uncollected. Some correspondence took place on this subject during the year under report, and it has been decided by the Chief Commissioner that the full amount of jódi upon each inám should be collected only for 1872—73 and credited to Government, as it was thought that the holders of these ináms would be put to distress and irritation if they were called upon to pay the arrears from 1844.

257. It may however be stated that difficulties are likely to be met with in the way of recovering the amount thus included in the demand for the year under report, as in some cases, either the whereabouts of the holders are unknown or the existence of the ináms themselves is doubtful. The entry itself in the accounts, of these ináms, seems to me not quite reliable, as they have been brought forward from year to year for a series of years under the head "uncollected." Even assuming that these ináms do exist, it is thought that most, if not all, of them must have been resumed by Government during the inám settlement, which has been completed in the Kolár and Toomkoor Districts. The Deputy Commissioners have been called upon to institute a full enquiry into the matter, but as it will probably take some time before the result can be ascertained, the amount has been included in the jamábandi account in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's instructions, leaving it for the future, as occasions may arise, to apply for remission of any portion of the amount which it may be impossible to recover.

258. Notwithstanding the increase in the aggregate for the Division under this head, there has been a decrease of Rs. 115—14—10 in the Bangalore District. This is due to certain alterations made by the Survey Department in the rent payable on ac-

10

count of mahal jódi lands in the three settled hóblís of the Bangalore Talook. The matter is under discussion between the Deputy Commissioner and the Survey Department.

259. Another cause which may be assigned for the above decrease is that, during the survey settlement, certain jódi lands were transferred to the "money assessment" tenure and fractions in the jódi amount struck off.

Pasturage or Hullugával.

260. The increase under this heading of Rs. 4,871—5—8 is satisfactory, and is due to the right of grazing having been put up to competition more carefully, added to the fact that more lands were available for grazing purposes owing to relinquishments.

261. The following figures will shew the increase in each District under this heading.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore	2,273	2	9
Kolár	342	3	10
Toomkoor	2,255	15	1
Total....	4,871	5	8

Permanently rented villages.

262. This heading exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 6—3—4, owing to the transfer to the military authorities of a certain extent of land attached to Doddakunte in the Bangalore Talook, and the consequent remission of the equivalent amount out of the rent payable to Government.

Lightly assessed villages.

263. A net increase of Rs. 1,181—13—11 has been obtained under this heading, from the imposition of quit rent amounting to Rs. 1,265-10-9, of which, Rs. 33—12—10 are merged in the decrease caused under the Inám Superintendent's orders in the jódi amount, owing to the resumption of two villages in the Kolár and one in the Toomkoor District, and Rs. 50 have been remitted by the Inám Superintendent on account of the quit rent imposed in the previous year on Yengalammana halli village in the Maddagiri Talook.

264. The decrease of Rs. 9—0—6 under this head calls for no remark.

Duty on Coffee.

Sale of Waste Land.

265. Under this heading a sum of Rs. 358—8—8 was derived in the Bangalore District shewing a decrease of Rs. 121—11—8 against that District, as compared with the previous year. As no revenue was derived in the other two Districts in 1872—73 and as a sum of Rs. 70—9—0, being the revenue of the Toomkoor District for the previous year, has to be treated as decrease against the year under report, the total net decrease for the Division is Rs. 192—4—8.

Land Revenue—Miscellaneous.

266. The several items comprised under this heading are as follow:—

No.	Items.	Bangalore District.			Kolár District.			Toomkoor District.			Total.		
1	Collections on land cultivated but not included in jamábandi	1,922	9	3	307	4	2	355	3	8	2,585	1	1
2	Do on account of concealed cultivation ...	514	15	5	109	14	4	...	...	...	624	13	9
3	Assessment on lands of which the boundaries are in dispute	...	...	...	1	9	0	...	...	...	1	9	0
4	Collections from Inám lands in the absence of owners.	133	5	1	453	11	11	76	11	7	663	12	7
5	Do from un-authorized cultivation... ...	229	7	1	...	...	...	932	12	6	1,162	3	7
6	Do from lands restored by the Railway Company.	38	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	15	5
7	Sale proceeds of trees grown on assessed land in surveyed talooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	6	0	267	6	0
8	Amount realized from lands cultivated every 2nd year	...	...	..	...	...	...	36	5	10	36	5	10
9	Sale proceeds of assessed land in surveyed talooks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	4	3	373	4	3
10	Village Amaráyi	21,562	9	2	36,720	11	3	7,344	7	3	65,627	11	8
11	Interest and notice fees, &c.	2,745	7	1	345	0	2	3,028	12	3	6,119	3	6
12	Other items	40	11	8	...	...	...	4	8	8	45	4	4
	Total.....	27,188	0	2	37,938	2	10	12,419	8	0	77,545	11	0

267. The receipts under the foregoing head shew an increase of Rs. 9,680—9—8 over the amount of the previous year.

268. This large increase has been obtained chiefly from "Amaráyi," the out-turn of tamarind and other produce being unusually large in the Kolár District, attended with high prices and foreign demand. The interest collected on arrears of revenue, including fees on notices issued to revenue defaulters, is a notable, but it is trusted not an elastic, item of miscellaneous revenue, inasmuch as timely demand and prompt action in case of default should prevent anything like an accumulation of interest.

269. The realizations from District Forests during the year amounted to rupees 26,487—8—10, against Rs. 37,324—2—11 of the previous year.

Forests.

270. The decrease of Rs. 10,836—10—1 has been chiefly in the item of pappali chakke, a root used for dying purposes. This however can only form an occasional source of revenue, as the root cannot be dug up yearly, but periodically, to allow of rest and fresh roots forming. Among other causes for the decrease, two may be pointed out, *viz.*, 1st, that the number of licenses issued during the year was comparatively small; and 2ndly, that certain jungle tracts in the Talooks of Kánakánahalli, Kolár, Mulabágalu and Chikka Ballápura have recently been reserved by the Forest Department. The result being the loss of certain items of revenue which now go to the credit of that Department. Sigé káyi or soap nut is another item which proved a failure and caused a diminution of revenue under this head.

271. The particulars of each District are as follow :—

Districts.	For 1871—72.			For 1872—73.			Difference. Increase.			Difference. Decrease.		
angalore	16,690	0	2	13,381	4	11	...	..	...	3,308	11	3
olár	13,861	6	7	5,436	13	7	...	..	...	8,424	9	0
oomkoor...	6,772	12	2	7,669	6	4	896	10	2	...	...	...
Total... ...	37,324	2	11	26,487	8	10	896	10	2	11,733	4	3
										Net Decrease Rs.	10,836	10 1

272. The revenue derived from this source during the year 1872—73 aggregated Rs. 5,78,675—11—2, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,373—2—8 as compared with the previous year. The greater portion of the decrease has been in the amount of license fees, which however is but nominal as will hereafter be seen.

Abkári.

273. The receipts of each District are as follow :—

Districts.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore...	4,13,743 2 2	4,13,209 13 7	... ...	533 4 7
Kolár	87,707 8 8	88,868 11 8	1,161 3 0	... ...
Toomkoor...	78,598 3 0	76,597 1 11	.. ..	2,001 1 1
Total... ...	5,80,048 13 10	5,78,675 11 2	1,161 3 0	2,534 5 8
		Net Decrease Rs.....		1,373 2 8

274. The following statement shews the realizations under each of the items comprised under this heading and the result of their comparison with those of the preceding year :—

Items.	For 1871–72.	For 1872–73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Toddy	1,98,050 5 10	1,98,261 9 3	211 3 5	... ...
Arrack ... ... Still head duty	3,19,053 5 0	3,27,180 14 9	8,127 9 9	... ...
Arrack ... ... License fees	50,621 4 6	43,613 14 8	... ...	7,007 5 10
Gánjá and opium	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	... .	... ...
Maddat license fees	... ...	78 0 4	78 0 4	... ...
Miscellaneous	234 11 6	95 9 6	... ...	139 2 0
Beer and other licenses...	5,589 3 0	2,945 10 8	... ...	2,643 8 4
Total	5,80,048 13 10	5,78,675 11 2	8,416 13 6	9,790 0 2
		Net Decrease Rs...		1,373 2

275. The increase of Rs. 211—3—5 has arisen from toddy in some inám village in which the right of drawing toddy has not been specifically conceded to the inámda in their sannads, and the amount not having been included hitherto in the toddy contra of the District is now separately shewn.

276. The toddy contract of the Bangalore and Kolár Districts expired on the 3 March 1873. Under the terms of the Chief Commissioner's instructions conveyed Secretary's letter No. 5343—118 of 20th December 1872, a talookwár sale of the co tract for one year was held, but it was a failure in both Districts, and with the Ch

Commissioner's permission the contract has been renewed to the present contractors for a term of five years at an enhanced rate, the increase from which can only be shewn in next year's report.

Arrack Still Head Duty.

277. Under this head, there is an increase of Rs. 8,127—9—9. The greater portion of which has been obtained in the Bangalore District owing to a large consumption in the Town and Cantonment and to enhancement of the rate of duty on liquor supplied to the talooks from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 1½, at which rate duty was levied for only 11 months in the previous year.

278. Subjoined is a statement shewing the distribution of arrack realizations, including license fees, as compared with the previous year :—

Districts.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore.	3,17,538 4 1	3,19,626 1 11	2,087 13 10	... ...
Kolár	39,552 2 5	40,797 0 6	1,244 14 1	... ...
Toomkoor	12,584 3 0	10,371 11 0	... ...	2,212 8 0
Total.....	3,69,674 9 6	3,70,794 13 5	3,332 11 11	2,212 8 0

Net Increase Rs. 1,120 3 11

License Fees.

279. The collection from wholesale and retail shops are as follow :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
53 Wholesale shops	1,232	0	0
806 Retail do.	42,381	14	8
Total.. ..	43,613	14	8

The decrease is owing to the practice of selling retail shops in villages by public auction having been discontinued in the Kolár District and fresh and proper rates having been fixed thereon, with reference to the locality and quantity of liquor consumed, under the Chief Commissioner's orders conveyed in Secretary's No. 805—R. 10, dated 16th May 1870. The transfer of the wholesale and retail shop-fees in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore to the Municipality, is the principal cause of the large nominal decrease in the Bangalore District, and it explains the whole loss in abkári; otherwise there would have been an increase of some Rs. 6,500.

280. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolár notices the beneficial effect of the Chief Commissioner's order above referred to, as tending towards remedying the fluctuating amount of license fees, and saving vendors from loss consequent on heedless and often unprincipled competition. His suggestion regarding the extension of the order to town shops is worthy of consideration.

281. The quantity of arrack issued from the Sadar Distilleries during the year under report, with the amount of duty paid thereon, is given below :—

District.	Quantity.			Still Head Duty.		
	Gallons.	Bottle.	Dr.	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore	1,24,984	0	6	2,93,850	9	0
Kolár	21,658	0	6	27,072	10	6
Toomkoor	6,126	3	0	6,126	8	0
Total.....	1,52,768	4	4	3,27,049	11	6

282. There has been no fluctuation under these headings.

Gánjá and Opium.

283. A sum of Rs. 78—0—4 has been realized under this item. The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District anticipates that some difficulties will have to be surmounted before the rules regulating maddat khánás, &c., can be brought into regular working order.

Maddat Khánás.

284. The sale of this drug was brought directly under Government control during the year 1872—73 under the Chief Commissioner's authority.

285. The large decrease of Rs. 2,643—8—4 under this item is owing to transfer of the income from this source to the Bangalore and Péte Municipalities, otherwise as already partly explained there would have been the usual reasonable increase to be expected under the head abkári.

Beer and Confectionary. Hotel Licenses.

286. The decrease of Rs. 139—2—0 under this item calls for no explanation.

Miscellaneous.

287. The collections under this branch of revenue, exclusive of the sums assigned to inámdárs, aggregated Rs. 1,44,379—12—11½ exhibiting an increase of Rs. 12,224—9—3½, over the collections of the previous year.

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the Land.—Customs.

288. The greater portion of increase has been derived from the items of tobacco, areca nut, fresh cocoanut and betel leaf, owing to a stricter supervision and check having been commendably exercised by the Talook and District authorities.

289. The falling off in the item of opium in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolár amounts to Rs. 2,308—15—3, and is due to the failure of the crop, owing to late unseasonable rains.

290. The total of Sáyer collections for the year under report is on the whole satisfactory. The abolition by Mr. Bowring of the old sáyer establishment, presaged abrogation of sáyer itself, and to contemplate a revival of such establishment and with it perhaps a perpetuation of the system, is not pleasant; still I feel bound to say that so long as sáyer duties are in existence they can best be controlled and abuses and dishonesty reduced to a minimum, by a regular supervising agency.

291. A list is appended shewing the excisable articles, and a comparison of the current year's collections with those of the previous year.

	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1. Areca nut	44,483	14	4	50,046	15	2	5,563	0	10	...	...	...
2. Tobacco...	4,221	14	8	8,471	8	4	4,249	9	8	...	...	...
3. Opium	9,240	4	8	6,931	5	5	...	...	...	2,308	15	3
4. Fresh cocoanuts	14,415	10	2	18,144	9	3	3,728	15	1	...	...	...
5. Betel leaves	17,307	1	5	17,988	6	7	681	5	2	...	...	...
6. Piece goods	38,917	15	8	38,828	5	9	...	...	...	89	9	11
7. Dry cocoanuts	3,129	3	1	3,624	1	11	494	14	10	...	...	...
8. Miscellaneous	2,402	3	10	2,523	7	10½	121	4	½	...	..	...
Total.. ...	1,34,118	3	10	1,46,558	12	3½	14,839	1	7½	2,398	9	2
Amount assigned to Inámdárs, &c. ...	1,963	0	2	2,178	15	4	215	15	2	...	...	...
Balance brought to Jamábandi Account...	1,32,155	3	8	1,44,379	12	11½	14,623	2	5½	2,398	9	2
						Net Increase...	12,224	9	3½			

292. The cost of the sáyer collecting agency amounted to Rs. 12,000-7-7 or 8·19 per cent of the total realizations.

293. A reference was made to the Chief Commissioner on the subject of levying excise duty on tabacco imported from Her Majesty's territories, which, under some misapprehension of orders, was being levied at the first place of arrival in the Province, and it has been clearly laid down that the duty is leviable only at the place where it is opened and offered for sale.

Salt.

294. There has been under this head an increase of Rs. 735-1-10 obtained from tenders for the manufacture of earth-salt. The collections of each District under this heading are as follow :—

Districts.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore	279 15 6	405 5 10	125 6 4	... ...
Kolár	1,741 13 11	1,885 3 5	143 5 6	... ...
Toomkoor	2,706 14 1	3,173 4 1	466 6 0	... ...
Total...	4,728 11 6	5,463 13 4	735 1 10	... ...

295. It will be observed that the manufacture of earth salt is mostly carried on in the Toomkoor District. As facilities for the transport of sea-salt are extended, the entire discontinuance of the use of earth-salt may be expected.

Stamps.

296. The collections under this head for the year 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 88,618-6-7, exhibiting a net decrease of Rs. 20,598-2-1.

297. This decrease is in some respects nominal, as explained by the increase under the head Law and Justice. The generally extending practice of lending money on promissory notes, which require a much lower rate of stamp than ordinary bonds, has also tended to reduce the revenue derived from the sale of stamps under the General Stamp Act.

Assessed Taxes.

298. The revenue from this source amounted during the year under report to Rs. 1,36,448—13—6, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 4,000—11—4, as compared with the receipts of 1871—72.

299. The different items which constitute this source of revenue are given below, compared with the previous year :—

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
se tax	61,141 9 7	59,965 1 0	0 0 0	1,176 8 7
„	32,270 6 9	32,297 13 11	27 7 2	0 0 0
n „	29,104 0 8	29,596 0 8	492 0 0	0 0 0
bill „	5,990 7 10	6,167 15 3	177 7 5	0 0 0
„	11,943 0 0	8,421 14 8	0 0 0	3,521 1 4
Total...	1,40,449 8 10	1,36,448 13 6	696 14 7	4,697 9 11
		Net Decrease...		4,000 11 4

13

300. The decrease noticeable under the first item has arisen in the Toomkoor District, where house-tax had to be remitted owing to some ryots having absconded or died without property, and it is also due to the remission of house-tax, granted in favor of those who have taken up land for cultivation.

301. The small increase of Rs. 27—7—2 in the 2nd item calls for no remarks, the nature of the tax being fluctuating.

302. The increase of Rs. 492 under the third item is satisfactory as indicating that local manufactures are not languishing. The increase under oil mills is due to an increase in number and to recent orders directing imposition of tax on certain oil mills attached to chatrams and temples, which had previously been exempt from tax.

303. The 5th and last item, namely cart-tax, exhibits the considerable decrease of Rs. 3,521-1-4. This is due to a remission which had necessarily to be granted in favor of those whose primary occupation was agriculture, and who had nevertheless been improperly charged with the tax. This exemption was found absolutely necessary, owing to loud and numerous complaints from taxed ryots, arising from a somewhat indiscriminate application of the rule when first introduced.

304. In granting the said relief care was taken to ascertain the extent of land held and amount of kandáyem paid by each ryot so exempted, in order to decide the number of carts which may be allowed him free from the incidence of this taxation.

305. I am bound to add that this tax is unpopular, and that in practice much difficulty exists as to its equitable adjustment.

306. Subjoined is a statement, shewing the receipts, districtwár, of assessed taxes.

Districts.	1871—72.				1872—73.				Increase.				Decrease.			
Bangalore	47,113	8	3		44,696	1	6		0	0	0		2,417	6	9	
Kolár	33,838	4	7		33,964	4	0		125	15	5		0	0	0	
Toomkoor	59,497	12	0		57,788	8	0		0	0	0		1,709	4	0	
Total... ..	1,40,449	8	10		1,36,448	13	6		125	15	5		4,126	10	9	
												Net Decrease...	4,000			

307. The receipts from this branch of revenue aggregated Rs. 19,417—3—
shewing a net decrease of Rs. 307—1—2 as compared w
Post Office. the previous year. This is due to a less number of priv
letters being registered in the Post Offices of the Bangal
District.

308. The realizations under this head were Rs. 1,89,517—5—4, being an increa
of Rs. 43,610—2—1.
Law and Justice.

309. The several items comprised under this heading are given in the followin
statement:—

Items.	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Court fees' stamps...	99,899	15	10	1,34,168	0	0	34,268	0	2	0	0	0
Civil Courts	8,854	15	6	2,391	5	5	0	0	0	6,463	10	1
Criminal Courts	19,941	9	9	35,948	6	6	16,006	12	9	0	0	0
Registration fees	10,639	2	0	9,319	8	5	0	0	0	1,319	9	7
Sale proceeds of Jail manufacture ...	6,571	8	2	7,690	1	0	1,118	8	10	0	0	0
Total...	1,45,907	3	3	1,89,517	5	4	51,393	5	9	7,783	3	8
						Net Increase...	43,610	2	1			

310. The large increase from court fees' stamps is chiefly attributed to a more careful distinction having been made during the year under report between these stamps and general stamp papers.

311. The decrease under the item "Civil Courts" is due in part to a less amount of penalty having been levied, shewing that documents produced in court are now more generally written in the first instance on stamps of the proper value.

312. Another cause for the decrease is that certain items in the Bangalore District, which had during the previous year been credited to Civil instead of Criminal Courts, have now been brought under their proper head. This, it will be observed, has caused a nominal decrease on the one hand, and increase on the other.

312½. The increase under the item Criminal Courts is due to a stricter recovery of fines inflicted, as well as to the circumstance referred to in the preceding para.

313. The decrease in "Registration Fees" is attributed to a change in the law, which no longer requires the registration of memoranda of decrees.

314. This heading shews an increase of Rs. 139—12—3 from fines, &c.

Police.

315. The receipts under this heading amounted to Rs. 36,246—12—0, against Rs. 38,084—7—2 of the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,837—11—2 as particularized below:—

Public Works.

Districts.	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	24,154	10	9	16,769	10	9	0	0	0	7,385	0	0
Kolár	10,904	0	2	16,701	5	8	5,797	5	6	0	0	0
Toomkoor	3,025	12	3	2,775	11	7	0	0	0	250	0	8
Total...	38,084	7	2	36,246	12	0	5,797	5	6	7,635	0	8
							Net Decrease...			1,837	11	2

316. The decrease in the Bangalore District is mainly owing to a smaller sum having been refunded during the year by the Department Public Works, and to the less amount of contributions received from ryots, who have however fully made up the loss of labor.

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317. The increase in the Kolár District is due chiefly to a larger amount of money contributions paid by the ryots for the repair and restoration of irrigation works.

318. The small decrease in the Toomkoor District calls for no explanation.

319. The income from this source amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 27,886—14—2, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,872—2—2½ as contrasted with that of the previous year. This is chiefly due to a very small amount having been obtained from the sale of unserviceable articles and Sarkár buildings.

Miscellaneous.

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

320. This head consists of two items, namely District and Municipal Funds.

Local Funds.

321. A comparative statement of receipts under these heads is given below:—

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
District Funds	1,16,184 8 9½	1,36,576 3 3	20,391 10 5½	... ...
Municipal Funds	24,667 3 7	29,191 6 9	4,524 13 2	... ...
Total.....	1,40,851 12 4½	1,65,767 10 0	24,915 3 7½	... ...

322. This fund includes among other items the realizations from local as well as irrigation cesses. The former, which is a substitute for the old plough tax, has been levied during the year at ½ an anna on every rupee of assessment in unsurveyed talooks, and at one anna in surveyed talooks. The latter cess has been collected in the settled talooks only, in addition to the local cess, at the rate of one anna in the rupee on all wet lands, except in inám, jódi and káyemgutta villages, where in the absence of a regular survey it has been found impracticable to ascertain the correct "Bériz" or revenue derived from wet cultivation by the inámdars. Measures have been taken to collect information on this point, but it is a task involving difficulty and delay, as the same has to be obtained from the inámdars themselves. The question is now pending before the Chief Commissioner.

District Funds.

323. With reference to the levy of local fund cess on káyemgutta and mahal jódi villages, it will be observed that the cess has hitherto been levied upon the fixed annual rental payable to Government. The question regarding the levy of the cess on the average of the full rental derived by the guttédar during the last five years, which was discussed during the year, has not been finally settled, pending the submission of the statement called for in the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 234—R. 2 of the 18th April 1873, to which the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District has been called with reference to the observations made in para 36 of his Administration Report for 1872—73.

324. It has been laid down that, out of the total collections of the local fund cess, 64 per cent should be appropriated for roads, 24 per cent for educational purposes and 12 per cent for staging bungalows and dispensaries, &c.

325. The receipts of each District on account of "District Funds" are as follow :—

Districts.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore	32,713 11 3	45,847 5 8	13,133 10 5	... ...
Kolár	35,155 10 8½	40,888 5 11	5,732 11 2½	... ...
Toomkoor	48,315 2 10	49,840 7 8	1,525 4 10	... ...
Total.....	1,16,184 8 9½	1,36,576 3 3	20,391 10 5½	... ...

326. The increase, which, it will be observed, is considerable and satisfactory, has accrued from the following causes :—

1*stly*. The imposition of irrigation cess and the enhancement of the rate of local fund cess from half to one anna in the three settled hóblís of the Bangalore Talook, as well as the charge of the latter cess on still head duty, sáyer collections and forest revenue for the whole year under report, whereas it was levied for a few months only in the previous year.

2*ndly*. A greater check exercised during the year in collecting fines under Cattle Trespass Act and the sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle, &c.

3*rdly*. The levy of local fund cess on the "Bériz" or recorded assesment of the jódi villages in the Toomkoor District; as in the previous year it was only levied on the amount of jódi paid to Government. The difference of Rs. 193 and odd, arising out of this circumstance on account of the revenue of the year 1871—72, has also been added to the demand of the year under report.

Road Cess and Education Cess.

327. The local cess has, as hitherto, been shewn under district fund. No cess under the denomination of road or education cess has ever been separately levied, but it has been decided by the Chief Commissioner that out of the local fund cess an assignment should be made annually to roads, education purposes, dispensaries and staging bungalows in the proportion noted in a preceding para (324).

328. Accordingly, the Deputy Accountant General appears to have directed the Treasury Officers to give credit in different headings to the fixed proportion of local cess realized from the commencement of its introduction up to the end of the year 1871—72.

329. It is evident that the assignment was made out of the amount already brought into the jamábandi account of the previous year; and that the allotment was a mere matter of transfer in the treasury accounts of the year under report. Taking into consideration the fact that the actual demand of the Division will unnecessarily be swelled by taking credit for the amount once shewn in the accounts, and that it does not moreover admit of a correct basis for comparison, it has been decided to take no credit for the education cess in the jamábandi accounts of the year under report, out of the assignment made from previous year's collections, as the transactions obviously relate to treasury accounts under the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 916 of the 27th April 1872, published in the *Mysore Gazette*, No. 5 of the 4th May 1872, page 95 :—

330. The subjoined statement shews the receipts of each District under this head.

Districts.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore	6,880 13 2	11,033 5 8	4,152 8 6	... ...
Kolár	11,076 8 7	9,932 1 4	... ...	1,144 7 3
Toomkoor	6,709 13 10	8,225 15 9	1,516 1 11	... ...
Total.....	24,667 3 7	29,191 6 9	5,668 10 5	1,144 7 3
			Net Increase	4,524 3 2

331. The increase in the Bangalore District has accrued chiefly from the sale of building sites and of the stones belonging to the Chennapatana fort, the wall of which was partly levelled during the year.

332. It is also due to a larger amount being obtained from the sale of stray cattle and to the introduction of municipal house cess in the village of Tirumale in the Mágadi Talook.

333 The proper utilization of provincial revenue is yearly becoming a more interesting question to Revenue Officers. It is, however, to District Officers that we must chiefly look for a judicious allotment and expenditure of the funds at their disposal, and it is satisfactory to record that they appear in this Division to be fully alive to their privileges and responsibilities in this respect.

334. Inclusive of the balance of Rs. 12,99,392—3—1 remaining at the close of
Demand. the year 1871—72, the total demand for the year under review was Rs. 53,61,712—11—½.

335. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 41,35,765—3—9½, and that
Collection. remitted by competent authority was Rs. 2,007—7—4.

336. The land revenue is collected by "khists" or instalments, at so many annas in the rupee, which vary in each District, as shewn below :—

Months.	Bangalore.	Kolár.	Toomkoor.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
December	...	...	2
January	2	2	3
February	3	3	4
March	4	4	4
April	4	4	3
May	3	3	...

337. These instalments are regulated with reference to the period of harvest.

338. The amount actually collected up to the 31st March 1873, on account
the demand for the year, was less by Rs. 1,68,984—13—6, tha
*Notification No. 163, dated 11th January 1870. what it should have been on that date, according to a rou
calculation of the *prescribed khists.

339. It will, however, be perceived that the measures taken during the ye
under report were more stringent and effective, inasmuch as the amount of collectio
bears to the demand a proportion of 77 against 76 per cent of the previous year.

340. The chief reasons for the short collections may be stated to be as follows :—

1*stly*. The existing rules prescribe the 20th of the month as the latest date for payment of the "Khists" and provide for the charge of interest on "Khists" overdue. The ryots appear to think that payment of interest for the excess number of days is a sufficient excuse for any delay in the payment of their "Kandáyem," and thus they very often fail to pay it before the close of the month. In some cases arrears are not recovered until the defaulter's property is attached and is about to be sold, after observing the usual formalities, which occupy nearly a month's time.

2*ndly*. The contract or "Ezárá" of Batáyi produce is in several cases given out at the close of the year, the amount being therefore unavoidably left to be recovered during the next year.

341. The amount recovered by distress and sale of the property of revenue defaulters is particularized below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore	2,265	14	6
Kolár	998	12	8
Toomkoor	409	5	0
Total Rs.	3,674	0	2

342. The balance of revenue remaining uncollected on the 31st of March 1873, amounted to Rs. 12,23,939—15—11 or 23 per cent on the total demand.

Balance.

343. The particulars of the balances outstanding at the close of the year are as follow:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Land Revenue	11,23,645	11	10
2. Forest	5,667	6	5
3. Abkári	26,535	7	11
4. Mohatarfa	60,144	5	8
5. Customs	1,119	4	8
6. Salt	3,169	2	11
7. Miscellaneous	3,658	8	6
Total Rs.	12,23,939	15	11

344. The balance of each District outstanding on the 31st March 1873, as compared with that of the previous year, is given below :—

Districts.	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	506,417	8	0	482,792	4	4	...	...	...	23,625	3	8
Kolár	514,790	1	5	463,177	12	3	...	...	...	51,612	5	2
Toomkoor	278,184	9	8	277,969	15	4	...	..	...	214	10	4
Total Rs.....	1,299,392	3	1	1,223,939	15	11	...	...	...	75,452	3	2

345. The classification of the balances is as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Recoverable	12,17,364	3	5
Doubtful	2,181	8	8
Irrecoverable	4,394	3	10
Total Rs....	12,23,939	15	11

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346. A very large portion of this balance has been collected up to the date of the submission of this report.

347. On the 31st of March 1873, old arrears were reduced to Rs. 9,726—13—9.

FINANCE.

Cost of Administration.

348. The increase in the cost of administration of the Kolár District is owing to the enhanced rate of pay drawn by the Deputy Commissioner, the 1st Assistant Commissioner and one of the Amildars on promotion to a higher grade.

Revenue and Judicial Deposits.

349. The balance under these headings in the Kolár District amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 3,480—2—0 and Rs. 501—4—10 respectively.

Unadjusted Disbursements in the Kolár District.

350. Of the sum of Rs. 3,653—15—0 remaining unadjusted at the end of the year, Rs. 1,287—8—7, being jail contingencies, charges for remitting treasure, &c., have since been adjusted, and Rs. 2,366—6—5 will be adjusted as soon as the completion bills for minor repairs are transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General.

Currency Notes.

351. The public demand for currency notes has been great, as they are preferred in some instances for remittance purposes to money orders upon which the fee is considered to be high.

352. In the Bangalore District, Bombay currency notes of the value of Rs. 130 and Madras notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 39,275 were issued during the year.

Stamp Vendors.

353. As the duty of selling court fees' labels has now devolved upon the taluq officials who are already overworked, the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Kolár Districts have pointed out the inconvenience felt thereby, and the desirability of appointing separate vendors for the sale of such.

354. During the year under report, the overland money order system was introduced and the appointment of commission agents was abolished. The duty has now devolved on the Treasury Officer and his establishment, and consequently the money order office which existed only for a couple of months at Chikka Ballápura was closed.

355. Subjoined is a statement shewing issues and payments made on account of money orders during the year 1872—73:—

Districts.	Amount of Money Orders issued.			Amount of Money Orders cashed.			Total.		
Bangalore	71,119	8	7	219,978	10	0	291,098	2	7
Kolár	7,982	10	4	10,797	10	0	18,780	4	4
Toomkoor	39,366	10	0	14,605	0	0	53,971	10	0
Total.....	118,468	12	11	245,381	4	0	363,850	0	11

356. Bangalore being the metropolis, has naturally cashed a large amount of orders sent from other parts of the Province and India. It is not understood though, why the transactions of Kolár are so much less than those of Toomkoor, unless it be, that the rail facilitates the people of Kolár coming to Bangalore and there transacting business.

Remittance to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.

357. During the year a sum of Rs. 6,71,230 was remitted to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury from the Kolár District.

Government Savings' Bank.

358. It is very satisfactory to note that in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts there has been a considerable increase in transactions with Government Savings' Banks as compared with the previous year, whilst in Toomkoor there has been a decrease.

Private Banks.

359. These Banks are flourishing in Bangalore. There were six private Banks in the Kolár District during the year under report. It is apprehended by the Deputy Commissioner that they will be discontinued when certain subordinate officials, who are now connected with their management, withdraw with reference to the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 242 of the 16th January 1873, which prohibits the connection of officials with private Banks, but it is to be observed that for officials to be thus employed was decidedly objectionable, and surely in Kolár there must be pensioned officials and intelligent non-officials quite as competent and with far more leisure at their disposal to conduct the work.

Savings.

360. Some savings have been effected in the Bangalore District by the reduction of thirty revenue peons, and one daffédar in the talook establishment. There are 109 peons and 2 daffédars still to be absorbed, as opportunities arise.

Inspection of Talook Treasuries.

361. The Talook Treasuries were as usual inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, and the result reported to the Deputy Accountant General. The treasury work seems on the whole to have been carried out satisfactorily.

362. The Nagadi Gumáshta and Shroff in the Closepéte Talook having been found careless in keeping their accounts, and neglectful of the orders on the subject, were punished as a warning to others.

363. A case of fraud was brought to light in the Srínivásapura Talook in connection with unclaimed property. The principal delinquent has been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and others punished according to the gravity of their offence.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

364. Sketch details of the census taken during the year 1871—72 are given in para 57 of this report.

Births and Deaths.

365. In the year 1870—71 a regular system was introduced for recording births and deaths and for the collection and compilation of statistics under these headings.

366. For this purpose, the limits of a hóbli or any large town, the population of which is above 5,000 inhabitants, constitute a rural circle. The aggregate of these rural circles comprised in a talook, forms a registration circle. The Shékdar or other official for the rural circle keeps a register in form A, in which all daily occurrences of births and deaths reported by the Shánbhógs and Patéls, are entered. On receipt of the statement A, the monthly returns, forms B and C, were prepared in the talook cutcherry and submitted to the District Office, where a general return in form C. was compiled and furnished to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals through the Commissioner of the Division; but, under the Chief Commissioner's modified instructions conveyed in Secretary's Circular No. 5226—45 of the 13th December 1872, the District Officer has to prepare a detailed return in form B, for transmission to the Division Officer, who, after tabulating the returns of the Division, has to forward it to the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department. In talooks in which the reorganization of the Police has been effected, the duty of registering vital statistics devolves on Patéls.

367. The number of births registered during the year under report was 24,514, shewing an increase of 8,322 as compared with that of the previous year. The above figures coupled with the statistics of deaths as given below, indicate that though there has been improvement in the matter of registration of births, yet that all births are not accurately recorded.

368. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 27,554, of which 18 died of cholera, 2,225 of small pox, 12,988 of fever, and 12,323 from other causes.

369. The proportion of death during the year was 13·34 per 1,000.

370. The year may be said on the whole to have been pretty healthy, though mortality from fever was greater than usual.

Public Health.

371. It is a matter of congratulation to record that the Division was comparatively free from epidemic cholera, except a few cases in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, in which 18 persons died of the scourge against 758 in the previous year. The epidemic was limited in its scope and of short duration.

372. It is to be recorded that a severe type of fever was prevalent in some places during the year.

373. It is to be regretted that small pox was very bad. There were 1,351 cases more than in the previous year. The prevalence of this disease calls for the necessity of vigorous efforts on the part of the vaccine establishment, and active supervision over its operations by Amildars and District Officers.

374. The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolár District makes favorable mention of Mr. Sausman, the Apothecary, for his efficient service in suggesting measures for the improved sanitation of the town of Kolár.

375. The number of emigrants amounted during the year to 106, being an increase of 79 over the previous year. Of these, 71 were males, 30 females, and 5 children.

Emigration.

376. The new Government Dispensary and Hospital at Kolár, which was sanctioned in 1870-71, was completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 7,079, which includes a sum of Rs. 2,457-4-6 contributed by the inhabitants. It is noteworthy that this is the first instance of the kind in which the inhabitants have come forward with contributions for so laudable an object.

Medical Relief. Government Hospital at Kolár.

377. The building is neat and substantial. It affords hospital accommodation for 10 persons. The cost of establishment and dieting, &c., has been ordered by the Chief Commissioner to be met in the proportion of ⅔rds from the district and ⅓rd from municipal funds.

378. The total number of out-door patients treated in 1872—73 was 4,228, being 367 in excess of the number given in the previous year. The result of the working of the institution has been on the whole satisfactory and reflects much credit on Mr. Sausman, the Apothecary in medical charge of the Dispensary.

Chikka Ballápura Dispensary.

379. On the 9th November 1872, the new Dispensary at Chikka Ballápura was opened. Its working is very satisfactory. The number of patients treated up to 31st March 1873 was 2,284. The institution is resorted to not only by the inhabitants of the place, but also by the neighbouring villagers, for medical aid.

380. The pay of the Hospital Assistant is met from the imperial funds and the cost of the dispensary is borne by the district and municipal funds in the proportion of ⅔rds and ⅓rd respectively.

381. The results of the working of the Toomkoor Dispensary are also very satisfactory, and I was informed incidentally by a wounded complainant in a certain criminal case that he owed much to the care and skill of Mr. Staggs, the Apothecary in charge.

382. The Closepéte Sub-Division Officer has suggested the location of a Dispensary at Closepéte, at most times a fever-stricken place. This suggestion will receive due consideration; for, looking at the heavy mortality from fever alone, it is evident that much can be done to alleviate human suffering and to prevent death by medical aid being at hand.

Quarters for the District Apothecary at Kolár.

383. The present building has been condemned and a new one adjoining it is under construction by the Public Works Department at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,700.

Sanitation.

384. In places where Municipalities have been introduced, systematic attention is paid to improved sanitation by regular conservancy arrangements, better drainage, opening out new roads, and clearing away rubbish, cess pools, and other nuisances.

385. Schemes for greatly improving the condition and sanitation of certain kasabá towns are under preparation.

Vaccination.

386. Subjoined is a statement shewing the result of operations during the year 1872—73:—

	Number vaccinated during 1871—72.	Number vaccinated during 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore	15,408	15,006	...	402
Kolár	13,817	13,735	...	82
Toomkoor	13,199	11,669	...	1,530
Total.....	42,424	40,410	...	2,014

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387. The number of vaccinations here shewn is greatly in excess of the annual number of births. This is to be accounted for by the circumstance that numerous children of older age than babyhood are yearly vaccinated. This would appear to imply that old reckonings or shortcomings of former years are being worked off, otherwise, it seems difficult to account for so many vaccinations, in excess of the annual increment of births.

388. As compared with the previous year, there has been a falling off in the number of persons vaccinated during the year under report and more especially in the Toomkoor District. The Deputy Commissioner has therefore been requested to have an eye on the operations of the vaccinators of his District.

389. In the Bangalore District the result of the vaccinators' work is reported to have been satisfactory.

390. In the Kolár District, the vaccinators are said to have done a fair amount of work.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

391. In the Bangalore District the number of indigenous schools for the year under report was 226, with an attendance of 3,773 boys, against 193 schools with an attendance of 3,620 in the previous year.

Education.

392. There were 75 hóbli schools at the end of the year, and no new ones were established.

393. The schools were inspected by the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners during their jamábandi tour.

394. The gradual advancement of female education in outlying talooks, is a healthy sign.

395. Measures are being adopted for the establishment of Hindustáni schools, and increased facilities afforded for the education of the Mahomedan boys.

396. There has been an increase in the number of boys who attended the Government Anglo-vernacular school at Kolár. It is satisfactory to note, that this school, the Anglo-vernacular school at Chikka Ballápura, the Government talook schools in all the head quarters of the talooks, the Kanarese girls' schools in some talooks of the Kolár District, and the 81 hóbli schools, are reported to be well fulfilling their respective functions.

397. On the whole, it may be said that the rural population has fairly responded to the objects for which hóbli schools were established, and the gradual increase of such schools is becoming almost a necessity.

398. No new schools were opened in the Toomkoor District, during the year. Those in existence are reported to be working satisfactorily.

399. It is thought that a considerable impetus might be given to the cause of education, both as regards boys and girls, if class books of a more interesting and attrac-

tive kind were introduced. The attention of the scholars would then be more rivetted, and they would less often be absent, whilst doubtless the parents in time, even if uneducated themselves, would get more interested in the progress of their children. The present educational programme is not altogether free from the reproach of being somewhat trite and unprofitable. The mind of a Native boy is differently constituted from that of an English lad, and the former will take a pleasure in certain studies which would be distasteful to the latter. This bent of the Native mind should be taken advantage of as far as possible by the supply of suitable text books. The useful too, especially as regards teaching in physical science, should not be lost sight of. Thus, in time, education might become to be regarded in a different light than it is now. The chief idea among the young being that it gives a sort of claim for Government employ, whilst the old people complain, that it unfits their children to follow the avocations of their parents. It will certainly be a great day in the history of Indian educational progress, when Native boys can be decently educated, for the sake of education, and then not think it degrading to follow some useful, even if it be manual, occupation.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Literary Societies, Arts and Sciences.

400. Beyond giving the statistics of the number of local newspapers, Vernacular, and English, and of printing presses, literary societies, &c., there is not much to be stated under these heads, especially as it seems a subject for the Educational Department to treat of. The publication of vernacular books is on the increase, and there are a few Native booksellers, and some of them itinerate with their books to the various fairs and markets held about the country.

VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

401. The archæological remains of this Division are not very numerous, but those that do exist are good specimens of superior workmanship. They consist generally of edifices built of a dark-colored granite called sienite, and their carving and finish much resemble the style of the temple at Halébídu of the Hassan District. Some of the temples in the Kolár District bear Tamil inscriptions on their walls and shásnam stones, and most of them were endowed during the reigns of the Hindu Rájás. Their endowments appear to have been resumed by Tippu Sultán; but were subsequently restored by the late Rájá of Mysore. Tradition assigns the date of building of these temples to the time of the Chóla kings, but no authentic information exists on the subject. Certain it is that many of them are of great antiquity, and must have been constructed by superior artificers in an age of comparatively advanced civilization, and before rapine and war and inroads of barbarians, consequent upon weak administration, reduced all to a common level of poverty. Now, wealth which leads to civilization, is again being acquired, and it is trusted that education will direct its proper use without degenerating into that form of luxury which will eventually result in its again becoming a prey to ruder and poorer, but yet more manful invaders.

402. Throughout the whole Province, every town and village, however insignificant, has its temple or dévasthánam, but the following are the most important in this Division.

I. In the Bangalore District.

1. Venkataramanaswámi Gudi in the Fort of Bangalore. It and the following 3 are said to have been built by one Kempé Gauda, who, having discovered a quantity of coin in laying the foundation of his house, was recommended to spend the money in constructing temples.

2. Gavi Gangádharésvara Swámi Gudi is built over the mouth of a cave about a mile south of the Fort of Bangalore. Opposite the temple are some fine representations of the insignia of Isvara.

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3. Basavésvara Gudi is to the east of the preceding. It contains an image 9 feet high, being the image of Basava.
4. Sómésvara Pagoda at Ulsúr.
5. Bonnavíra Temple in the Dévánahalli Talook.
6. Gopálswámi temple in Dévanahalli.
7. Sómésvara temple in the Fort of Dodda Ballápura, contains some fine specimens of ancient stone carvings which are still in good order.
8. Two fine elephants cut in hornblend, guard the entrance of the Mágadi Talook Cutcherry.

II. In the Kolár District.

1. The Ammana temple in Kolár, is a large and a finely carved piece of architecture, with a tank.
2. Sómésvara temple, also in Kolár, is beautifully carved in dark granite.
3. Venkataramana temple in Alamgiri of the Kolár Talook.
4. Vardarájaswámi temple in Tyákallu of the Málúru Talook.
5. Isvara temple, on the Kurudumale hill in the Mulabágalu Talook.
6. Bhógá Nandísvara temple, and,
7. Rangadháma Temple in the Talook of Chikka Ballápura.

III. In the Toomkoor District.

1. Two temples built on Dévaráyadurga by Kantírava Naras Ráj Odiyer and dedicated to Narasimhaswámi prior to the year 1658.
2. Síbi Narasimha Swámi Gudi is a temple at a place called Síbi, fifteen miles from Toomkoor on the Bellary road.
3. Nágalapurada Rangaswámi temple in the Kadaba Talook.
4. A large blackstone bull placed in front of the Isvara temple at Turivékere.
5. Lakshminarasimhaswámi temple at Honnavalli.
6. Mallikeram Darga or Tomb at Sírá.

403. For the maintenance of these and other temples about the Division, annual allotments are made from the revenues of the State both in land and money. The savings of such allotments are formed into a fund, out of which the cost of repairs, whitewashing, &c., is generally defrayed. This fund is called the Muzaráyi Fund.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

404. No information is available.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

405. The total number of native religious institutions is 12,132 with 10,096 ministers or priests.

Ecclesiastical.

406. The income of these institutions amounted to Rs. 71,314—7—4, of which Rs. 47,252—13—1 were paid by Government, Rs. 7,582—7—2 were obtained from endowed property in land, Rs. 5,919 in money, and rupees 10,560—3—1 from fees and offerings.

407. It is to be regretted that attempts to get temple managers and others to subscribe half of the estimated cost towards the repairs of temple buildings has proved unsuccessful.

haritable Institutions.

408. There are in this Division 22 charitable institutions, comprising dispensaries, chatrams, poor-houses and lunatic asylums. The establishment during the year of a Dispensary at Chikka Ballápura has added to the number shewn in the previous year's return.

409. The number of persons aided during the year was 2,80,397, the average number of persons daily assisted being 769.

410. The outlay on account of these institutions during the year was Rs. 54,133.

411. In the chatrams, relief is afforded to travellers by the distribution of cooked food or grain, and in the poor-house at Bangalore grain and money are distributed. Several abuses have crept in as regards the feeding allowance in chatrams, but it is hardly necessary to allude to them in this place.

412. Nil.

Stationery.

General Miscellaneous.—Revenue cases and miscellaneous proceedings, &c.

413. The number of original suits disposed of in the several courts of the Division during the year 1872—73 was 285, against 245 of the previous year, being an increase of 40 cases. Eight cases were left pending disposal at the end of March 1873; of which, 5 were on the file of the Amildars' Courts of the Bangalore District, one on the file of the Amildar's Court in the Kolár District, and two on those of the Amildars' Courts of the Toomkoor District.

414. The proportion of cases disposed of during the year is as follows:—

Amildars' Courts	260
Assistant Commissioners' Courts .. .	9
Deputy Commissioners' Courts	16
	285

415. The following is the classification of original cases disposed of:—

Original titles.	5
Transfers	41
Sub-proprietary rights	206
Mirási	27
Boundary disputes	6
	285

416. The total number of original cases filed during the year 1872—73 was 277, and the number pending at the close of the year 1871—72 was 16, thus making a total of 293 cases for disposal in 1872—73, of which, however, 285 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of eight cases on the 31st March 1873.

417. The number of appeal cases disposed of by Revenue Courts was 87, against 102 in the previous year, being a decrease of 15 cases.

418. Subjoined is a statement shewing the details of appeal cases filed and disposed of during the year 1872—73:—

	Balance at the close of 1871—72.	Filed in 1872—73.	Disposed of	Pending.
Commissioner's Court	1	30	31	...
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	46	46	...
Assistant Commissioner's Court	1	11	10	2
Total... ...	2	87	87	2

419. Of the 31 cases disposed of in the Commissioner's Court, the lower courts' decisions were confirmed in 27, three were reversed, and one remanded for further enquiry and disposal.

420. The following statement shews the number of miscellaneous proceedings, orders, reports, and petitions, &c, disposed of, in all the Revenue Courts of the Division, during the year 1872—73:—

	Disposed of in 1872—73.					Pending.				
	Commissioner.	Bangalore District.	Kolár District.	Toomkoor District.	Total.	Commissioner.	Bangalore District.	Kolár District.	Toomkoor District.	Total.
Miscellaneous Proceedings	458	42,480	69,299	23,956	1,36,193	...	56	18	30	104
Orders and Reports... ...	1,334	2,10,330	1,18,047	1,10,161	4,39,872	3	3,183	448	480	4,114
Petitions	2,218	18,700	17,149	15,010	53,077	...	80	22	96	198
Total... ...	4,010	2,71,510	2,04,495	1,49,127	6,29,142	3	3,319	488	606	4,416
Total for 1871—72.	4,079	2,51,430	2,14,448	1,37,530	6,07,470	14	1,646	494	296	2,360
Increase	...	20,080	...	11,614	31,694	...	1,673	84	310	2,067
Decrease	69	...	9,953	...	10,022	11	...	...	...	11
Net Increase	...	...	...	...	21,672	...	...	...	...	2,056

421. The number of miscellaneous proceedings disposed of in 1872—73 in the several courts was 136,193, and the balance remaining for disposal on the 31st March 1873 was 104, *viz*, 56 in the Bangalore District, 18 in the Kolár District and 30 in the Toomkoor District.

422. The increase of miscellaneous work is on the whole heavy. The decrease under the head miscellaneous proceedings, and orders and reports in the Kolár District is attributed to unnecessary correspondence having been checked. There has been a marked increase in the number of petitions filed and disposed of in the Kolár District Office. The Deputy Commissioner observes that this increase is due to his free accessibility to the ryots and prompt attention to their representations, by means of which he thinks that a District Officer can exercise a proper control over the talook courts. I do not quite agree in this view, because the fewer petitions the Deputy Commissioner receives, the better, inasmuch as it serves to prove that talook Amildars dispense justice properly. Petitioners should, as a rule, in the first instance apply to the Amildar, and if he is conscientious and considerate, he should be able to satisfy the majority of petitioners without the necessity

of their going to higher authority. Free intercourse with ryots is however very desirable on the part of a District Officer, and a knowledge of his accessibility doubtless tends to make minor officials more careful in their treatment of ryots' complaints.

423. The work in different departments is steadily increasing in the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's Office. A special report has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner, pointing out the desirability of revising and strengthening to a moderate extent, the Division Judicial and English Departments and the District Revenue and English establishments, as well as the staff of court orderlies.

424. In the Districts formerly, the whole of the revenue, criminal and civil work, excepting what the Deputy Commissioner wrote briefly with his own hand, was in Kanarese, and a simple local code and only one or two Acts were in force in the Province.

425. In the Bangalore District especially, the revenue work has become very heavy, and the procedure has, since the revision of 1862, been elaborated by the introduction of new codes, returns, rules, regulations; and the executive business has greatly increased owing to greater attention being now paid to marámat works, sanitary and municipal arrangements, district forests and collection of statistics of various kinds.

426. It has been ruled by the Chief Commissioner that all regular revenue suits should be entertained under Section 16 of the Civil Procedure Code, and decided on the same principles as those adopted in the Civil Courts.

427. A proposal has been submitted for the Chief Commissioner's consideration, that all suits involving claims to produce, rent claims, rights in connection with the land, or any other class of suits which involve civil rights, should be transferred to the Civil Courts, as the procedure and stamp penalty are the same in the Revenue Courts as in those of the Civil Courts.

428. The actions which the Revenue Courts are to take cognizance of hereafter, are proposed to be limited to—

I. Claims to village offices—

II. Boundary disputes in which Government rights are concerned, and—

III. The right, relative, proportional or absolute, to water from Government irrigation works.

429. In practice, however, it will be found very difficult to thoroughly define what claims or particular class of cases should form the subject-matter of civil and revenue suits respectively. I am inclined to lean to the Civil Courts as best adapted to settle the majority of contentions, leaving it to the Revenue Courts to merely decide cases of the nature of summary suits.

Duration of Suits.

430. The average duration of suits is not altogether satisfactory. When the scheme for the administration of civil justice is sanctioned, and the civil jurisdiction handed over to Munsiffs, it is thought there will be more time and opportunity for Deputy Commissioners to supervise the revenue proceedings of the inferior courts. Under instructions from the Judicial Commissioner, the civil work is thoroughly checked, but the same wholesome supervision is not exercised over the revenue work, and chiefly it may be said owing to want of time.

431. A comparative statement is, as usual, appended, shewing the English correspondence in the Division Office during the year 1872—73.

	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
From	6,135	6,580	445	...
To	5,994	6,555	561	...
Total.....			1,006	

432. The following are some of the principal circulars and general instructions relating to revenue matters received from the Chief Commissioner, and communicated to the District Officers and Amildars for guidance, during the year.

433. Further instructions regarding the mode of collecting interest on arrears of revenue.

General Circular No. 2 of 20th May 1872.

434. Instruction on the subject of levying local fund cess on the amount of still head duty actually collected.

Letter No. 1014—31 of 31st May 1872.

435. Instructions for dealing with Puduvat funds of Dévasthánams in this Province.

General Circular No. 3 of 5th June 1872.

436. Instructions for levying cess on all wet cultivation by wells, tanks or channels, &c., whether in inám or Government land.

Docket No. 1415—Gl. 31 of 20th June 1872.

437. Intimating that although the terms of the survey guarantee provide for ryots constructing new works of irrigation in their holdings and enjoying the benefit derivable therefrom, the permission of the District Officers should invariably be obtained before commencing any such works.

Letter No. 1490—39 of 24th June 1872.

438. Delegating powers to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts to sanction estimates for tank repairs from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 respectively.

P. W. Under-Secretary's Circular No. 148—1691 of 28th June 1872.

439. Ruling that whenever it may happen that jódi or inám land is submerged by the restoration of a tank, the restorer of the tank should give land for land of equal extent and pay assessment upon it whether wet or dry.

Secretary's letter No. 1765-49 of 5th June 1872.

440. Empowering Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts to sanction estimates out of Muzaráyi funds to the limit of Rs. 500 and 200 respectively, and forward them to the Chief Commissioner's Office for registry.

P. W. Secretary's docket No. 84 of 22nd June and General Secretary's Circular No. 1742 —Fl. 2 of 4th July 1872.

441. Authorizes inámdar's levying the local cess from their ryots at the rate of ½ anná per rupee of assessment to recoup themselves for payments made by them to Government on account of their inám lands.

Secretary's docket No. 2530 —545 of 9th August 1872.

442. Prescribing rules regarding the service and cost of revenue processes.

Secretary's docket No. 3586 —Gl. 3 of 26th September 1872.

443. Conveying instructions regulating succession to hereditary village offices.

General Circular No. 5 of 22nd October 1872.

444. These rules are calculated to check vexatious litigation, and also to serve as a useful guide to the Revenue Officers in dealing with cases which come up before them for adjudication.

445. Regarding the alienations of feeding allowances in chatrams.

Secretary's docket No. 4914—1011 of 27th November 1872.

446. Rules regarding the plantation, protection, &c., of avenue trees.

General Circular No. 7 of 9th January 1873.

447. Ruling that káyemguttadars are to be made responsible for the collection and payment to Government of the quit-rent upon minor ináms in káyemgutta villages, enjoying a remission of 10 per cent upon the quit-rent where it is less than Rs. 10.

Secretary's letter No. 5891—R. 122 of 22nd January 1873.

448. Prescribing rules regarding the mode of keeping the accounts and utilizing the proceeds of the irrigation (local) cess.

General Circular No. 9 of 3rd February 1873.

449. Draws attention to the instructions conveyed in Secretary's letter No. 3557-556 of 1st October 1870, regarding the preservation of date groves and trees, with further instructions on the subject.

Secretary's letter No. 6131—R. 54 of 6th February 1873.

450. Authorizes the grant of a Parwána or Irshad to each man who succeeds to a patélship.

Secretary's docket No. 6668—1410 of 21st February 1873.

451. The existing talook establishment is reported to be utterly inadequate for carrying out work in its various branches in an efficient and satisfactory manner, especially when it is considered that a ryotwári settlement prevails. Though, in 1862, the present establishment was fixed without due regard apparently to the requirements of a ryotwári province, reductions of establishments have since been effected, which have tended to impair efficiency as represented by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

Talook Establishment.

452. In para 185 of the Bangalore District Report allusion is made to the drawback of the Assistant in charge of the Closepéte Sub-Division not being vested with full powers. It has since been ascertained that the remarks apply not personally to the present incumbent, but generally to the office of a Sub-Division Officer. As a rule, it will be doubtless advisable to have full power Magistrates at Sub-Divisions which are not located at head quarters, but I think it is even more desirable that the Assistant in charge should be of active habits, so as to be able to constantly move about, closely supervising every thing.

Closepéte Sub-Division.

453. The frontier boundary marks in the Kolár District were inspected in due proportion by Amildars, the Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, and were found to be in good condition.

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

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454. The final settlement of the boundary dispute between Kolár and Caddapah Districts, in the limits of Srínivásapura Talook in the former, and Maddanpally Talook in the latter, has been satisfactorily effected.

Demarcation of the boundary line between Srínivaspura Talook of the Kolár District, Mysore Prrovince, and Muddupully Talook of H. M.'s Territory.

455. In 1868 the Sub-Collector of Salem brought to notice the unsettled state of the boundary line between Salem District and the Mysore country, and as no action was taken at the time by the Madras Government, the matter was again mooted by the Sub-Collector in November 1871, and subsequently the settlement of the question formed the subject of much correspondence between the Madras and the Mysore authorities, and finally it was decided by the Madras Government to depute a special Thasildar for the purpose of defining such boundary in concert with an Amildar deputed from Mysore, as a preliminary to the settlement of all the disputed points by responsible Officers of both Governments.

Demarcation of boundary line between Salem District and the Mysore Country.

456. Rangasámi Pille, the Amildar of the Málúru Talook, was on the part of this Government appointed as a special Amildar on a salary of Rs. 250, inclusive of a special allowance of Rs. 50, and Séshagiri Rao, Thasildar of the Oossoor Talook on the part of the Madras Government, each with a special establishment.

457. The work was commenced on the 20th December 1872. Boundary marks have been fixed between certain villages of the Sarjápura, Hosakóte and Málúru Talooks in this Division, and Oossoor in the Salem District, the distance of the line marked up to the end of the year being 60 miles, at a total cost of Rs. 1,086—11—10 to the Mysore Government.

458. Under the Chief Commissioner's instructions conveyed in Notification No. 93 of 8th July 1872, three villages were transferred from Dévanahalli and Hosakóte Talooks in the Bangalore District to Málúru in the Kolár District. The transfer of the following villages were effected in the Bangalore District.

Transfer of villages.

1. Apasanapura, sarvamányem village, Dévanahalli Talook.
2. Urlagere, Sarkar village, Hosakóte Talook.
3. Pichagondanahalli Káyemgutta village, Hosakóte Talook.

Madanáyakanahalli from Bangalore to Nelamangala Talook.

Chikkasólúru, Hegganahalli, Sómadévanahalli, Kúdalúru, Ursanakunte, Wombatkásinakunte, Kallainapura, Jódi Bádarahalli from Nárasandra Hóbli to Sólúru Hóbli in the Mágadi Talook.

Chikkabommasandra, Allálasandra from Kristnarájapura to Yalahanka Hóbli in the Bangalore Talook.

459. These transfers were highly desirable for the convenience of the inhabitants.

460. The lists called for could not be submitted with this report, as the depth of water in the wells has to be ascertained in the hot weather, *viz*, April, May and the early part of June.

Classified lists shewing the available supply of water and its sources in the Districts.

461. It is worthy of note that a subscription of Rs. 1,751-0-2 and Rs. 3,864-8-3 has been collected in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts respectively, to commemorate in a suitable way the memory of His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

Earl Mayo's Fund.

462. It has been offered as a suggestion that a tank should be constructed with these subscriptions to be named after the late Earl, and the returns therefrom utilized for the establishment of an asylum for the destitute and helpless to be called the Mayo Asylum.

Condition of the Ryots.

463. On the whole the condition of the ryots may be said to be fairly prosperous. New lines of roads are being constructed for their convenience and for the development of trade. Numerous irrigation works are being restored for their special benefit. Facilities for educating their children are increasing, and improved administration has in various respects helped to improve their lot. Trade too is brisk, and manufactures not idle, whilst the seasons for several years past have been favorable. The above is the sunny side of the picture. On the other side we see that, with increasing gains and comfort, the ryots are becoming more litigious, and more prone to convert the Criminal Codes into weapons for injuring or intimidating their enemies. These are serious evils, and can only be met by good Civil and Criminal Courts, upright and trusted officials, and an intelligent and thoroughly efficient police. Without these, mistrust and fear are engendered, and character, liberty, property, and even life itself not safe.

Conclusion.

Nandidroog Division.

464. Colonel Pearse held charge of the Division throughout the whole year, except for a few days, from the 25th of March 1873, when I assumed temporary charge.

Bangalore District.

465. I was in charge of the Bangalore District up to 24th March, when I was relieved by Major Lindsay.

Kolár District.

466. Mr. B. Krishnaiengar was in charge of the Kolár District throughout the year.

Toomkoor District.

467. Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce held charge of the Toomkoor District up to 4th July 1872, and was succeeded by Captain Gordon Cumming, who held charge up to 14th February 1873. Mr. Assistant Commissioner Narasimmaiengar held temporary charge till Major Mottet, who was posted to the District, took charge on the 5th May 1873.

468. The District Annual Reports have been submitted by Major Lindsay, Mr. Krishnaiengar, and Major Mottet respectively.

469. The deficiency in the details of revenue administration of the Toomkoor District, is mainly attributable to the disadvantages under which Major Mottet labored, as he had only recently joined the District, of which he had no previous acquaintance.

470. The accompanying Reports of the Deputy Commissioners, speak for themselves.

471. I need scarcely add that the Deputy Commissioner of Kolár, Mr. Krishnaiengar, has as usual administered his District during the year under report with zeal, ability and decided success.

472. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, Major Lindsay, is unmistakably fitted for his post as possessing much experience, ability and sound judgment.

473. Colonel Pearse has already recorded his opinion that Captain Cumming during the time he was in charge of the Toomkoor District worked to his entire satisfaction, evincing great energy, attended with marked success in repressing the crime of dacoity, at one time rampant in the Toomkoor District.

474. Major Mottet has but recently joined his new charge, but gives the promise of being an active and zealous District Officer.

475. The above, or more suitable comments on the qualifications of the several Officers in charge of the Districts forming this Division, would come more appropriately from the pen of Colonel Pearse, but as the duty of submitting this report has devolved upon me, I have not refrained from recording what appears to me to be due to the Officers concerned.

476. The following Assistant Commissioners were in charge of either Sub-Divisions or Treasuries. Captain Magrath, Messrs. Narasimmaiengar, Mahomed Ali, Náranappa, Venkat Subbaiya, Kristnaiya and Kitto.

477. These Officers have all done good work during the year.

478. Mr. Krishna Múrti had also similarly done good work prior to his transfer to Mysore.

479. The following Amildars deserve special mention :—

1. Garudáchár, Amildar of the Bangalore Talook.
2. Gundappa, Amildar of the Dévanahalli Talook.
3. Nanjundaiya, Amildar of the Kolár Talook.
4. Rangasámi Pille, Amildar of the Málúru Talook.
5. Kristna Rao, Amildar of the Srínivásapura Talook.
6. Venkat Rao, Amildar of the Mulabágalu Talook.
7. Abdul Rahimán, Amildar of the Sidlaghatta Talook.
8. Venkat Subbaiya, Amildar of the Gudibanda Talook.
9. Lakshminarasappa, Amildar of the Gúmanáyakanapálya Talook.

480. Mr. Blaikie, the Acting Manager, has conducted his duties efficiently and satisfactorily. Colonel Pearse noted with approbation the good work done by him last year, and it affords me pleasure to record similar testimony as to the nature of his services.

481. I entertain a high opinion of the abilities and capacity for work, displayed by Mr. Krishnaiengar, the Revenue Sheristadar of the Division. I have found his services very valuable, and I am much indebted to him in the preparation of this Report.

482. The Head Accountant, Narasimmalu Náidu, is an efficient and painstaking individual and has given every satisfaction.

483. The Marámat Accountant, Véláyudham Pille, is particularly well-suited for his post, and disposes of his work with promptitude and efficiency.

484. The Revenue Head Munshi, Srínivás Rao, is thoroughly up to the work assigned to him, owing to his great experience.

485. The above officials are those that I have chiefly come in contact with in the Revenue and General Departments, and regarding whom I can in consequence speak with some degree of certainty. I have every reason however to believe that there are others in the English and Revenue Offices, who have done good work ; and any omission on my part, as to acknowledgment of their services, is due to insufficient knowledge, owing to but a short tenure of office.

BANGALORE, 30*th June* 1873.

L. RICKETTS,
Offg. Commissioner.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE OFFG. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE BANGALORE DISTRICT,

FOR 1872—73,

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

PART I.

1. The jamábandi settlement for the year under review was conducted as follows :—

Jamábandi Settlement.

By the Officiating Deputy Commissioner—
The Talooks of Bangalore, Dodda Ballápura, Dévanahalli, Hosakóte and Kengéri.
By the Assistant Commissioner of the Head Quarter Sub-Division—
The Talooks of Anekallu, Sarjápura, Nelamangala and Kánakánahalli.
By the Assistant Commissioner of the Closepéte Sub-Division—
The Talooks of Closepéte, Chennapatna and Mágadi.

2. The dates of the commencement and close of the settlement of the several talooks by the above officers are as follows :—

Names of Talooks.	Date of commencement and close.	No. of days occupied in the settlement.
Hosakóte ...	From 12th to 18th December 1872, and again 10th to 22nd Feb. 1873.	20
Dodda Ballápura	16th to 13th January 1873	15
Dévanahalli ...	10th to 15th January, and again 31st January to 9th February 1873...	12
Kengéri ...	23rd to 28th February 1873	6
Bangalore ...	From 19th to 22nd December 1872, from 6th to 12th January 1873, and again from 25th March to 3rd April 1873... ...	21
Anekallu ...	From 9th to 24th December 1872	16
Sarjápura ...	„ 7th to 23rd January 1873	17
Nelamangala ...	„ 3rd to 24th February 1873	22
Closepéte ...	On the 26th November, and from 18th to 19th December 1872, and again from 5th to 21st January 1873	20
Chennapatna ...	From 25th February to 25th March 1873	29
Mágadi ...	„ 6th to 22nd February 1873	17
Kánakánahalli ...	„ 7th to 21st March 1873	15

3. From the above it will be observed that the jamábandi was commenced somewhat later than usual. This was owing to the accounts of most of the talooks not being prepared in time, and also to the unsettled state of the weather about the beginning of November, and to there being a good deal of sickness prevalent in some parts of the District.

4. Three hóblís of the Bangalore Talook were settled by the Survey Department during the year, and a considerable deal of difficulty was experienced in preparing the accounts of these hóblís in consequence of the Department not having thoroughly completed the settlement before the departure of the officer in charge from Bangalore. The Amildar is bound to accept the Faisal Patrike of the Survey Department as conclusive at the time of the survey settlement; but afterwards on comparing it with known facts and other survey accounts, discrepancies appear, which cannot be reconciled without many

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references to the officer who conducted the settlement thereby causing much delay. In the case of these three hóblís many items have been left unsettled and reserved for future disposal. They will be shewn in the accounts of next year.

5. I would here beg to suggest that, whenever the settlement of a talook by the Survey Department takes place, a responsible officer should remain until all discrepancies between their "Faisal" and the revenue accounts are reconciled. A week or at most two ought to be sufficient for this.

6. The annexed table shews the number of pattás for the year as compared with those of 1871—72.

Particulars.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land revenue	86,914	86,980	666	...
Mohatarfa	23,892	24,068	176	...
Local Fund	9,047	10,065	118	..
Total...	1,20,153	1,21,113	960	...

7. Five thousand, three hundred and forty-two pattás or receipt books in the Survey No. 4 form were distributed to ryots in the three settled hóblís. The total number of pattás distributed in the District on account of alterations in holdings, &c., was 14,499. In consequence of the frauds detected at Hosakóte last year, the No. 2 accounts of the Shánbhógs were very carefully examined at the time of jamábandi by the Deputy Commissioner's Revenue establishment. The result was that several omissions in the accounts were brought to light, and those in fault were duly punished.

8. The Assistant Commissioners were also desired to adopt the same system when conducting the jamábandi of their Sub-Divisions. The settlement of each village has been entered in a register for future comparison, and all the different items of revenue are noted. To keep up such a register will be a work of considerable labor; but it will afford an effectual check against the frauds which have called it into existence.

9. The subjoined statement shews the particulars and totals of the revenue of the District for the year under review compared with those of the previous year:—

Items.	Revenue for 1871—72.	Revenue for 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	9,28,982 2 8	9,25,469 1 8	... .	3,513 1 0
Forest	16,690 0 2	13,381 4 11	... ...	3,308 11 3
Abkári	4,13,743 2 2	4,13,209 13 7	... ...	533 4 7
Assessed taxes	47,113 8 3	44,696 1 6	... ...	2,417 6 9
Customs or Sáyer	61,430 13 4	66,853 1 8	5,422 4 0	... ...
Salt	279 15 6	405 5 10	125 6 4	... ...
Stamps	74,776 2 7	53,716 7 0	... ...	21,059 11 7
Post Office	11,954 4 1	11,528 8 5	... ...	425 11 8
Law and Justice	85,639 4 11	1,14,400 14 5	28,761 9 6	... ...
Police	40 1 11	91 11 5	51 9 6	... ...
Public Works	22,538 10 9	15,098 6 9	... ...	7,440 4 0
Miscellaneous	24,738 0 7	28,629 11 9	3,891 11 2	... ...
Total...	16,87,926 2 11	16,87,480 8 11	38,252 8 10	38,698 2 10
Net Decrease...	... .	... .	... ...	445 10 0

10. The items of land revenue are compared below :—

Land Revenue.

Items.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
1. Jódi villages	29,897 13 8	29,897 13 8	... ...	... ...
2. Káyemgutta villages	32,364 7 1	32,322 6 6	... ...	42 0 7
3. Slightly assessed lands	21,001 11 2	20,839 15 9	... ...	161 11 5
4. Ryotwár kandáyem	7,64,673 3 2	7,31,949 4 4	... ...	32,723 14 10
5. Batáyi	41,444 4 3	65,284 1 11	23,839 13 8	... ...
6. Coffee Hálat	9 8 3	6 15 9	... ...	2 8 6
7. Hulgával	15,373 7 5	17,646 10 2	2,273 2 9	... ...
8. Miscellaneous land revenue	23,737 7 4	27,189 0 11	3,451 9 7	... ...
9. Sale proceeds of Government lands ...	480 4 4	332 12 8	... ...	147 7 8
Total...	9,28,982 2 8	9,25,469 1 8	29,564 10 0	33,077 11 0
Net Decrease...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,513 1 0

11. The revenue of jódi villages is the same as last year.

12. The revenue from káyemgutta villages shews a decrease of Rs. 42—0—7 owing to the transfer of Pichakunte village from Hosakóte Talook to the Kolár District. The rent of the village is Rs. 35—7—3. Another small item of Rs. 6—9—4 was struck off the kayémgutta village of Doddakunté on account of land transferred to the military authorities.

13. The collections on lightly assessed lands also shews a decrease of Rs. 161-11-5 in consequence of the Survey Department having made some alteration in the mahal jódi accounts, which requires explanation, and is now under reference. Some jódi lands have also been brought to the kandáyem tenure account by the Department and fractions in the jódi amounts have been struck off.

14. The following comparative table shews the revenue of the ryotwár settlement :—

Particulars.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dry land	4,93,754 15 9	4,83,690 6 3	... ...	10,064 9 6
Wet „	1,41,698 6 6	1,25,318 2 8	... ...	16,380 3 10
Cocoanut and betel-nut and leaf gardens ...	39,135 11 7			
Miscellaneous garden produce	40,772 13 4	1,22,940 11 5	... ...	6,279 1 6
Sugar-cane gardens	15,913 0 6			
Malberry do	26,398 3 6			
Total.....	7,64,673 3 2	7,31,949 4 4	... ...	32,723 14 10

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15. The increase and decrease in ryotwár items are as follow:—

Items of Increase.	Rupees.	As.	P.
Assessment of waste lands newly taken	7,644	11	4
Do of land converted from Batáyi	3,411	3	8
Do excess land brought to book	595	11	9
Do concealed cultivation	493	4	7
Do transfers of land from one description to another	5,577	3	11
Amount omitted in the Dúyem Number Account totals	664	3	5
Do on Kodagi inám land resumed	206	9	8
Do from the completion of the term of land given on progressive tenure ...	61	10	2
Revision of kandáyem	37	4	9
Water cess	1,603	1	10
Assessment on trees found in excess	46	4	11
Full assessment brought to account this year which was remitted last year on account of breach of tanks	386	7	0
Total Increase.. ...	20,667	13	0

Items of Decrease.	Rupees.	As.	P.
Lands thrown up	31,903	0	9
Do of deserted holders	479	7	9
Lands found less on measurement	306	2	9
Transfer of land from one description to another	6,070	4	3
Transfer of land to village site	4	12	8
Amount of incorrect totals struck off	623	6	7
Do of lands that became unarable	10	5	5
Do taken for roads	56	10	9
Do submerged	318	3	7
Do taken for bunds	11	10	6
Do do for plantations	106	13	10
Amount of land that was given as jódi inám, but was erroneously charged with kandáyem	17	12	3
Do of land resumed from bad tenants	1,508	2	3
Do of land belonging to Mr. DeVecchj on which no other crops were raised ...	16	4	0
Do of land transferred to ardhamányem	2	0	8
Do of lands taken for village tópe	204	14	4
Do do reserved behind tank bund	20	10	6
Kandáyem of lands under tanks breached for repairs	729	2	8
Revision of kandáyem of wet lands	1,521	4	1
Water cess	2,682	5	0
Revision of kandáyem of mulberry gardens	5,411	0	9
Kandáyem of trees found less	36	9	7
Transfer of a village to Kolár District	249	10	5
Total Decrease.....	52,290	11	4
Add amount struck off by the survey rates	1,101	0	6
Grand Total of Decrease.. ...	53,391	11	10
Net Decrease.....	32,723	14	10

16. Resignations for lands, including some that for various reasons were not accepted, to the extent of Rs. 39,629-9-3 were received during the year.

Dry Land	15,527	6	9
Wet do	21,824	15	9
Garden	2,277	2	11
	39,629	9	3

17. The cause of these extensive resignations is without doubt to be attributed, as was stated last year, to the general fall in the price of grain and the consequent small profits obtainable by the kandáyemdars. In many cases where the rates on dry and wet lands appeared excessive, they were reduced.

18. The rates on mulberry gardens were also reduced by Rs. 5,411-0-9, during the year.

19. The following table shews the result of the settlement in the Bangalore Talook compared with last year. The statement refers only to the items that have been adjusted, setting aside those mentioned in para 4 as under reference :—

	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Dry lands	22,517	5	8	21,680	1	6	...	...	...	837	4	2
Wet do	9,782	15	3	7,437	9	6	...	...	...	2,345	5	9
Garden do	9,862	0	7	11,943	10	2	2,081	9	7	...	...	...
Total.....	42,162	5	6	41,061	5	2	2,081	9	7	3,182	9	11
Net Decrease.....										1,101	0	4

20. The survey accounts do not shew the different descriptions of crops cultivated, but only the description of land under the general classification as above. The survey rates on the lands settled in the Bangalore Talook are :—

	Highest per acre.			Lowest per acre.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry lands	1	10	0	0	6	0
Wet do	6	6	0	2	10	0
Garden do	16	0	0	5	0	0

Batáyi.

21. There is a large increase in this item, consequent upon a great proportion of the resigned and other unoccupied land having been cultivated under batáyi.

Coffee.

22. The small decrease of Rs. 2—0—9 requires no remark.

Hulgával.

23. The revenue derived from pasture land has increased this year by Rs. 2,273—2—9, owing to the orders about selling the grazing of waste lands being more carefully attended to. Measures will be taken to have these orders strictly enforced.

Miscellaneous. Land Revenue.

24. The realizations from the various items comprised under this head are shewn in the following table :—

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Particulars.	For 1871—72.			For 1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Amount omitted to be brought to Jamábandi account	1,827	4	3	1,922	9	3	95	5	...	...	...	...
Village Amaráyi	20,875	13	6	21,562	9	2	686	11	8	...	...	...
Concealed cultivation	193	10	7	514	15	5	321	4	10	...	...	...
Amount confiscated to Government being proceeds of land sold without patta being granted	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Notice, fee and interest	509	2	10	2,745	7	1	2,236	4	3	...	...	...
Amount of unclaimed inams... ...	295	8	10	133	5	1	...	...	...	162	3	9
Arale Sunka	2	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	0
Fines for having cultivated land without permission, &c.	7	9	4	310	2	11	302	9	7	...	...	...
Kandáyem of land in boundary dispute ...	5	11	0	...0	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	0
Total.....	23,737	7	4	27,189	0	11	3,642	3	4	190	9	9
Net Increase.....							3,451	9	7	...	...	...

25. From the above it will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the item of "Notice fee and interest." Last year was the first occasion in which this charge for arrears of kbist appeared in the accounts. The charge will probably increase for some years. The item of Arale-sunka, adverted to in last year's report, was struck off. The other items call for no special remark.

Sale Proceeds of Government Land.

26. The revenue under this head is derived from the sale of disputed building sites in villages, &c., and is of a fluctuating character.

Forests.

27. The different items under this head are :—

Items.	For 1871—72.			For 1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
License fee for felling unreserved wood and bamboos in the District-Forests ...	2,496	5	0	1,363	8	8	...	...	...	1,132	12	4
License fee for gathering Thopale bark ...	148	0	0	145	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0
Do Thingaili bark	224	0	0	430	0	0	206	0	0	...	...	...
Jungle Hulgával	46	6	0	92	2	0	45	12	0	...	...	...
Sale of jungle amaráyi	5,726	5	3	4,519	3	3	...	...	...	1,207	2	0
Lac	663	0	0	663	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honey and wax	616	0	0	781	0	0	165	0	0	...	...	...
Furnaces	303	7	5	302	3	7	..	...	...	1	3	10
Sale of pappli chakke	3,018	0	0	1,123	0	0	..	...	...	1,895	0	0
Fees on firewood and charcoal removed from Marlawádi Jungles	61	7	8	85	0	0	23	8	4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	3,387	0	10	3,877	3	5	490	2	7	...	...	...
Total.....	16,690	0	2	13,381	4	11	930	6	11	4,239	2	2
Net.....										3,308	11	3

28. Fewer applications were received during the year for licenses to fill unreserved wood &c., which accounts for the decrease.

29. A great part of the decrease in the sale of jungle amaráyi is only a nominal loss to Government, and caused by a portion of the Kánakánahalli jungles being reserved by the Forest Department. The sale of amaráyi, used to be credited to the District Revenue accounts; it now appears in the accounts of the Forest Department. Another cause for the decrease in this item was a scarcity of sígékáyi or soap-nut.

30. The greatest decrease in forest revenue is the sale of pappali chakke, a bark used for dying purposes. The supply seems to have been limited this year, in consequence perhaps of permission to remove considerable quantities having been granted in the two previous years.

Experimental Fuel Plantation.

31. The fuel plantation near Yalahanka, mentioned in para 40 of last annual report, is in a flourishing and satisfactory condition. The remaining portion of the land has been ploughed, and sown at a cost of Rs. 862—2—0.

Hosakóte.
Dévanahalli.
Dodda Ballápura.
Nelamangala.
Anekallu.
Kengéri.
Sarjápura.

32. Lands varying from 50 to 100 acres in extent have been selected for fuel plantations in the marginally noted talooks. These fuel reserves will be treated in a similar way to the one near Yalahanka which has proved so successful. Rupees 2,000 were sanctioned for the purpose in August 1872, but having been received rather late it was found impossible to work out the full amount during the year. Measures will be taken to utilize the money during 1873—74.

33. The District-Forest scheme has not yet come into operation.

34. There are numerous small rocky hills in the Talooks of Hosakóte, Dévanahalli, and Sarjápura, where, it is believed, wood fit for fuel would speedily grow if protected from the inroads of cattle. The experiment is being tried, and the hills have been given to some fit persons who have the privilege of appropriating the grass as a remuneration for protecting the young trees and shrubs.

Abkári.

35. There is a decrease under this head of Rs. 533—4—7 for the year, as compared with that of 1871—72 :—

Items.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Still head duty	2,87,400 9 4	2,93,850 9 0	6,449 15 8	... ...
License fee on arrack shops ...	30,006 7 6	25,644 5 8	... ...	43,622 1 10
Do on beer shops, &c.	5,589 3 0	2,945 10 8	... ...	2,643 8 4
Do on maddat do	... ...	78 0 4	78 0 0	... ...
Toddy, &c., contract	90,536 5 10	90,536 5 10	... ...	... ...
Miscellaneous	210 8 6	154 14 1	... ...	55 10 5
Total...	4,13,743 2 2	4,13,204 13 7	6,528 0 0	7,061 4 7
Net...	... ...	... ...	... ...	533 4 7

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36. The increase in still head duty is due to a larger consumption of arrack in cantonment and péte, and to the duty being raised upon liquor sent to the District, as will be seen by the following table :—

Years.	Consumed in Cantonment and Péte.						Consumed in Talooks.						Total.					
	Gallons.			Duty.			Gallons.			Duty.			Gallons.			Duty.		
1871—72.	83,344	5	4	2,29,198	8	4	40,061	4	7	58,202	1	0	1,23,406	4	3	2,87,400	9	4
1872—73.	85,099	3	0	2,34,023	10	0	39,884	3	6	59,826	15	0	1,24,984	0	6	2,93,850	9	0
Increase.	1,754	3	4	4,825	1	8	...	...	...	1,624	14	0	1,577	2	3	6,449	15	8
Decrease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

37. The license fees of arrack and beer-shops in the cantonment and péte were transferred to the municipality during the last quarter of the year, causing a decrease in our receipts of Rs. 7,005—10—2.

38. The number of the wholesale and retail arrack shops in the District during the year are shewn below :—

	Wholesale.	Retail.
In Bangalore Town	4	35
Do Cantonment	5	70
In Talooks	17	267

39. Licenses for 54 additional retail shops were granted during the year, after full enquiries had been made as to whether these additional shops were required for the convenience of the public or not.

40. The number of wholesale shops was reduced by twenty-eight, as it was found objectionable to have them in the kasabás of all hóblís, and only those which were considered necessary were retained.

41. The toddy contract expired on 31st March 1873. According to instructions the contract was put up to auction talook by talook, but the experiment was not successful, as the bidding finished at a sum less than the contract amount by rupees 6,400.

42. The contract was eventually renewed to the old contractors for five years for rupees 100,000 a year, with the additional charge of local cess at the rate of one anna on half the contract amount, and ½ anna on the other half.

43. The license fee for maddat shops was Rs. 78—0—4. Some difficulties will have to be overcome before the rules for regulating and controlling these shops are in proper working order.

44. This head of revenue shews a net decrease of Rs. 2,417—6—9 for the year under review as below :—

Assessed Tax.

Miscellaneous																			
				Total.. ...	47,1														
				Net.....	...		...	...		...		...							

45. There is only one item which calls for any remark, that is the decrease under cart tax of Rs. 2,550, due to a more liberal construction of the rule regarding the exemption from payment by those whose primary occupation is agriculture. The rule allowed so much latitude that the tax was not imposed in any two talooks alike, and hence there were numerous complaints from taxed ryots, who imagined their untaxed neighbours had been treated with favor, whilst they had unjustly to pay the demand.

46. To prevent these complaints, and to obviate as far as possible the diversity of practice, the Deputy Commissioner drew up a rough scale, shewing how much kandáyem land a ryot should hold to entitle him to exemption for one, two, or more carts.

47. The increase under this head is Rs. 5,422—4—4; the particulars are exhibited below:—

Sáyer.

Names of Articles.	Revenue for 1871-72.			Revenue for 1872-73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Supári	588	9	2	1,445	10	0	857	0	10	...	...	...
Tobacco	999	15	7	3,671	2	4	2671	2	9	...	...	...
Betel leaves	11,325	2	10	11,619	14	1	294	11	3	...	...	...
Piece goods	31,953	0	7	31,475	4	10	...	...	...	477	11	8
Cocoanut, dry	1,033	11	5	655	2	2	...	...	...	378	9	3
Do green	10,472	15	10	13,753	0	9	3280	0	11	...	...	...
Opium	3,841	9	11	2,870	7	11	...	...	...	971	2	0
Miscellaneous	1,215	12	0	1,362	7	7	146	11	7	...	...	...
Total.....	61,430	13	4	66,853	1	8	7249	11	4	1827	7	0
Net.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5422	4	4	...	...	...

48. The increase in sáyer collections is due entirely to the careful scrutiny monthly accounts undergo in the District Office. Whenever a material falling o any of the items is observed, the attention of the talook authorities concerned is at called to the fact and explanations demanded. This constant supervision acts as a check on the malpractices which are known to prevail in the collection of this b revenue. As it is not considered feasible to abolish the sáyer duties entirely, repeat the suggestion submitted by the Deputy Commissioner in his last annual that an appropriate establishment for the collection of sáyer duties should be for

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... other item ... stamp paper ... is doubtless ... ...ishment of numerous ...ks which lend ... ...ring a much lower stamp than ordinary bonds. A con- ... be found in court fees' stamps under the head of law and justice, ...eve a portion of the decrease in stamps is to be attributed to a more careful ...stinction being made between papers sold for general stamp purposes and for court fees. This proportion, whatever it may amount to, will be found as an increase in court fees, and a decrease in stamps.

52. There is a decrease of Rs. 425—11—8 in the revenue derived from the Post Office; of this sum, Rs. 317—9—5 is in fees from registered letters.

Post Office.

53. The following table shews the collections of the year as compared with last year :—

Law and Justice.

Particulars.	Revenue for 1871—72.			Revenue for 1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Civil and Criminal Courts	3,248	4	3	191	9	9	...	...	...	3,056	10	0
Court fees' stamps	59,235	9	0	84,533	15	0	25,298	6	0	...	...	...
Penalty...	2,164	8	5	146	15	0	...	...	...	2,017	9	5
Magistrates' Courts	8,145	2	10	16,561	2	2	8,415	15	4	...	...	...
Jail Manufacture proceeds	6,034	10	5	7,084	7	4	1,049	12	11	...	...	...
Registration fees	6,811	2	0	5,882	13	2	...	...	...	928	4	10
Total.....	85,639	4	11	1,14,400	14	5	34,764	2	3	6,002	8	9
Net.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,761	9	6	...	...	...

54. The decrease of Rs. 3,056—10—6, under the item Civil and Criminal Courts is ...minal, as some confusion occurred in entering the amounts of 1871—72, under their ...rect headings. As for instance, sums credited to Civil, Criminal Courts ought to ...e been shewn under Magistrates' Courts.

55. Court fees' stamps shew an increase of Rs. 25,298—6—0. A careful distinc- ...is now drawn between these stamps and general stamp-paper, which will account for ... part of the increase as remarked in para 51 on stamps. There is a large decrease ...the head of penalty, which may be considered satisfactory as shewing that docu- ...hich have been produced in the courts have generally been executed on stamps ...rect value in the first instance.

56. Magistrates' Courts,—the increase here is largely obtained from the decrease un- ...vil and Criminal Courts, and is also to greater efforts being made for the recovery ...s inflicted. There is an increase of Rs. 1,049—12—11 in jail manufactures.

Public Works.

less by Rs.

up for this by contribution in labor.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

60. This head shews an increase of Rs. 3,891—11—2, for the y owing to the following causes:—

(*a.*) By crediting to this account the amount contributed from the local cess for schools.

(*b.*) By greater care being taken that all fines inflicted in the Revenue Department are collected and credited in the accounts. Formerly there was great laxity in this matter, and fines imposed by the District Officer for breaches of revenue rules were in many instances not levied at all.

(*c.*) By a large saving as per treasury account.

Municipal Fund.

61. The below mentioned table gives the particulars of this fund for the year, compared with those for 1871—72:—

Particulars.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sale proceeds of sites	608 12 10	3,887 0 0	3,278 3 2	... ...
Do of manure	88 2 0	74 9 2	... ...	13 8 10
Hulgával	52 0 0	48 0 0	... ...	4 0
Cattle trespass fines	1,230 10 0	1,053 4 2	... ...	177 5 1
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	273 15 7	791 0 7	517 1 0	... ...
Municipal fines	48 1 0	27 8 0	... ...	20 9
Sale proceeds of fort stones	93 1 11	722 9 3	629 7 4	...
Do of dried trees, &c	66 8 3	104 4 0	37 11 9	...
Kasabá amarávi	335 15 4	396 1 8	60 2 4	...
Municipal house cess	3,835 0 0	3,897 6 0	62 6 0	... ...
Miscellaneous	248 10 3	31 10 10	... ...	216 1
Total.....	6,880 13 2	11,033 5 8	4,584 25 7	432
Net.....	... ...	... ...	4,462 8 6	...

62. The increase in the items of sale proceeds of sites and of fort stones, is ow the sale of the same at Chennapatna by levelling the wall of the Chennapatna fort

63. The decrease in the fines of stray cattle, is to be accounted for by the in of the sale proceeds of the same.

64. The increase in the municipal house cess is owing to the introduction tax in the village of Tirumale close to Mágadi.

71. The Amildars of the marginally noted talooks deserve a certain amount of credit for the way in which they have responded to the frequent orders from this office; while on the other hand I regret to say the Amildars of Bangalore, Hosakóte, Dodda Ballápura, Nelamangala, Mágadi, Chennapatna, and Kengéri, do not seem to have exerted themselves quite as much as they might have done.

Dévanahalli.
Kánakánahalli.
Anékallu.
Clósepéte.
Sarjápura.

72. Of the balance of Rs. 4,82,746—7—9, a sum of Rs. 2,58,833—6—2 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,913—1—7 to be collected in the month of May on account of the khist of the month.

73. The collections of local revenue, *i. e.* municipal and local fund, including the arrears of 1871—72, were Rs. 54,709—1—3, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,281-15-4 at the close of the year under report. Of the balance, Rs. 8,275—14—7 were collected in April, and the remainder to be recovered is Rs. 16,006—0—9.

PART II.

74. Two statements shewing the receipts and disbursements for the year under report are annexed.

Finance.

75. No savings were effected by curtailment of the establishments attached to the District during the year.

76. The talook treasury inspection reports were as usual forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General. On the whole, it may be said there were no glaring irregularities detected in any of the talook treasuries.

77. In Closepéte' the Nagadi Gumásta and Shroff were found to have been careless in keeping their accounts and neglectful of orders on the subject. They were severely punished as a warning to others.

78. Statements shewing the transactions of currency notes are also forwarded.

Currency Notes.

79. The money order transactions in this District are increasing, as will be seen in the following table:—

Money Order.

Years.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Commission realized.	No. of Orders cashed.	Amount.
For 1871-72	1,647	60,451 4 0	704 10 0	5,110	1,97,363 1 0
For 1872-73	2,149	71,119 8 7	848 10 0	5,944	2,19,978 10 0
Increase	502	10,668 4 7	144 0 0	834	22,610 9 0
Decrease	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...

80. The working of the Government Savings' Bank is shewn below :—

Government Savings' Bank.

Years.	Amount deposited.		Amount with drawn.	
	No. of investment.	Amount.	No. withdrawn.	Amount.
For 1871—72	58	12,830 1 2	42	7,071 11 1
For 1872—73	83	15,923 11 2	44	9,698 5 5
Increase	25	2,093 10 0	2	2,626 10 4
Decrease	...	... ...	..	... ...

	Amount of interest.	Balance in deposit on 1st April.
1871—72	344 3 7	13,099 10 3
1872—73	534 1 6	19,859 1 6

Items.	Receipts for 1872—73.
Land Revenue	9,42,874 6 11
Sáyer Customs	67,178 14 10
Forest	16,236 13 4
Abkári	4,15,120 14 11
Assessed Taxes	46,395 13 7
Salt	420 6 2
Stamps	53,716 7 0
Post Office	11,528 8 5
Law and Justice	1,14,400 14 5
Police	91 11 5
Education	16,953 2 6
XVIII. Miscellaneous	11,194 3 3
P. W. Sums received from Civil and Public Works Officers	14,103 3 4
Municipal Fund	11,019 15 1
District Fund	43,688 10 2
Miscellaneous (other items)	... ...
Total.....	17,64,924 1 4

Items.	Disbursements for 1872—73.
Deputy Commissioner's Salary	16,623 10 3
Do Establishment	25,108 0 9
Do Contingencies	2,405 4 6
Deputy Commissioner and his Establishment's Travelling Allowances	1,939 7 6
Assistant Commissioner's Salary	31,644 7 2
Do Establishment	13,736 12 8
Do Contingencies	575 12 5
Do And his Establishment's Travelling Allowances...	2,374 6 10
Talook Establishment	1,22,493 3 4
Do Contingencies	7,026 2 6
Commission to Sáyer employés	3,023 12 9
Do to Stamp vendors	1,970 8 7

Items.	Disbursements for 1872—73.		
Town Magistrate's Salary	12,000	0	0
Do Establishment	8,781	10	2
Do Contingencies including office-rent	2,134	1	5
Small Cause Court	23,450	9	1
District Registrar's Office Allowance	1,020	0	1
Travelling Allowance to Establishment and Contingencies	19	14	11
Do and Sub-Registrars' Commission	2,171	7	0
Central Jail ... ... — Jail Superintendent's salary	11,400	0	0
Do Establishment	5,776	0	0
Jail Rations and Contingencies	26,941	10	7
Clothing supplied to Central Jail...	352	13	0
Lock-ups, Establishment and diet charges	869	9	4
Police	1,00,816	2	9
Education	88,525	6	11
Medical Department Surgeon's salary			
Do Establishment	39,535	10	0
Do Vaccinators	952	7	7
Do Contingencies			
Do Travelling Allowance			
Muzaráyi State Pensioners	5,077	11	3
Muzaráyi	14,937	15	3
Miscellaneous (Special Contingency)	5,319	2	2
Refunds	26,709	2	6
Municipal Fund	9,565	0	0
District Fund	24,332	7	2
Other items	2,330	13	8
Total.....	6,39,941	4	0

PART III.

81. The accompanying comparative statement exhibits the work performed in the Revenue Branch of the Administration.

Revenue Procedure.

82. The work in the Revenue as well as other Departments of the District Office is steadily increasing, and before long it will be found absolutely necessary to afford some relief by increasing the establishment.

83. It will be observed that though there is a small decrease of eight regular original suits filed during the year, there is a very large increase in miscellaneous proceedings and reports.

84. The below mentioned table shews the comparative duration of revenue suits disposed of in the different Courts between the year 1871—72 and 72—73 :—

Duration of Suits.

Courts.	Original.				Appeal.			
	For 1871-72.	For 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	For 1871-72.	For 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Deputy Commissioner's ...	64	90	26	..	54	22	...	32
Assistant do ...	263	90	...	173	48	45	...	3
Amildars' ..	31	32	1	...	...	...	...	...

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85. In the District Office there was one original suit pending at the close of 1871-72. It was a boundary dispute and could not be disposed of off hand without inspection, which accounts for the large number of days, *viz.*, 90, occupied in its disposal.

86. A similar case before the Assistants Court occupied 167 days—hence the average duration in that court also appears large.

87. The appeals shew the following result for the year under report:—

Disposal of Appeals.

Particulars.	No. of Cases.	Percentage for 1871-72.	Percentage for 1872-73	Increase.	Decrease.
Original decisions confirmed	8	50	42	...	8
Do do reversed	11	31¼	58	...	26¾
Do do remanded	...	18¾	...	...	...
Do do transferred to other Courts	...	...	...	...	...

88. The following table shews the amount of correspondence in the English Department as compared with that of the previous year:—

English Correspondence.

Years.	Commissioner's letters, &c.		Miscellaneous.						Total.		Grand Total.
			Revenue.		Judicial.		Public Works.				
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1871—72 ...	1,681	1,234	1,271	1,460	918	1,162	417	392	4,287	4,248	8,535
1872—73 ...	1,871	1,333	1,316	1,278	1,333	1,666	470	387	4,990	4,664	9,654
Increase ...	190	99	45	...	415	504	53	...	703	603	1,306
Decrease. ...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	5	...	187	187
Net Increase											1,119

As the increase of the correspondence in the year 1871—72 over that of the preceding year was 1,613, it is obvious that the work in the English Office is yearly considerably increasing.

PART IV.

Education.

89. The number of indigenous schools for the year under report was 226 with an average attendance of 3,773 boys, whereas the number of schools for the previous year was 193 and the attendance 3,620.

Indigenous Schools.

90. The subjoined statement shews the Government hóbli schools existing on the 31st March 1873. It will be observed that no new hóbli schools were established during the year under report.

Hóbli Schools.

91. The Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners have inspected some of the schools during the tour of jamábandi and found the progress of the boys satisfactory.

Inspection of Schools.

92. It is gratifying to mention that female education is advancing even in outlying talooks, which indicates that the native prejudice to their education is gradually giving way.

Female Education.

93. Facilities are being given to the education of Musalmán boys by the establishment of Hindustáni schools. Much has been said as to the measures to be taken in regard to the furtherance of this object in a letter from this office, and has formed the subject of a special correspondence.

Mahomedan Boys.

PART V.

MINOR PUBLIC WORKS.

94. The total number of minor works in the Civil Department sanctioned from the Civil and Public Works Budget funds is 169, several of which were of a petty nature. One hundred and thirty four of these works have been completed, and the remaining 35 are in progress. Besides the above, there are several other works which have been carried out from the District and Municipal funds and which are noticed below.

Sanction of Works from Imperial Funds.

95. The total appropriation and expenditure on minor works sanctioned from imperial funds for the year under review are as follow.

STATEMENT A.

AUTHORITY.	Incomplete Works.									
	Civil Buildings.		Agricultural.		Communications		Miscellaneous Public Works. Improvements.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Public Works Secretary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintending Engineer ...	..	..	13	9,926	...	...	..	...	13	9,926
Commissioner	...	...	9	1,064	...	...	...	...	9	1,064
Deputy Commissioner ...	...	...	9	383	...	..	...	...	9	383
Total.....	...	...	31	11,373	...	...	...	...	31	11,373
Sanctioned for the Current year.										
Public Works Secretary ...	5	2,829	...	...	1	259	1	66	7	3,154
Judicial Commissioner ...	4	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	83
Superintending Engineer ...	...	..	11	8,444	...	...	...	...	11	8,444
Commissioner	5	753	16	7,300	5	432	...	...	26	8,485
Deputy Commissioner ...	10	495	80	12,025	0	...	...	...	90	12,520
Total.	24	4,160	107	27,769	6	691	1	66	138	32,686
Grand Total.....	24	4,160	138	39,142	6	691	1	66	169	44,059

STATEMENT B.

Appropriation.

DISTRICT.	Original.		Repairs.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Bangalore	6	776	163	43,283	169	44,059

STATEMENT C.

DISTRICT.	Civil Buildings.		Agriculture.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Works Improvements.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Original	4	426	1	275	...	...	1	62	6	763
Repairs	20	3,623	137	35,373	6	663	...	...	163	39,659
Total.....	24	4,049	138	35,648	6	663	1	62	169	40,422
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,154
Grand Total, Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,576

Grant from P. W. Budget ... ... Rs. 39,527
Do from Civil Budget ... ... „ 4,049 } Rs. 43,576

96. On a comparison of statement A with statement C, it will be seen that the actual expenditure is Rs. 40,422, against an appropriation of Rs. 44,059, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,637. It is to be observed that of the above difference Rs. 1,265 form a saving on works completed, and the balance Rs. 2,372, or 5·86 percentage is lapse.

Grant and Expenditure.

97. A summary of expenditure under the different heads is given below :—

Summary of Expenditure.

98. The expenditure under this head, *viz.* Rs. 426, includes the cost of constructing plat-forms for the tents in the godowns attached to the Division Cutcherry, as well as that of a Shékdar's Choultry at Hulikal in the Mágadi Talook.

Original.
I. Civil Buildings.

99. A new wasteweir was constructed to Dindiganhalli tank in the Dévanahalli Talook at an outlay of Rs. 275.

II. Agricultural.

100. Nil.

III. Communications.

101. Certain ornamental trees were planted behind the Yalahanka travellers' bungalow at a cost of Rs. 62.

IV. Miscellaneous Public Works Improvements.

Repairs.
Civil Buildings.

102. Some twenty works have been sanctioned under this head, all of which have been completed at an outlay of Rs. 3,623. These works were chiefly of a petty nature, except the additions and alterations to the Talook Cutcherry at Mágadi, and opening out the grounds around "Meade Park." The former is reported to have been completed satisfactorily at an outlay of Rs. 772, while the latter has been carried out under the supervision of the Executive Engineer.

103. The expenditure under this head constitutes generally the reconstruction of old sluices, and requisite repairs to waste weirs and bunds of tanks. The marginal statement gives brief particulars of the amounts utilized for these purposes. Some seven tanks are being repaired according to the new system. Two of which in the Dévanahalli Talook have been completed, and the rest are in progress.

II. Agricultural.

Number of sluices repaired and constructed	Number of waste weirs repaired and constructed.	Number of other improvements to tanks.
54	82	70

104. The lapse, *viz.* Rs. 2,372 shewn in para 96, is only under this head, and occurred in the Talooks of Nelamangala and Dodda Ballápura, where the percentage of lapse was 31½ and 15·63 per cent respectively.

105. In the other talooks there was no lapse. Certain disputes, since settled, gave occasion to the lapse in Dodda Ballápura; but the Nelamangala Amildar has no good reason to assign for the large amount of lapse in his talook. Altogether the total percentage lapse, *viz.* 5·86, can hardly be considered unsatisfactory, and rejecting from consideration the question of lapse, it is satisfactory to think that many tanks have been repaired, and that the number still requiring to be repaired are diminishing yearly to a large extent.

106. Owing to the extended operations of the Irrigation Department in the District, this Department was relieved to some extent from undertaking certain tank repairs, which otherwise would have fallen to its share, and therefore the expenditure on agricultural works during the year under report was only Rs. 35,648 or Rs. 23,695 less than that of the previous year.

107. Inspection of tanks by the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants has not been neglected. The notes of such inspection forwarded by Captain Magrath, as taken during his jamábandi tour, shew that that Officer has taken a very praiseworthy interest in this part of his work. No less than 140 tanks were personally visited by him.

108. The ryots have fairly executed without demur the requisite earth-work and turfing to most of the tanks of their respective villages, and are keeping them in pretty fair order.

109. Though the rains were heavy, only 13 tanks are reported to have received injuries during the year under report, and only three or four of these were what may be termed regular breaches, and all of which were promptly repaired. This is a most satisfactory state of affairs, clearly evidencing that the tanks of the District are being brought up to a more efficient standard, and that the villagers are more on the alert than heretofore to watch and protect the safety of their tanks during heavy rains.

110. Owing to the failure of certain kodagidars to execute repairs to their tanks, some 12 kodagi tanks have been resumed by Government during the year and their repairs have since been partly attended to.

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111. Measures have also been taken for the repairs of other description of inám tanks, 26 of which were in course of repair during the year.

112. The ryots of the District are getting to realize that timely earth repairs and turfing to tank bunds form part of their duty, and thus a good deal of work, representing much money in the aggregate, has been carried out by them. The money contributions during the year were Rs. 3,462, and the labor contributions amounted to rupees 4,056; and these sums have been duly shewn and deducted in the estimates.

113. In connection with tank repairs, especially as regards those that are being brought up to standard on the chain system by the Irrigation Department, measures have been organized to form road-ways over tank bunds, whenever necessary. Many parts of the District are untraversable by carts owing to the wet cultivation below, and the obstacles afforded by narrow tank bunds; and the opening out of roadways in such places will much promote communication and the convenience of villagers. Acknowledgments are due to the Officers of the Irrigation Department for the obliging manner in which they have entered into this scheme. It is well worthy of consideration whether such roadways and tank repairs might not go more together. The roadway is a a source of strength to the tank and often saves a long detour.

III. Communications.

114. The travellers' bungalows have been generally kept clean. A few were white washed and some slightly repaired. The expenditure on the whole has been Rs. 663, against an appropriation of Rs. 691. All the works under this head have been completed.

IV. Establishment.

115. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 8,566, out of which Rs. 3,154 is debitable to imperial funds, and the balance Rs. 5,412 to District funds. This latter sum includes the moiety charge of the permanent establishment as well as that of the temporary establishment attached to talooks, also partly to Controller's and Chief Engineer's Offices, and pay of vital statistical clerk and 3rd class bungalow servants. It is apparently necessary to deduct the cost of the establishment of vital statistical clerk and 3rd class bungalow servants and ⅓ cost of the Division Accountant's pay, &c., in calculating the ratio of percentage in view to arriving at actual results.

116. The following is the ratio of percentage of the establishment :—

	Percentage.
On the expenditure of works excluding the grant from Civil and Municipal Budgets	13·62
On the expenditure of works including the grant of Civil and Municipal Budgets	10·89

117. Besides these works, it is to be observed, that the present establishment has to deal with the repairs of jódi, &c., inám tanks.

118. The following is an abstract comparative statement of the expenditure during the past and current years. The large falling off of expenditure in the current year is chiefly attributable to certain tank works having been carried out by the Irrigation Department.

Heads.		Expenditure in 1871—72.	Expenditure in 1872—73.	Difference.	
				Less.	More.
Original ..	Civil Buildings	...	426	...	426
	Agricultural	213	275	...	62
	Communications	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous public improvement..	432	62	370	...
Repairs	Civil Buildings	1,324	3,623	...	2,299
	Agricultural	59,131	35,373	23,758	...
	Communications	1,366	663	703	...
	Miscellaneons public improvement...	...	...	...	...
Establishment		3,048	3,154	...	106
Tools and Plant		...	...	...	...
	Total	65,514	43,576	24,831	2,893
Deduct more from less		...	...	2,893	...
Net Decrease		...	...	21,938	...

District Funds.

119. The grant for the year was Rs. 22,591. This sum does not include the moiety cost of the permanent establishment. Rupees 21,759 have been spent, leaving Rs. 832 as savings under several works and establishment.

120. The above grant is distributed and disbursed as below:—

Head of Service.		Budget Grant for 1872—73.	Modified Grant for 1872—73.	Expenditure for 1872—73.	Difference.	
					Less.	More.
Original... ...	Communications	9,569	9,569	10,595	173	...
	Reserve	981	1,199			
Repairs	Communications	8,149	7,814	7,877	318	...
	Reserve	812	381			
Establishment		2,598	2,598	2,259	339	...
Tools and Plant		625	640	638	2	...
Transfers		...	390	390	...	...
	Total.....	22,734	22,591	21,759	832	...

I. Original.
I. Road from Sarjápura to Attipalli.
II. Do. from Tyámagondlu joining the Bangalore-Toomkoor and Kolár Sómpura Roads.
III. Do. from Bangalore to Sarjápura.

121. The original grant and expenditure comprise the construction of the marginally noted three new roads, the enlargement and construction of some drains on the roads from Dodda Ballápura to Nandi, from Sómpura to Uradigere, and Mágadi-Kunigallu roads, for the free drainage of the surplus water, as well as the revetment of the sides of the road from Kolár to Sómpura.

122. The grant and expenditure also comprise expenditure on the two following miscellaneous items:—

I. V shaped drains in the town of Bidadi were constructed at an outlay of Rs. 90. The inhabitants with praiseworthy spirit having themselves contributed the main portion of the expenditure.

*f

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II. Furnishing 3rd class bungalows with brass bathing pots at a cost of Rs. 109.

123. Of the above marginally noted three roads, No. I has been completed. Owing to water in the Tyámagondlu large tank, No. II could not be completed, and consequently Rs. 1,810 from the Budget grant for this work has been transferred to No. III, which is in steady progress. All the rest have been completed.

II. Repairs.

124. Rupees 151 have been spent in repairing three tunnels on certain roads and Rs. 212 on that of 3rd class bungalows and soldiers' sheds. The remaining Rs. 7,514 has been utilized in the up-keep of the several roads under this head. All the roads have been generally kept in good condition with the exception of the Kánakánahalli road, which still requires much improvement. An increase of the maintenance allowance has been made for the year 1873—74.

125. It is thought that the present supervision is not sufficient to secure the systematic and satisfactory up-keep of the many lines of road now under the management of the Revenue Department. Last year, a regular inspection of these roads was made by Captain Bowen in company with Mr. Ricketts. A similar inspection during the current year will probably bring more to light what are the actual defects, and then the subject will be separately noticed.

III. Establishment.

126. Nothing is required to be mentioned here, as the particulars under this head have been given in para 115. The large saving under this head is attributable to some short delay in appointing the talook Méstrís and Mutsaddís, as well as to the absence of the intimation of the disbursement of the establishment of the Controller's and Chief Engineer's offices.

IV. Tools and Plant.

127. Tools were purchased at a cost of Rs. 484. The difference Rs. 154 is the cost of office furniture, &c., which calls for no particular remarks.

128. The amount, *viz.* Rs. 390 shewn under the head transfer, is the cost of widening the bund of Tippúru Chikkakere to form a roadway and the same has been transferred to the Irrigation Department where the work was carried out.

129. The following is an abstract comparative statement of expenditure during the years 1871—72 and 1872—73:—

Heads.	In 1871—72.	In 1872—73.	Difference.	
			Less.	More.
Original Works	7,505	10,595	...	3,090
Repairs	5,084	7,877	...	2,793
Establishment	844	2,259	...	1,415
Tools and Plant	79	638	...	559
Transfers	...	390	...	390
Total.....	13,512	21,759	...	8,247

Anché or Local Post Office.

130. Four anché houses have been repaired and completed at an outlay of Rs. 137, against an appropriation of Rs. 156.

Municipal Funds.

131. The following is an abstract statement of expenditure under this head during the year under report:—

Items.		Budget Grant.	Expenditure.	Difference. Less.	Difference. More.
Original	Buildings	6,420	265	918	...
	Paving streets		4,853		
	Water supply		270		
	Dust boxes		114		
Repairs	Town buildings	2,483	10	157	...
	Paving streets		2,231		
	Water supply		85		
Establishment ...	Conservancy	1,315	1,088	227	...
	Municipal house tax	190	136	54	...
	Cattle pound	432	432	...	...
	Contingencies	247	201	46	...
	Total.....	11,087	9,685	1,402	...

132. The lapse, except under the head original, forms part of saving, and that under original head could not be disbursed on account of want of funds. A special detailed report of town municipalities will be separately forwarded as called for.

Total Expenditure.

133. The total expenditure of the District during the year 1872—73, including the establishment under all heads, *viz.* imperial, district funds and municipal, amounted to Rs. 77,921, or Rs. 7,487 less than the previous year.

PART VI.

Miscellaneous.

Talook Municipalities.

134. It is satisfactory to record that the Amildars regularly convene their monthly meetings and record their proceedings. In fact municipal matters are now carried out more systematically than before, and much useful work in road making, drainage, &c., has been accomplished. To particularize what has been done in this respect would occupy much space, whilst, after all, personal inspection would alone enable the results to be satisfactorily judged of. Two extended schemes for improving the towns of Mágadi and Hosakóte, as prepared by Colonel Puckle, are under consideration. Difficulties present themselves in the case of the Hosakóte project; but that for Mágadi is more practicable and will be duly attended to in the current year if funds are forthcoming.

135. It may be noticed here that the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Krishnaiya's suggestion to level the walls of the fort of Chennapatna, in view to improved sanitation, is being gradually carried out, and the ground sold on the condition that houses should be built thereon as early as possible. It is hoped that the health of the inhabitants will improve in consequence. At present the fort of Chennapatna is notorious for its unhealthiness, and the towns of Chennapatna, Closepéte, Mágadi and Kánakánahalli are also more or less unhealthy, and present a considerable field for municipal improvements of various kinds, and chief of which it is thought is water supply.

136. During the year under review a municipality was formed at Tirumale, a village at a distance of about half a mile or so from Mágadi, at the suggestion of Mr. Krishnaiya in consideration of its importance as a sacred place.

Village Sanitation.

137. Village sanitation is being attended to as much as possible by the Patéls and Shánbhógs and other head men being urged to exert themselves in the matter; but it is a very up-hill work, as the persons from whom assistance and example is expected, attach very little importance to it and do not think the matter worth any trouble.

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MYSORE CENSUS OF 1871.

Statement of Area and Population of the Bangalore District.

No.	Names of Talooks.	Area in square miles.	Total number of houses.	Total Population.			Particulars.										Average.		
							Hindu.		Mahomedans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.				
				Male.	Female.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons per square mile.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Bangalore Town ...	259	12,647	30,572	30,131	60,703	26,704	26,555	3,425	3,156	115	84	321	336	7	...	741·1	163·7	4·8
	Do Cantonment		18,654	41,664	40,146	81,810	26,318	25,817	7,702	7,304	14	11	7,625	7,011	5	3			4·4
	Do Talook ...		11,096	24,712	24,734	49,446	23,921	24,030	574	507	4	6	213	191	...	...			4·1
2	Hosakóte	369	12,823	30,486	31,067	61,553	28,820	29,469	1,613	1,526	2	...	51	72	...	...	166·8	34·7	4·8
3	Dévanahalli	238	15,046	35,321	35,138	70,459	34,438	34,408	877	729	3	...	3	1	...	...	296·0	67·0	4·4
4	Dodda Ballápura ...	292	15,964	31,906	31,801	63,707	30,823	30,777	1,072	1,012	1	3	10	9	...	...	218·2	54·7	4·0
5	Nelamangala ...	209	15,308	35,748	35,761	71,509	33,949	34,014	1,714	1,659	65	67	20	21	...	...	342·1	73·2	4·7
6	Kánakánahalli ...	401	14,567	36,648	36,767	73,415	34,299	34,535	2,015	1,869	3	1	331	342	...	...	183·1	36·3	5·0
7	Mágadi	220	13,905	39,169	39,424	78,593	36,954	37,185	2,069	2,142	143	117	3	...	...	...	357·2	63·2	5·7
8	Chennapatna ...	249	8,835	25,853	26,516	52,369	23,726	24,164	2,095	2,323	3	...	29	29	...	...	210·3	35·5	5·9
9	Closepéte	227	8,449	22,189	22,416	44,605	19,917	20,244	2,172	2,041	...	...	100	131	...	...	196·5	37·2	5·3
10	Anekallu	98	9,372	18,233	18,566	36,799	17,781	18,106	396	408	...	...	56	52	...	...	375·5	95·6	3·9
11	Kengéri	170	6,993	18,283	17,993	36,276	17,590	17,391	674	588	...	...	19	14	...	...	213·4	41·1	5·2
12	Sarjápura	182	12,062	23,759	23,351	47,110	22,448	22,216	973	850	...	...	338	285	...	...	258·8	66·2	3·9
	Total.....	2,914	1,78,621	4,14,543	4,13,811	8,28,354	3,77,688	3,78,011	27,371	26,114	353	289	9,119	8,494	12	3	284·3	60·6	4·7

Population.

138. The population of the District according to the census of 1871, excluding the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, is 686,298, being 235·52 persons per square mile.

139. The Town and Cantonment contain 142,513 persons.

140. The following statement shews the details of the population:—

141. The past year, judging from the number of reported deaths, was unhealthy. At the beginning of the year fever of a malignant character was prevalent in some of the talooks, and carried off a large number of persons. The District was comparatively free from cholera, only 14 deaths having occurred, against 390 in the previous year.

Public Health.

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other Causes.	Total.
For 1871—72	390	579	4,463	3,559	8,991
For 1872—73	14	1,069	6,352	6,069	13,504
Increase.....	...	490	1,889	2,510	4,513
Decrease.....	376	...	...	...	...

142. The proportion of deaths during the year was 19·69 per 1,000.

143. The number of births recorded for the year under report was 12,121, which, if compared with that of the year 1871—72, gives an increase of 6,885.

Births.

144. The marriages as compared with those of the previous year shew a decrease of 170.

Marriages.

145. As in the year 1871—72, the Dresser, who accompanied the Deputy Commissioner's circuit, visited the villages in the neighbourhood of the camp to ascertain the amount of work done by the vaccinators. The result was found to be satisfactory.

Vaccination.

146. The usual statement shewing the vaccination operations is attached.

District.	Number of Vaccinators employed.	Total Cost. Rs.	As.	P.	Number vaccinated. Males.	Females.	Caste. Christians.	Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Other castes.	Age. Under one year.	Above one year.	Result. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases excluding unknown from total.
Bangalore.	12	1,548	12	1	8,205	6,801	77	13,729	650	550	3,819	11,187	13,081	504	1,421	15,006	96·26

147. The below mentioned comparative table shews the emigration from the District:—

Emigration.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1871—72	21	6	...	27
1872—73	71	30	5	106
Increase	50	24	5	79
Decrease	...	...	...	...

148. The mortality amongst the cattle is shewn in the table below :—

Cattle Mortality.

Cause of Death.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
By disease, &c.	12,942	22,655	9,713	...
By wild beasts	524	463	...	61
Total.....	13,466	23,118	9,713	61

149 The unusually heavy rains which fell on the 1st and 2nd May 1872, and which seem to have been a continuation of the storm in Madras, were fatal to 5,652 head of cattle, and also caused other damages to buildings, &c.

150. The subjoined statement shews the agricultural stock in the District as compared with that of the previous year :—

Agricultural Stock.

Years.	Cows, bulls bullocks and calves.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.
For 1871—72	362,366	1,267	2,983	11,323	2,51,848	1,396	17,335	75,784
For 1872—73	366,492	1,299	3,059	11,448	2,48,595	1,986	17,555	71,690
Increase.....	4,126	32	76	125	...	590	22	...
Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	3,253	...	...	4,094

151. No Amrut Mahal bulls were distributed to the talooks for the reasons stated in this office letters dated 8th January 1873, No. 1063, and 14th March 1873, No. 1269. The bulls distributed in 1871—72 are doing well.

Amrut Mahal Bulls.

152. Apart from some damage caused by the cyclone of May 1872, the season on the whole was favorable to the crops. Eventually however the out-turn from the staple crop (rági) was not as much as was expected owing to protracted rains in some cases and a too long break in others.

Season.

153. The gram, bean and poppy crops too suffered considerably from unseasonable rains, which fell in the latter part of January and beginning of February. As a rule the paddy crops were very good.

154. A comparative table shewing the prevailing prices of crops, &c., is attached below:—

Prices.

Particulars.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Rice, 2nd sort, per Rs. seers	13	$17\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{7}{8}$	...
Rági do	$67\frac{1}{4}$	49	...	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Javari do	58	40	...	18
Horse Gram do	$36\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	...	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Uncleaned Dál do	$19\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	...	$7\frac{1}{8}$
Bengal Gram do	10	$7\frac{7}{8}$	...	$2\frac{1}{8}$
Black Gram do	$14\frac{7}{8}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	...	$1\frac{5}{8}$
Green do do	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Baller do	$14\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	...	$3\frac{3}{8}$
Wheat do	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	...
Ghee do	$4\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	...	$\frac{1}{8}$
Jaggory do	$35\frac{5}{8}$	$24\frac{1}{2}$	...	$11\frac{1}{8}$

155. The condition of the avenue trees is generally satisfactory. It is expected that in the course of a few years they will require no further care.

Avenue Trees.

156. Village tópes and honge trees under tank bunds are also doing well. In places where required they have been replanted.

Village Tópes.

157. Returns as per forms regarding the avenues and village tópes, &c., received from the Conservator, will be furnished to him in due course.

158. This seed was sown in nurseries by Mr. Ricketts. Such seedlings as were planted out last year are thriving very well, and a large number of plants are still available for putting out during the coming rainy season.

Katang Bamboo Seed.

159. Small experiments were conducted in the Government-house compound with Queensland maize and sorgho.

Queensland Maize and Sorgho.

160. In each case half an acre of land was selected. The land was dry, somewhat poor, and had never been tilled before. It was well ploughed and manured, and the results were as follow :—

161. Both maize and sorgho were sown on the same date, *viz.* 26th July, and the former was harvested on the 21st November, and the latter on the 26th December. The value realized for the maize was Rs. 4—0—0, whilst the expenses of ploughing, manuring, weeding and reaping, &c., amounted to Rs. 8—7—4. The yield of sorgho was very unsatisfactory, only some 16 seers, whilst the expenses were Rs. 7—13—4. If the sorgho stalks had been cut green and then sold, the realization would have been more.

162. Owing to excessive rain which brought on some disease or blight upon both maize and sorgho, the experiment was a failure ; but even if it had succeeded, it is doubtful if the realizations would have more than covered the expenses, and which expenses are of course greatly enhanced by having to *hire* labor, ploughs, &c. It is worthy of note in these experiments that the cost of purchasing and carting manure alone amounts to Rs. 61—6—1 per cent of the total expenses; so that it is clear that these experiments can hardly be expected to pay, even if conducted on a large scale, unless manure is made on the farm. The present price of manure is indeed a remarkable fact in the agricultural statistics of the District.

Virginia and Havana Tobacco Seeds.

163. From repeated experiments, it can be stated with certainty that the above exotic varieties thrive well in this District. The leaves however being of a finer description than the indigenous variety, are more difficult to cure. The great drawback however to the more general introduction of these exotic kinds is that the Natives in these parts, as a rule, chew and do not smoke tobacco, and for chewing purposes they seem to prefer their own indigenous and more pungent variety. The taking of snuff is on the increase, and the Natives are getting as particular as other nations as to the quality or brand of snuff they take ; and here too it is to be feared that the exotic varieties of tobacco will not be able to compete with the Bettadapura variety, which forms the bulk of the snuff consumed. For smoking purposes the quantity of good tobacco required will be but limited, and it is to be remembered that the exotic varieties grow fairly in most parts of India, though undoubtedly it will be found eventually that some particular spot is most suited for its growth and improving the flavor in the same way as the vicinity of Bettadapura is noted for the superior quality of its indigenous variety.

Java Grass.

164. The Java grass supplied to the Musalmáns at kasabá Hosakóte is stated to be getting on well.

Carolina Paddy.

165. A quantity of Carolina paddy was received in April 1873, and a report will be submitted on this subject in due course. It is to be regretted that a considerable quantity of husk was mixed up with the seed, as it is evident that the success of the experiment must depend upon fair average and unadulterated seed being sent.

Government Garden.

166. The necessity of a Government garden was adverted to in a previous report, and until one is formed it is feared that agricultural experiments will not be satisfactorily carried out.

Graft Mango Trees.

167. During the year under report 158 graft mango plants were purchased by the ryots in the talooks marginally noted. Every effort will be continued to be made to get ryots to plant fruit trees, especially graft mangoes.

12	Hosakóte.
68	Kánakánahalli.
17	Chennapatna.
30	Closepéte.
12	Sarjápura.
19	Kengéri.
158	

168. The price of fruit, owing to the Railway opening out fresh as also distant markets, has greatly risen; and it is understood that Bangalore fruit has now made its way as far as Bombay and Tinnevelly, where it commands a very high price.

Silk-worms.

169. The Superintendent of the Central Jail has been persistent in his efforts to rear and distribute a healthy breed of worms. The results up to date however have not been encouraging, and, notwithstanding every care, disease every now and then suddenly attacks the worms to the destruction almost of the whole crop, and though occasionally a healthy crop is reared, it still seems doubtful whether a permanently healthy crop will be obtained from the kinds hitherto received. Doctor Henderson receives fresh importations from other places, and it is hoped that eventually he will be able to introduce a permanently healthy breed, and give us the benefit of his experience as to the necessity of cleanliness, ventilation and *good feeding*. Here and there in various parts of the District healthy crops are occasionally reared, and the percentage of success over last year is believed to be about five or six.

Survey and Settlement.

170. Survey and settlement operations do not appear to be rapidly progressing; and it seems advisable to hasten them as much as possible.

Standard Tanks.

171. Owing to the active operations of the Irrigation Department, and also in a minor degree to the work of the Revenue Department, the number of tanks repaired up to the regular standard of safety are yearly increasing, and will have ere long to be taken over by the Revenue authorities in order to be handed over to the ryots to be kept by them hereafter up to such standard. Practically this is now being done, and all that seems to be required to further organize the system is a few short rules and inspection books, &c.

Demarcation of Boundaries.

172. A special agency is appointed to demarcate the boundaries between this Province and Her Majesty's Territories. It is reported by the special Amildar that the boundary of some 60 miles has been settled.

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Remuneration to Village Servants.

173. It is a matter of great importance to settle the remuneration to the Shánbhógs and Patéls of the settled portion of the Bangalore Talook as early as possible.

Trade Statistics.

174. As usual the trade statistics are compiled from the information procured.

Travellers' Bungalows.

175. Monthly reports are received as to the cleanliness, &c., of travellers' bungalows.

Revenue Peons.

176. Thirty Revenue peons and one Daffédar of the talook Revenue establishment were reduced during the year under report, leaving 109 peons and two Daffédars to be absorbed. Every opportunity is availed of to carry out the reduction.

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177. To carry out repairs to the chatrams of Hosakóte, Chennapatna and Hebbagódu, the feeding, &c., allowance of the same was discontinued for a portion of the year. Sanction was received in April 1873, to repair the Hebbagódu chatram at a cost of Rs. 570 from district funds, and orders have been issued to the Amildar on the subject.

Chatrams.

178. The building of a chatram at Chennapatna outside the fort having been recommended by the Sub-Division Officer, is under contemplation.

179. Estimates for the repairs of the chatram at Hosakóte will be submitted as soon as the requisite funds are accumulated.

180. It is a matter of regret to remark that attempts to get subscriptions to the extent of half of the estimated amounts to repair the temples proved unsuccessful.

Temples.

181. The talook records are kept pretty fairly; but there is still some difficulty found in getting Gumástas to make over at once to the Record-keeper all papers disposed of. Strict orders on this subject have been issued.

Talook Records.

182. The marginally noted villages were transferred from one hóbli to another in this District and to the Kolár District for convenience sake.

Transfer of Villages.

Names of Villages.	To what District formerly attached.			To what District transferred.		
	District.	Talook.	Hóbli.	District.	Talook.	Hóbli.
1. Sarvamányem Upasanapura ...	Bangalore ...	Dévanahalli ...	Jangamkóte ...	Kolár ...	Málúru ...	Not known.
2. Uralagere Sarkár Village ...	do ...	Hosakóte ...	Wagatta ...	do ...	do ...	do
3. Pichigundahalli Káyemgutta Village ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
4. Mádanáyikanahalli Sarkár Village ...	do ...	Bangalore ...	Yalahanka ...	Bangalore ...	Nelamangala ...	Kasabá.
5. Chikka Sóláru ...	do ...	Mágadi ...	Nárasandra ...	do ...	Mágadi ...	Sóláru.
6. Háganahalli ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
7. Sómadévanahalli ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
8. Kúdlúru ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
9. Arsanakunte ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
10. Wombhatkásinakunte ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
11. Kallyánapura ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
12. Jódi Bédarhalli ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
13. Chikka Bommasandra ...	do ...	Bangalore ...	Kristnarájpura	do ...	Bangalore ...	Yalahanka
14. Allálasandra ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do ...	do

183. In fixing the present Revenue establishment for the District and Talook Offices, it is thought that the special requirements of a ryotwári District have not been sufficiently kept in view. The ryotwári system entails much account keeping, and these accounts are at present not sufficiently checked owing to the paucity of hands both in the District and Talooks. The consequence is lax supervision, which gives room to error, and this in time paves the way for fraud. In other words the District management is not as strong and efficient as it should be, and can, in the humble opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, be only properly rectified by a suitable increase of establishment. This remark especially applies to talook establishments, which, as they at present stand, are notoriously insufficient, so that an Amildar, aided as he may be by the best efforts of his subordinates, finds it impossible to carry on all the branches of his work with efficiency, any special efforts directed to improvement under one head being met by corresponding deficiencies in other branches.

Establishment.

184. The Bangalore and Dévanahalli Amildars, Garudáchár and Gundappa, are excellent Officers. The Dodda Ballápura * Amildar is

Amildars.
* Syed Mustafa.

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deficient in some respects, but his revenue management of his talook is good. The Nalamangala Amildar, Mahomed Ali Hazári, is wanting in revenue management, but works fairly as a Judicial Officer. The Hosakóte Amildar, Hanumanta Rão, is a good specimen of the old school. The Mágadi and Kengéri Amildars, Annásamaiengar and Tirumaláchár, are new to this District, having recently been transferred from other Districts. The Kánakánahalli Amildar, Murgésam Modaliar, promises very well. The Closepéte Amildar, Subbaráyalu Náidu, works well. The Chennapatna Talook has only an acting Amildar Timmaiya recently appointed, but who is expected to do well. The Sarjápura Amildar Gundappa is of moderate abilities. The Anekallu acting Amildar, Mahomed Mynuddín, has done fair work and takes pains.

Sub-Divisions.

185. The formation of Sub-divisions was no doubt a move in the right direction. The system has been found to work well during the year. The fact of the Assistant in charge of the Closepéte Sub-division not being vested with full powers is certainly a drawback, which ought to be rectified, as it is, especially in criminal matters, at a distance from head quarters, where full power Magistrates' Courts are found of much convenience to the public.

186. The Assistants in charge of Sub-divisions are Captain Magrath and Mr. Krishnaiya. The former is in charge of the Head Quarter Sub-division, and the latter of the Closepéte Sub-division. Both these Officers have done good work during the year.

District Office Subordinates.

187. As I have been in charge of the District but a very short time, and only as a temporary arrangement, I am unable to bring to notice the conduct of all the subordinate officials who are deserving of it. I beg however to mention favorably some of the heads of the different departments who have served under me at various times in past years and whose duties bring them in daily communication with me, and more immediately under my notice than others who no doubt do their share of work creditably. Those I allude to are :—

In the Revenue Department—

Mr. Varadaiengar,	Revenue Sheristadar,
Yókámbram Modaliar,	Head Munshi,
Timmaiya,	Head Accountant,
Venkatáchalaiya,	Marámat Accountant,

who all deserve great credit for the efficient way in which they perform their responsible and heavy work. In the English Office, Mr. Gardiner, I observe, is still Head Clerk in this office, and continues to deserve the high character he has always borne.

Conclusion.

188. I regret that I was unable to submit this report by the appointed day, *viz.* 10th May. The delay was unavoidable as far as this office was concerned, as the accounts from some of the talooks were not received until lately.

A. W. C. LINDSAY,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

BANGALORE, 30*th May* 1873.

Statement of Bombay Currency Notes shewing Receipts and Disbursements during the year.

No.	TALOOKS.	Balance at the end of March.		Receipts.												Total including Balance.		Disbursements or issued.										Balance to the end of March.	
				From the Chief Comr.'s Treasury.		From other District Treasuries.		From Talook Treasuries.		From the public in payment of demands.		From the public in exchange for cash.		Total received.				To the Chief Comr's Treasury.		To other District Treasuries.		Talook Treasuries.		To the public in payment of demands.		To public in exchange for cash.		Total issued.			
		No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	N.	V.
1	Bangalore	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	70	1	10	4	80	5	90	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	4	40	1	50
2	Hosakóte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	1	20	1	20	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	20	1	20	...	...
3	Dévanahalli... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dodda Ballápura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	2	20	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	2	20	...	...
5	Nelamangala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Closepéte	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chennapatna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kánakánahalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Anekallu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mágadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Kengéri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30	...	...	3	30	3	30	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	20
12	Sarjápura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10	..	...
	Total.....	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	130	3	30	11	160	12	170	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	80	9	100	3	70
	District Treasury.....	1	20	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	10	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	..	...	2	30	...	...
	Grand Total.....	2	30	...	...	...	...	1	10	8	130	3	30	12	170	14	200	2	20	...	...	...	...	2	30	7	80	11	130	3	70

Statement of Madras Currency Notes shewing Receipts and Disbursements during the year.

No.	TALOOKS.	Balance to the end of March.		Receipts.												Total including Balance.		Disbursements or issued.										Balance to the end of March.	
				From the ChiefComr.'s Treasury.		From other District Treasuries		From Talook Treasuries.		From public in payment of demands.		From public exchange for cash.		Total.				To the Chief Comr.'s Treasury.		To other District Treasuries.		To Talook Treasuries.		To public in payment of demands.		To public in exchange for cash.		Total.			
		No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.	No.	V.
1	Bangalore	26	460	48	990	...	...	...	...	36	730	46	1,210	130	2,930	156	3,390	24	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2,040	89	2,480	67	910
2	Hosakóte	3	70	37	860	...	...	...	...	26	920	6	200	69	1,980	72	2,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	735	33	735	39	1,315
3	Dévanahalli... ...	18	320	35	840	...	...	...	...	57	1,925	74	3,410	166	6,175	184	6,495	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	4,270	82	4,770	102	1,725
4	Dodda Ballápura ...	7	280	35	840	...	...	...	...	26	860	24	680	85	2,380	92	2,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1,935	57	1,935	35	725
5	Nelamangala ...	4	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	380	23	455	31	835	35	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	865	28	865	7	100
6	Closepéte	12	340	34	790	...	...	...	...	34	1,140	55	2,755	123	4,685	135	5,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	4,210	105	4,210	30	815
7	Chennapatna ...	5	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,170	66	3,935	96	5,105	101	5,215	6	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	4,305	100	5,205	1	10
8	Kánakánahalli ...	2	510	35	840	...	...	..	...	15	485	8	240	58	1,565	60	2,075	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	780	21	1,280	39	795
9	Anekallu	3	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	200	15	570	25	770	28	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	830	26	830	2	30
10	Mágadi	3	70	35	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,220	55	2,060	58	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	2,100	52	2,100	6	30
11	Kengéri	3	40	34	790	...	...	...	...	24	585	4	140	62	1,515	65	1,555	13	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	250	26	635	39	920
12	Sarjápura	30	60	34	790	...	...	...	...	21	350	...	...	55	1,140	58	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	16	415	17	425	41	775
	Total.....	89	2,480	327	7,580	...	...	...	..	287	8,745	341	14,815	955	31,140	1,044	33,620	45	2,725	...	...	...	...	1	10	590	22,735	636	25,470	408	8,150
	District Treasury.....	20	11,250	45	12,000	...	...	45	2,635	...	...	...	...	495	14,635	515	25,885	...	...	2	200	362	8,420	18	1,700	53	3,485	435	13,805	80	12,080
	Grand Total.....	109	13,730	777	19,580	...	...	45	2,635	287	8,745	341	14,815	1,450	45,775	1,559	59,505	45	2,725	2	200	362	8,420	19	1,710	643	26,220	1,071	39,275	488	20,230

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List of Hōbli Schools in the Bangalore District.

Number of schools.	Talook.	Hōbli.	Village in which school is Established.	Date of Establishment.	Average daily attendance.
1	Anekallu ...	Attibele	Attibele	6th May 1869.	25
2	Do	Anékallu	Vanakanahalli	1st July 1871	13
3	Do	Jigani	Jigani	14th March 1870	10
4	Do	Iggalūru	Thátanahalli	15th August 1870	7
5	Do	Hāruguddo	Indalavádi	15th August 1870.	10
1	Kánakánahalli...	Kánakánahalli	Búdiguppe	1st February 1871.	21
2	Do	Kódihalli	Kódihalli	1st July 1871.	23
3	Do	Tangani	Tangani	1st February 1871.	12
4	Do	Maralavádi	Maralavádi	1st July 1871.	46
5	Do	Mudavádi	Mudaváli	1st February 1871.	28
6	Do	Haróhalli	Haróhalli	Do	43
7	Do	Vāyamballi	Alahalli	1st July 1871.	27
8	Do	Sómanahalli	Sómanahalli	Do	14
1	Clósepéte ...	Closepéte	Suggunahalli	1st February 1871.	20
2	Do	Kunagallu	Bannigunpe	Do	4
3	Do	Mákali	Kútagallu Hosúru	6th May 1869.	31
4	Do	Bhairamangala	Bhairamangala	1st February 1871.	20
1	Kengéri ...	Kengéri	Chikkanahalli	6th May 1869.	23
2	Do	Távarékere	Távarékere	Do	20
3	Do	Bidadi	Bidadi	6th January 1871.	48
4	Do	Uttrahalli	Uttrahalli	15th August 1870.	12
1	Chennapatna ...	Chennapatna	Thitumanahalli	22nd March 1870	4
2	Do	Majúru	Bégúru	15th August 1870.	20
3	Do	Mudigere	Mokánda	1st February 1871.	18
4	Do	Honganúru	Honganúru	15th August 1870.	12
5	Do	Virupákshipura	Ankanúru	1st February 1871.	17
1	Dévanahalli ...	Kalluhalli	Kailanúru	6th May 1869.	25
2	Do	Kundána	Bairasandra	Do	14
3	Do	Chennaráyapatna	Chennarayapatna	Do	14
4	Do	Jála	Bettada Halasúru	Do	14
5	Do	Jangamakóte	Jangamakóte	Do	30
6	Do	Dévanahalli	Kannamangala	15th August 1870.	12
7	Do	Búdigere	Búdigere	6th May 1869.	54
8	Do	Vadagénha'li	Mélúru	Do	20
1	Dodda Ballápura	Kákólla	Hanégúru	18th May 1870.	12
2	Do	Kólihalli	Márasandra	15th September 1869.	13
3	Do	Tippúru	Hárnéli	Do	25
4	Do	Túlgere	Hallúru	Do	23
5	Do	Dodda Ballápura	Aralumallige	7th February 1871.	11
6	Do	Rájagatta	Málukóte	6th May 1869.	10
7	Do	Hulikunte	Hulikunte	Do	13
8	Do	Honnávára	Honnávára	22nd March 1870.	18
1	Nelamangala ...	Tyámagondlu	Tyámagondlu	6th May 1869.	67
2	Do	Doddabéle	Doddabeli	15th September 1869.	30
3	Do	Nizagallu	Yelekyanahalli	15th August 1870.	13
4	Do	Nelamangala	Alúru	20th September 1870.	20
5	Do	Bégúru	Bégúru	15th September 1869.	10
6	Do	Mylanahalli	Milanahalli	6th May 1869.	7
7	Do	Sondékuppa	Sondékuppa	15th August 1869.	15
1	Bangalore ...	Agara	Agara	15th September 1869.	23
2	Do	Krishnaráyapura	Krishnaráyapura	6th May 1869.	20
3	Do	Yalahanka	Jakkúru	15th September 1869.	9
4	Do	Yesvantapura	Hebbála	Do	18
5	Do	Alsúru	Bisnamangala	13th July 1871.	17
1	Mágadi ...	Kudúru	Kudúru	15th September 1869.	43
2	Do	Gudémárnahalli	Gundemáránahalli	August 1870.	32
3	Do	Tippasandra	Tippasandra	1st July 1871.	25
4	Do	Nárasandra	Nárasandra	4th July 1871.	23
5	Do	Mágadi	Tirumale	1st July 1871.	20
6	Do	Mádabálu	Mudabálu	Do	13
7	Do	Sántanúru	Kalva	21st March 1871.	16
8	Do	Sólúru	Sólúru	15th August 1870.	20
9	Do	Hulkallu	Hulkallu	Do	10
1	Sarjápura ...	Bidarguppe	Huskúru	Do	12
2	Do	Bégúru	Bégúru	6th May 1869.	20
3	Do	Mugalúru	Mugalúru	22nd March 1870.	12
4	Do	Vartúru	Gungúru	Do	38
5	Do	Sarjápura	Dommasandra	15th August 1870.	27
1	Hosakóte ...	Kádgódi	Kádgodi	6th May 1869.	32
2	Do	Gubbi	Bidarahalli	Do	18
3	Do	Nandagudi	Hindiganaballu	15th September 1869.	23
4	Do	Vágatta	Vagata	6th May 1869.	26
5	Do	Súlibéle	Súlibéle	Do	40
6	Do	Hullúru	Távarekere	Do	22
7	Do	Hosakóte	Lokkondahalli	15th September 1869.	9

Comparative Statement shewing the Revenue Work of the Bangalore District for the year 1871—72 *and* 1872—73.

		Particulars.	Revenue Suits.				Miscellaneous Proceedings.				Reports and Orders.				Petitions.			
			For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
District.	Original.	Remaining on the 31st March	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	49	45	...	6	21	15	...
		Received during the year	4	...	...	4	7,737	8,704	967	...	28,816	31,134	2,318	...	4,912	5,474	562	...
		Total	4	1	...	3	7,737	8,704	967	...	28,820	31,183	2,363	...	4,918	5,495	577	...
		Disposed of	3	1	...	2	7,737	8,704	967	...	28,771	30,922	2,151	...	4,897	5,484	587	...
		Balance on the 31st March	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	49	261	212	...	21	11	...	10
	Appeal.	Remaining on the 31st March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Received during the year	18	13	...	5	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ttoal	18	13	...	5	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Disposed of	18	13	...	5	3	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balance on the 31st March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant's Courts.	Original.	Remaining on the 31st March	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Received during the year	4	1	...	3	56	94	38	...	2,530	5,125	2,595	...	1,151	1,523	372	...
		Total	6	2	...	4	56	94	38	...	2,530	5,127	2,597	...	1,151	1,523	372	...
		Disposed of	5	2	...	3	56	92	36	...	2,528	5,123	2,595	...	1,151	1,523	372	...
		Balance on the 31st March	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Appeal.	Remaining on the 31st March	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Received during the year	15	7	...	8	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	15	8	...	7	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Disposed of	14	6	...	8	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balance on the 31st March	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talooks.		Remaining on the 31st March	6	7	1	...	94	26	...	68	639	1,343	704	...	45	92	47	...
		Received during the year	104	103	...	1	24,466	32,507	8,041	...	143,637	143,657	20	...	10,535	11,653	1,118	...
		Total	110	110	...	...	24,560	32,533	7,973	...	144,276	145,000	724	...	10,580	11,745	1,165	...
		Disposed of	103	105	2	...	24,534	31,830	7,296	...	142,933	142,784	...	149	10,488	11,676	1,188	...
		Balance on the 31st March	7	5	...	2	26	703	677	...	1,343	2,216	873	...	92	69	...	23
Grand Total.	Original.	Remaining on the 31st March	8	9	1	...	94	26	...	68	643	1,394	751	...	51	113	62	...
		Received during the year	112	104	...	8	32,259	41,305	9,046	...	174,983	179,916	4,933	...	16,598	18,650	2,052	...
		Total	120	113	...	7	32,353	41,331	8,978	...	175,626	181,310	5,684	...	16,649	18,763	2,114	...
		Disposed of	111	108	...	3	32,327	40,626	8,299	...	174,232	178,829	4,597	...	16,536	18,683	2,147	...
		Balance	9	5	...	4	26	705	679	...	1,394	2,481	1,087	...	113	80	...	33
	Appeal.	Remaining on the 31st March	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Received during the year	33	20	...	13	4	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	33	21	...	12	4	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Disposed of	32	19	...	13	4	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balance	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.	Remaining on the 31st March	8	10	2	...	94	26	...	68	643	1,394	751	...	51	113	62	...
		Received during the year	145	124	...	21	32,263	41,317	9,054	...	174,983	179,916	4,933	...	16,598	18,650	2,052	...
		Total	153	134	...	19	32,357	41,343	8,986	...	175,626	181,310	5,684	...	16,649	18,763	2,114	...
		Disposed of	143	127	...	16	32,331	40,638	8,307	...	174,232	178,829	4,597	...	16,536	18,683	2,147	...
		Balance	10	7	...	3	26	705	679	...	1,394	2,481	1,087	...	113	80	...	33

BANGALORE, 30*th May* 1873.

A. W. C. LINDSAY,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE KOLAR DISTRICT,

FOR 1872—73,

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

Introduction.

The District was throughout the past year administered by me. Mr. Mahomed Ali, the 1st Assistant Commissioner, held charge of the Chikka-Ballápura Sub-Division throughout the year, and Mr. Náranappa was in charge of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court, the District Treasury and the Jail until the 15th March 1873, from which date he availed himself of 2½ months' privilege leave, and Mr. Mahomed Ali in addition to his Sub-Divisional charge, is conducting Mr. Náranappa's duties.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. Area in square miles, area cultivated, culturable and unculturable.

2. The District covers an area of 1,891 square miles. The extent cultivated during the past year was 723½ against 723 square miles, and the extent of culturable and unculturable land lying waste was 288 and 879½, against 289 and 878 square miles during 1871—72.

II. Character of the Surface.

3. There is nothing new to be entered under this head, since full information regarding the character of the surface of the District has been furnished in my Administration Report for 1870—71 (para 8).

III. Climate.

4. No minute meteorological observations are taken any where in the District. The rain-fall is registered at all the talook head quarters, and the following abstract table shews the fall of rain in the District during the past year, as compared with the previous one.

TABLE No. 1.

No.	Talooks.	Rain-fall in 1871-72.		Rain-fall in 1872-73.	
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	Kolár	24	45	26	71¼
2	Bétmangala	19	60	28	3
3	Srínivásapura	10	45	27	85
4	Mulabágalu...	39	15	24	43
5	Gudibanda	22	43	32	4
6	Sidlaghatta	11	80	40	91
7	Chikka Ballápura	24	58	40	43½
8	Málúru	35	77	39	3
9	Gúmanáyakanapálya	9	75	14	...
10	Ambájidurga	10	12½	16	14
11	Góribidanúru...	15	30	33	65
	Total.....	224	40½	323	22¾
	Average.....	20	40	29	38

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that there was a bountiful supply of rain during the past year as compared with the previous, and this, while tending to increase the Government revenue to some extent, damaged several tanks.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

5. There is nothing noteworthy to be mentioned under these heads in this Report.

I. Native States.
II. Native Chiefs.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

6. The transfer of the three marginally noted villages from the Bangalore to the Kolár District, was effected during the past year under the authority of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 93 of the 8th July 1872. The first village belonged to the Dévanahalli, and the two last to Hosakóte Talooks, and being situated at a distance of about 14 miles from the head quarters of these talooks while they lie only within a distance of about two miles from Málúru kasabá, I recommended their transfer to the latter hóbli with the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District. This arrangement facilitates the despatch of public business and enables a better supervision to be exercised in police and sáyer matters.

Civil Divisions.
1. Upasanapura, Sarvamányem village.
2 Urlagere, Sarkár village.
3 Pichigundanahalli, Jódi village.

D.—POPULATION.

7. The results of the general census of the 14th November 1871, as tabulated by the Census Officer, were received in the month of February 1873, and they have been adopted since that month in the District and Talook accounts. The population of the District is given in the accompanying table:—

Population.

TABLE No. 2.

No.	TALOOKS.	Hindús.		Mahomedans.		Budhists.		Christians.		Others		TOTAL.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kolár	30,076	31,101	2,227	2,022	8	7	90	47	...	...	32,401	33,177	65,578
2	Bétmangala	32,530	33,031	1,413	1,225	...	...	19	15	...	...	33,962	34,271	68,233
3	Srínivásapura	25,984	26,109	1,571	1,657	1	...	3	3	...	...	27,559	27,769	55,328
4	Mulabágalu	27,710	27,853	1,296	1,109	...	...	43	40	...	...	29,049	29,002	58,051
5	Gudibanda	21,613	21,214	635	591	98	80	2	...	...	...	22,348	21,885	44,233
6	Sidlaghatta	32,711	33,042	827	796	...	...	45	50	...	...	33,583	33,888	67,471
7	Chikka Ballápura ...	33,631	33,365	1,032	910	7	10	113	109	...	...	34,783	34,394	69,177
8	Málúru	26,838	27,492	1,329	1,266	3	1	14	7	...	...	28,184	28,766	56,950
9	Gúmanáyakanapálya ...	24,018	23,994	854	726	...	..	6	2	...	...	24,878	23,722	48,600
10	Ambájidurga	23,021	23,702	1,182	1,291	...	...	3	2	...	...	24,206	24,995	49,201
11	Góribidanúru	18,133	16,845	564	523	224	212	...	...	...	...	18,921	17,580	36,501
	Total.....	296,265	296,748	12,930	12,116	341	310	338	275	...	...	309,874	309,449	619,323
	List of Towns with a Population of 5,000 and upwards included in the above.													
1	Kolár	3,728	3,792	1,206	1,0 66	...	...	88	44	...	...	5,022	4,902	9,924
2	Sidlaghatta	3,048	3,159	398	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,446	3,563	7,009
3	Chikka Ballápura ...	4,012	4,035	349	284	...	...	40	36	...	...	4,401	4,355	8,756

The percentage of Hindús, Mahomedans, Budhists and Christians to the total population is 95·75, 4·04, ·1, and ·09 respectively; and the ratio of females to males among Hindús is 100·16, Mahomedans 93·69, Budhists 90·91 and 81·36 among Christians. It will also be observed from the foregoing table that there are only three towns in this District with a population of 5,000 and upwards, and these are Kolár, Chikka Ballápura and Sidlaghatta.

E.—FISCAL.

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Survey Operations.

8. The revenue survey operations are still being conducted in the Gudibanda Talook, though they were commenced in January 1871. The cost of field boundary mark charges incurred by the Survey Department up to the close of the past month (April 1873) was Rs. 21,148—3—0 and the amount recovered from the ryots was 16,688—11—8, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,459—7—4 still to be recovered, and the Amildar has been directed to adjust the balance before the close of the financial year ending 31st May 1873.

Jamábandi Settlement by whom conducted.

9. The settlement of the District was conducted by myself and Mr. Mahomed Ali. I took up the Talooks of Kolár, Bétmangala, Srínivásapura, Mulabágalu, Málúru and Ambájidurga, and Mr. Mahomed Ali settled the talooks comprised within his Sub-Division, *viz.*, Chikka Ballápura, Siddlaghatta, Gudibanda, Gúmanáyakanapálya and Góribidanúru, and these talooks also have been inspected by me.

Result of the Settlement.

10. The total jamábandi of the District during the past year was Rs. 12,57,129—9—1½, against Rs. 12,19,749—1—9½ in 1871—72, thus shewing a net increase of Rs. 37,380—7—4. The annexed statement exhibits in detail the revenue derived from each item during the past year as compared with the previous one :—

TABLE No. 3.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	For 1871—72.			For 1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Village Settlement — 1. Káyemgutta or permanently assessed villages ...	10,402	9	11	10,402	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Settlement — 2. Jódi or lightly assessed villages	30,279	10	7	30,862	2	8	582	8	1	...	...	...
Total of Village Settlement.....	40,682	4	6	41,264	12	7	582	8	1	...	...	...
Individual Assessment. Government. Kandáyem or assessed Government land. Dry	4,27,323	8	1	4,20,696	15	6	...	...	...	6,626	8	7
Wet	2,03,449	10	9	1,99,526	9	8	...	...	...	3,923	1	1
Sugar-cane ...	1,14,049	0	7	1,10,841	0	11	..	...	...	3,207	15	8
Areca and cocoanut.	7,788	2	8	7,762	15	6	...	...	...	25	3	2
Mulberry ...	7,560	5	3	7,326	9	6	...	...	...	233	9	9
Betel leaf ...	8,597	15	2	8,640	11	0	42	11	10	...	...	...
Other gardens ...	37,850	0	5	37,411	5	9	...	...	...	438	10	8
Total of Kandáyem.	8,06,618	8	11	7,92,206	3	9	42	11	10	14,455	0	11
Batáyi or Division of produce. Dry	15,090	11	3	18,255	8	10	3,164	13	7	...	...	...
Wet	27,452	14	6	61,399	15	5	33,947	0	11	...	...	...
Garden... ...	98	9	5	319	4	2	220	10	9	...	...	...
Total of Batáyi ...	42,642	5	2	79,974	12	5	37,332	9	3	...	...	...
Inám Jódi, and Ardhamányem lands...	19,578	6	0	22,326	11	10	2,748	5	10	...	...	...
Assessed pasture land or Hulgával, &c ...	3,774	8	11	4,116	12	9	342	3	10	...	...	...
Tax on Coffee Produce	10	8	0	1	8	0	...	...	...	9	0	0
Miscellaneous including Amaráyi	34,348	14	6	37,938	2	10	3,589	4	4	...	...	...
Total of Land Revenue ...	9,47,655	6	0	9,77,829	0	3	44,637	11	2	14,464	0	11
Increase under Land Revenue.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,173	10	3	...	...	...
Deduct assessment to be remitted on certain Bávadi Dasavandam Inám lands in the Gúmanáyakanapálya and Sidlaghatta Talooks as per Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 797, dated 22nd June 1872 to the Superintendent of Inám Settlements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,822	10	2	...	...	...
Net Increase under Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,351	0	1	...	...	...
Sáyer customs...	15,656	15	2	15,014	6	9½	...	..	..	642	8	4½
Forests	13,861	6	7	5,436	13	7	...	...	...	8,424	9	0
Abkári	87,707	8	8	88,868	11	8	1,161	3	0	..	...	...
Assessed taxes or Mohatarfa ...	33,838	4	7	33,964	4	0	125	15	5	...	..	...
Salt	1,741	13	11	1,885	3	5	143	5	6	...	...	...
Stamps under the General Stamp Act ...	18,785	6	6	20,101	15	7	1,316	9	1	...	...	...
Post Office	3,466	14	0	3,479	3	6	12	5	6	...	...	..
Law and Justice including Court Fees' stamps ..	36,532	8	4	42,630	7	1	6,097	14	9	...	...	...
Police	249	14	2	99	10	8	...	...	...	150	3	6
Public Works Department	10,904	0	2	16,701	5	8	5,797	5	6	...	...	...
Education	1,132	14	3	1,316	4	8	183	6	5	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,983	14	2	1,804	5	2	...	...	...	179	9	0
Total of Revenue Settlement.....	11,73,516	14	6	12,09,131	12	½	56,653	2	2	23,860	14	9½
Net Increase.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	32,792	3	4½	...	..	...
District Fund	34,141	5	5½	36,992	7	7	2,851	2	1½	...	..	...
Municipal Fund	12,090	13	10	13,827	15	8	1,737	1	10	...	...	...
Grand Total.....	12,19,749	1	9½	12,59,952	3	3½	61,241	6	1½	23,860	14	9½
Net Increase.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	37,380	7	4	...	...	..

11. It will be observed from the foregoing table that there has been a large falling off in the land revenue, under the head kandáyem or assessed Government land, which is owing to the relinquishment of land assessed at Rs. 39,745 towards the beginning of the past year, the reasons for which are the same as those stated in my letter No. 456—222 of the 21st July 1871; but this loss has been more than compensated for, by the peculiarly favorable season and a plentiful supply of rain during the year under review, which enabled the Government Officers to exert themselves in bringing the unoccupied lands under batáyi cultivation, and the increase of revenue from this source alone amounted to Rs. 37,332—9—3.

12. I now proceed to detail the causes of increase or decrease under each item of revenue.

Jódi or lightly assessed Villages.

13. There is an increase of Rs. 582—8—1 under this item, which is attributable to the levy of quit rent on certain ináms in the Bétmangala, Ambájidurga, Sidlaghatta and Gudibanda Talooks, amounting to Rs. 596—3—5, and to the jódi of Rs. 35—7—3 paid by Pichagundahalli jódi village transferred from the Hosakóte Talook of the Bangalore District to the Málúru Talook of this District, as already noticed in the 6th para of this report. The total increase from these sources is Rs. 604—10—8, and after deducting therefrom the jódi, *viz.* Rs. 22—2—7, payable by the villages of Gazaladine and Gadabadi Jangamanahalli in the Bétmangala Tolook, which have been incorporated with Sarkár villages under the orders of the Inám Superintendent, there is a net increase of Rs. 582—8—1 under this head.

Kandáyem or assessed Lands.

Batáyi or Division of Produce.

14. The decrease under this item of revenue amounted to Rs. 14,455—0—11, and the increase under *batáyi* amounted to Rs. 37,332—9—3. As already noticed in para 11, the decrease is attributable to the extensive relinquishment of lands which, however, has been made up by a most propitious season in consequence of which much land has been brought under batáyi cultivation.

Inám, Jódi, and Ardhamányem Lands.

15. The increase of Rs. 2,748—5—10 under this head has been chiefly caused by the quit-rent collected from certain minor ináms settled by the Inám Department, and also by the collection of jódi on certain cultivated inám lands in the Sríniváspura Talook, where it is not levied when the lands are left waste.

Assessed pasture land or Hulgával.

16. There is an increase of Rs. 342—3—10 under this head, which is attributable to the sale of grass grown on relinquished kandáyem lands left waste.

Tax on Coffee Produce

17. The decrease of Rs. 9—0—0 under this item is owing to the less quantity of coffee produced in this District, there being only one coffee garden here.

Miscellaneous including Amaráyi.

18. The chief item of revenue under this head is "*Amaráyi*," which shews an increase of Rs. 3,786—0—5 as compared with the previous year. This increase would have been greater had not the *sigékáyi* crop proved a failure. The tamarind and honge crops fetched a pretty fair revenue. The interest collected on the arrears of revenue and the fees for notices issued are also included under this head, and there has been an increase of rupees 345—0—2 from these sources, while there has been a decrease of Rs. 541—12—3 under the remaining minor items which compose this head, leaving a net increase of rupees 3,589—4—4.

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Sáyer Customs.

19. Under this head, there is a decrease of Rs. 642—8—4½ chiefly under the item of opium. Heavy rains set in just at the time when the drug was to be extracted and the produce was therefore far below the average. The loss from this item alone amounted to Rs. 1,314—5—1 as compared with the previous year's revenue, but there having been an increase of Rs. 671—12—8½ under the items of *supári*, *tobacco* and piece goods, the actual decrease amounted to only Rs. 642—8—4½.

Forests.

20. There is a marked decrease of Rs. 8,424—9—0 under this head. The Chief reason for the decrease is that while a sum of Rs. 7334-6-2 was derived from the *pappali* bark contract during 1871—72, nothing was realized under this item for the year under report. The bark, as stated in my report for 1871—72, is only fit to be collected decennially, and we cannot therefore count upon it for the next ten years. The decrease of Rs. 1,090—2—10 is attributable to the less number of licenses issued during the past year, and the less amount realized from the sale of timber in consequence of certain jungles in the Talooks of Kolár, Mulabágalu and Chikka Ballápura having been closed and conserved.

Abkári.

21. The revenue under this head comprising the items of arrack, toddy and gánjá shews an increase of Rs. 1,161—3—0. The quantity of arrack manufactured during the past year was 21,658 gallons and 6 drams and the amount of still head duty collected at Rs. 1—4—0 per gallon was Rs. 27,072—10—6, or an increase of Rs. 2,015-2-1 over that of the previous year. The amount of license fees paid for whole sale and retail license shops during the past year was Rs. 13,724—6—0. There is however a decrease of Rs. 853—15—1 in the license fees for retail shops, which is owing to the abolition during the past year of the system of selling by public auction the village shops for which proper rates were fixed with reference to the locality and the quantity of liquor consumed as authorized by the Chief Commissioner in his Secretary's letter No. 805—R. 10 of the 16th May 1870. This arrangement obviates the fluctuation of revenue, and saves the arrack sellers from ruination which is the certain consequence of competition. I would therefore be glad if the change be extended to the town shops also, for the reasons stated by me in my letter No. 112—40 of the 18th April 1873 to the Commissioner. The contract of toddy and gánjá was held during the past year by Yale Mallappa Chetti and Mr. Mergler for the amount of Rs. 47,500—0—0 and Rs. 500—0—0 respectively.

Assessed Taxes or Mohatarfa.

22. There is an increase of Rs. 125—15—5 under the head "Assessed Taxes" or mohatarfa. The revenue from the items composing this head during the past and previous years is shewn below:—

TABLE No. 4.

	In 1871—72.			In 1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
House Tax	11,749	8	0	12,014	8	0	265	0	0	...	...	...
Loom do	7,761	1	4	7,745	9	4	84	8	0	...	...	...
Shop do	10,313	2	8	10,336	2	8	23	0	0	...	...	...
Oil-Mill do	1,964	8	7	2,020	0	0	55	7	5	...	...	...
Cart Tax	2,150	0	0	1,848	0	0	...	...	...	302	0	0

It will be observed that there is an increase under every item with the exception of "Cart tax." The decrease under this item is owing to the remission of a portion of the tax which was improperly imposed on some of the ryots in 1871—72 when it was first introduced in this District.

Salt.

23. There is only a small increase of Rs. 143—5—6 from the rental of salt pans for the manufacture of earth-salt, which does not call for any remark.

Stamps under the General Stamp Act.

24. There is an increase of Rs. 1,316—9—1 under this head, chiefly due to penalties levied on insufficiently stampt and unstampt documents.

Post Office.

25. There is a small increase of Rs. 12—5—6 under this head, which calls for no remark.

Law and Justice including Court Fees' Stamps.

26. Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 6,097—14—9 principally from Court fees' stamps and labels. The amount realized from this source during the past year was Rs. 29,819—4—0 against Rs. 24,852—1—10 in 1870—71, the increase being Rs. 4,967-2-2.

The remainder of the increase was made up by criminal fines, fees, penalties, &c. It may not, I hope, be considered out of place to notice here the inconvenience experienced by the talook servants as well as by the parties themselves from the mode of selling Court fees' labels as directed in Notification No. 237 of the 15th January 1873. I addressed the Deputy Accountant General on the subject, and suggested that commission vendors be appointed for the purpose; but the question has not yet been finally settled.

Police.

27. There is a trifling decrease of rupees 150—3—6 under this head, which calls for no remark.

Public Works Department.

28. There is an increase of rupees 5,797—5—6 under this head, which is chiefly due to the larger amount of contributions having been paid by the ryots during the past year for the repair and restoration of irrigation works. This sum amounted to rupees 16,200—13—2 against Rs. 9,191—2—6 in 1871—72.

Education.

29. The increase of Rs. 183—6—5 under the head "Education" is attributable to larger attendance in schools and the consequent receipt of more fees and the proceeds of the sale of school books.

Miscellaneous.

30. There is a decrease of rupees 179—9—0 under this head, which is attributable to less unclaimed property, &c., having been sold and credited to Government.

District Fund.

31. The District fund cess of half anna in the rupee of assessment was more regularly and carefully collected in the District during the past year than during the previous, and it will be observed that there is an increase of Rs. 2,851—2—1½ under this head. The annexed table shews the amount of cess collected on the different items subject to it.

TABLE No. 5.

	DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	Cess collected during 1871—72.			Cess collected during 1872—73.			Increase			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Káyemgutta or permanently assessed villages...	325	8	6	397	3	9	71	11	3	...	...	...
2.	Jódi or lightly assessed villages ...	1,560	4	2	1,684	8	9	124	4	7	...	...	...
3.	Sarvamányem villages... ..	318	12	7	337	1	10	18	5	3	...	...	...
4.	Mahal Jódi villages	23	13	11	27	2	11	3	5	0	...	...	...
5.	Kandáyem lands	25,288	1	10	24,805	12	5	...	...	...	482	5	5
6.	Batáyi lands	269	2	3	2,071	10	5	1,802	8	2	...	...	...
7.	Miscellaneous ináms	4,946	11	5	4,764	11	4	...	...	...	182	0	1
8.	Amaráyi'	704	14	2	1,158	15	11	454	1	9	...	...	...
9.	Hulgával or pasture land ...	102	14	1	129	6	9	26	8	8	..	...	...
10.	Forest	74	5	2	85	13	5	11	8	3	...	...	...
11.	Abkári	293	12	8	947	11	10	653	15	2	...	...	...
12.	Sáyer	183	8	4½	521	15	4	338	6	11½	...	...	...
13.	Salt	49	8	4	58	14	9	9	6	5	...	...	...
14.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	1	6	2
	Total.....	34,141	5	1½	36,992	7	7	3,515	7	7½	664	5	6
	Net Increase.....							2,851	2	½	...	...	...

It is needless to explain the cause of increase or decrease against each item as the cess increases or decreases in proportion to the gain or loss of revenue from each source.

Municipal Fund.

32. Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 1,737—1—10 principally from the mohatarfa collections in the town of Kolár, the proceeds of the sale of fruit trees growing within municipal limits and to the sale of fort stones.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

33. The revenue demand for the past year was Rs. 12,57,129—9—1½ which, together with the balance of 1871—72, *viz.* Rs. 5,43,980-14-5, made a total of Rs. 18,01,110—7—6½ against Rs. 17,54,942-11—3½ in 1871—72. Out of this amount a sum of rupees 13,16,093—15—5 was collected up to the close of March 1873, against Rs. 12,10,961—12—10½ in 1871—72, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,85,016—8—1½ to be collected before the close of the financial year ending 31st May 1873, against Rs. 5,43,980—14—5. The total demand for the past year under the head "Land Revenue" and "Mohatarfa," which is recoverable by instalments, being Rs. 10,11,793—0—0, the amount of the two last khists due after the close of the year at seven annas in the rupee is Rs. 4,42,659—7—0. The difference between this sum and that left uncollected is Rs. 16,176—2—0, and this amount could not be collected owing to the delay which necessarily occurs in the recovery of arrears from parties residing in other Districts and in parts of Her Majesty's territories; and in following the procedure laid down for the recovery of the amount due by the defaulters. It is however satisfactory to note that coercive measures had to be resorted to this year in very few cases.

Dharkhásts and Rázinámás.

34. Lands assessed at Rs. 39,745—1—4 were relinquished by the ryots at the commencement of the past year, but, perceiving that the season had turned out to be a favorable one for cultivation, dharkhásts for lands assessed at Rs. 25,332—12—3 were made and accepted during the year, thus reducing the amount of loss from rázinámas

to only Rs. 14,412—5—1 against Rs. 76,984—4—10 in 1871—72, the causes of which were fully discussed at the time, and finally accepted by the Chief Commissioner.

Revenue Measures.

35. No very important revenue measures were inaugurated during the year under report except the few following ones.

1. District Fund Cess in Káyemgutta and Mahal Jódi Villages.

36. The district fund cess on káyemgutta and mahal jódi villages was hitherto levied on the fixed annual rent payable to Government by the guttédar, but under the orders of the Chief Commissioner as conveyed in his Secretary's Circular No. 4348—Rev. 34 of the 4th November 1872, and para 5 of letter No. 6773—68, dated 27th February 1873, the cess is now made leviable on the average of the full rental derived by the guttédar during the last five years, as in the case of inám lands and villages. This ruling having only been received towards the close of the past official year, it will be carried into effect during the current year, and the result will be reported on in my next report.

2. District Fund Cess on Abkári Revenue.

37. The district fund cess was for a short time levied on the amount realized from still head duty, as well as on license fees for whole sale and retail shops; but under the orders of the Chief Commissioner conveyed in his Secretary's letter No. 1014—31 of the 31st May 1872, the cess is only levied now on the amount of still head duty collected.

3. Irrigation (Local Cess.)

38. The rules regarding the utilization of the irrigation cess of one anna on each rupee of wet assessment under the settlement rules have been finally passed by the Chief Commissioner as per Secretary's General Circular No. 9 of the 3rd February 1873; but no practical effect can be given to the rules in this District just now, as no talook has yet been settled here, and the abstract return called for in Rule II of the Circular has not therefore been submitted this year.

4. Irrigation Cess on Inám lands.

39. Definite orders have been received during the past year, directing the levy of the irrigation cess on inám lands in the settled talooks as conveyed in the Secretary's letter No. 3895—91 of the 2nd November 1871 to the Inám Commissioner's address.

5. Interest on Arrears of Revenue.

40. Wide publicity has been given to the Chief Commissioner's Circular No. 2 of the 20th May 1872, regarding the mode of collecting interest on arrears of revenue, and the orders on the subject have been strictly acted up to during the past year.

6. Hereditary Village Offices.

41. Concise and clear rules relating to the succession to hereditary village offices have been passed by the Chief Commissioner as per Secretary's General Circular No. 5 of the 22nd October 1872, and it is believed that much vexatious litigation regarding these matters will thereby be checked.

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42. Under the orders of Chief Commissioner as conveyed in his Secretary's letter No. 5891—122 of the 22nd January 1873, the Káyemguttédars are held responsible for the collection of quit-rent imposed on minor ináms situated in their villages, and as a remuneration for their labor they are allowed a remission of 10 per cent on the quit-rent collected if it exceeds 10 Rs., and a percentage of one rupee if less than that amount. This measure not only facilitated the realizations of these petty demands but also obviated the necessity of the Government servants interfering with the gutta village.

7. Remuneration to Káyemguttédars for collecting quit-rent on minor Ináms.

43. The final settlement of the bávadi dasavandam lands in the Gúmanáyakanapálya and Sidlaghatta Talooks has been ordered by the Chief Commissioner in his Secretary's letter No. 782—Rev. 43, dated 12th May 1872, to the address of the Superintendent of Inám Settlements to be left to the Survey and Settlement Department. In the meantime the assessment of these lands is to be brought to book, and remitted every year, so that these lands may not be lost sight of at the settlement. Hence the remark in Table No. 3 attached to para 10 of this Report under the total of "Land Revenue."

8. Bávadi Dasavandam Lands.

44. The discouraging reports that have from time to time been submitted on the subject of the failure of sericulture have led to a reduction of the assessment on mulberry gardens, and even this concession has not improved the status of matters. The Chief Commissioner in his memorandum of the 10th June 1872, has been pleased to sanction small advances being made to silk-worm breeders to enable them to renew their baskets and white-wash their sheds, &c; but no action was taken in the matter during the year under report, as it was considered advisable to await the result of the experiment ordered to be tried in the Bangalore Central Jail.

9. Sericulture.

45. The subject of adopting the survey forms of accounts in the unsettled talooks was discussed during the year under report, and the Chief Commissioner in his Secretary's Circular letter No. 6821—62 of the 1st March 1873, has been pleased to rule that every effort should be made to introduce them from 1st April 1873, if the forms can be got ready by that time. The forms have not however yet been received, and the present arrangement has therefore to be adhered to in 1873—74.

10. Adoption of survey forms in unsettled talooks.

46. The excise duty on tobacco has, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner conveyed in Secretary's letter No. 6772—Rev. 162, dated 27th February 1873, to be levied now at the place where it is opened and offered for sale and not as formerly at the first place of its arrival in the Province, and the orders on the subject have been widely promulgated.

11. Excise Duty on Tobacco.

47. The annexed Table No. 6 shews the number of regular cases, miscellaneous proceedings, orders and reports, and petitions disposed of during the past year in the several Revenue Courts of this District, as compared with 1871—72:—

Revenue Work.

TABLE No. 6.

	Regular Cases.				Miscellaneous Proceedings.				Orders and Reports.				Petitions.			
	Balance of 1871—72.	Filed in 1872—73.	Total.	Disposed of in 1872—73.	Pending at the close of 1872—73.	Balance of 1871—72.	Filed in 1872—73.	Total.	Disposed of in 1872—73.	Pending at the close of 1872—73.	Balance of 1871—72.	Filed in 1872—73.	Total.	Disposed of in 1872—73.	Pending at the close of 1872—73.	Balance of 1871—72.	Filed in 1872—73.	Total.	Disposed of in 1872—73.	Pending at the close of 1872—73.
Original Cases.																				
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	4	4	4	...	...	14,937	14,937	14,937	...	...	14,433	14,433	14,433	...	...	5,890	5,890	5,890	...
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	2	2	2	...	...	51	51	51	...	...	848	848	848	...	...	773	773	773	...
2nd Do do ...	...	4	4	4	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	402	402	402	...	...	36	36	36	...
Amildars' Courts	3	95	98	97	1	10	41,130	41,140	41,124	16	180	91,089	91,269	91,010	259	35	10,437	10,472	10,450	22
Total	3	105	108	107	1	10	56,123	56,133	56,117	16	180	1,06,772	1,06,952	1,06,693	259	35	17,136	17,171	17,149	22
Appeal.																				
Deputy Commissioner's Court	...	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	26	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Original and Appeal	3	131	134	133	1	10	56,123	56,133	56,117	16	180	1,06,772	1,06,952	1,06,693	259	35	17,136	17,171	17,149	22
Referred to.																				
Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	132	132	...	...	133	133	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Amildars	...	4	4	4	...	...	12,763	12,773	12,771	2	169	11,416	11,585	11,396	189	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4	4	4	...	10	12,895	12,905	12,903	2	169	11,549	11,718	11,529	189	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	3	135	138	137	1	20	69,018	69,038	69,020	18	349	1,18,321	1,18,670	1,18,222	448	35	17,136	17,171	17,149	22
Total of 1871—72	6	102	110	107	3	23	60,192	80,215	80,195	20	376	1,20,580	1,20,906	1,20,557	349	41	13,982	14,023	13,988	35
Increase	...	33	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	3,154	3,148	3,161	...
Decrease	5	...	...	...	2	3	11,174	11,175	11,175	2	27	2,209	2,236	2,335	...	6	...	...	...	13

48. It will be observed from the foregoing statement that there is an increase in the number of "Regular Cases" and "Petitions" filed and disposed of during the past year as compared with the previous one, while there is a decrease under the head of miscellaneous proceedings. The increase under the head of "Regular Revenue Cases" is very trifling, and calls for no remarks. The number of petitions filed and disposed of in the Deputy Commissioner's

Cause of Increase under "Regular Cases" and Decrease under Miscellaneous Proceedings and "Orders and Reports."

46

Court formed more than 34 per cent of that filed and disposed of in all the Amildars and Assistant Commissioners' Courts of the District put together, and such a great number of petitions coming to the District Officer might lead one to suppose that the talook officers did not work satisfactorily. But I do not think this to be really the case. If the ryots find that the District Officer is accessible to them and ready to listen to their grievances, passing orders on their petitions promptly, they flock to him, and the free intercourse that the District Officer has with the ryots, enables the former to exercise a proper control over the Talook Courts. The decrease under the heads "Miscellaneous Proceedings" and "Orders and Reports" is attributable to much unnecessary correspondence having been checked.

Detail of Regular Revenue Cases.

49. Of the total number of regular cases filed during the past year, 29 related to proprietary and 93 to sub-proprietary rights, 9 were mirási cases and 6 related to disputed claims.

Detail of Miscellaneous Proceedings.

50. Of the number of "Miscellaneous Proceedings" 22,593 related to cultivation, 41,682 to matters of accounts under the heads of "Land Revenue," "Sáyer," "Abkári," "Mohatarfa" and "Local Cesses" and 4,745 to marámat works.

Inám Settlement.

51. The inám settlement of the Talooks of Chikka Ballápura, Kolár and Srinivás-pura were completed during the past year. The settlement of the remaining one talook, *viz.* Mulabágalu, was commenced on the 26th September 1872, and has not yet been completed. With the settlement of this talook, the operations of the Department will terminate in this District, though the disposal of the village service ináms remains to be dealt with by the Survey Settlement Department. It gives me great pleasure to record my high sense of the courtesy and forbearance the Officers of the Inám Department displayed towards all grades of the Revenue Officers, and I need hardly remark that the inámdars themselves are generally satisfied with the justice that has characterized the operations of the Department in this District.

Demarcation of Boundary line between Mysore and Her-Majesty's Territory.

(*a*) Srinivás-pura & Maddumpully.

52. Final orders were received during the past year regarding the settlement of the one boundary dispute that had remained undisposed of between this and the Cuddapah Districts. The settlement was accordingly made by myself and J. D. B. Gribble, Esq., Sub-Collector of Cuddapah, as contained in the document submitted to the Commissioner with my letter No. 147—48 of the 22nd April 1873.

(*b*) Málúru and Salem.

53. The importance of permanently demarcating the boundary between the Sálem District and the Mysore country, having been brought to the notice of the Mysore and Madras Governments, it was decided during the past year that a talook officer on behalf of each of the Governments should be deputed to conduct the preliminary enquiries and settlement, after which the Sub-Collector of Salem and the Deputy Commissioner are to dispose of the matter finally. For this purpose, Rangasámi Pille, Amildar of the Málúru Talook, has been appointed by the Mysore Government, and Séshagiri Rao, Thásildar of Ossoor Talook, by the Madras Government. Rangasámi Pille commenced his duties on the 20th December 1872 and has fixed the boundary marks between certain villages of the Sarjápura, Hosakóte (Bangalore District) and Málúru Talooks in this District and certain villages of Ossoor Talook in the Salem District. The total distance of line marked out

up to the close of March 1873, was 60 miles, and the cost to the Mysore Government including the special allowances to the Amildar, the establishment charges, and contingencies, is Rs. 1,086—11—10.

Inspection of frontier Boundary Marks.

54. The inspection of the frontier boundary marks was made by the Amildars concerned, and a few of them were also inspected by myself and the 1st Assistant Commissioner. They were all found to be correct.

Firewood Trees.

55. I had given the widest publicity to the orders of the Chief Commissioner on the subject of planting fuel trees on waste lands about the villages, as embodied in the Public Works Secretary's letter No. 263 of the 1st September 1871, and the most favorable results are anticipated. The number of fuel trees planted during the past year was 28,692, of which some failed from various causes. The remainder are in a thriving condition, and there can be no doubt that in a few years more, the drain on the fuel tracts will be greatly diminished, and the ryots will benefit themselves much by appropriating their cow-dung for the manure of their fields instead of making them into cakes and selling or using them for fuel as at present.

Allotment of Fuel Plantations.

56. Certain jungles in the Kólar, Mulabágalu, Chikka Ballápura, Srínivásapura and Sidlaghatta Talooks, measuring altogether about 7,288 acres, were demarcated for fuel plantations. A sum of Rs. 500 was placed at my disposal during the past year on this account, and, with the help of the ryots, much good work has been done in this direction.

Village Tópes.

57. The number of trees composing village tópes or groves up to the close of 1871—72, including old tópes, was 111,596, and the number of trees put down during the past year was 60,429 against 37,180 in the preceding year, or nearly double the number. Of the 60,429 trees planted during the year, 9,599 were from seeds sown on the spot, 49,734 were by transplants and 1096 were by cuttings. The increased interest displayed by the ryots in this undertaking is due to the very favorable conditions that have been granted them. They are to enjoy the fruit of the tree, utilize the dried wood and pay no assessment for the land covered by the grove.

Avenues.

58. The number of avenue trees on the 31st March 1872, including the old avenue trees, was 77,141, and the number planted during the year under report was 8,698, against 7,638 planted in 1871—72. The number of blanks and misses from death or other causes was 801, and the total number of trees remaining alive on the 31st March 1873 was 85,038. No cost for planting any avenues during the year was incurred, the ryots themselves having planted and watered them, on condition of their enjoying the fruit thereof.

Nurseries.

59. No nurseries have been systematically established in this District. The ryots generally make use of their gardens and back-yards for rearing plants before transplanting them, but I think that Government nurseries should be established at the head quarters of each talook, at a small outlay to be met from the district funds.

60. The returns of groves, avenues and nurseries, prescribed for submission during the past year, are submitted with this report. Similar blank returns have been sent to my office by the Irrigation Department.

Return of Groves, Avenues and Nurseries.

61. EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION.—Carolina paddy was cultivated to a small extent in the Gudibanda, Chikka Ballápura and Gúmanáyakanapálya Talooks from the seeds which a few ryots had secured from the supply of 1871—72, none having been supplied during the past year. The results as reported are on the whole encouraging; but I think that with deep ploughing, more manure and better drainage, there can be no doubt of this crop proving a perfect success. Fifty lbs. of the seed have been received in the current year, and I intend trying the experiment below the Kólar large tank under my own personal observation.

1. Carolina Paddy.

62. The seeds that were secured in 1871—72 were sown during the past year, and I am glad to state that the experiment with regard to the Australian maize has proved a complete success. Some more seeds have been very obligingly sent to me by Colonel Boddam recently, and I will make a fair distribution of them to the different talooks.

2. Australian Maize.

63. One lb. of Katang bamboo seeds was received in the beginning of July 1872, for experimental purposes. I regret to state that the seeds in some places did not sprout up at all, and where they did, the red ants attacked and completely destroyed them. The only place where they thrived was in the small nursery under the management of the Amildar of the Málúru Talook in kasabá Málúru. I apprehend that the seeds must have been too old, and I would beg to suggest that in obtaining future supplies of this and other seeds for experimental cultivation, some examination may be made of the seeds with regard to their freshness and fitness for sowing.

3. Katang Bamboo Seeds.

64. One hundred and forty-four grafted mango plants were received during the past year from the Government Lál Bágh gardens. The cost of these plants was Rs. 158, which was duly remitted to the Lál Bágh Superintendent. A few of the plants were set down in the Jail garden, but most of them were distributed to ryots, &c., who purchased them. I think that useful fruit plants of this description should be supplied gratis to enable the poorer class of ryots to propagate the species throughout the country.

4. Grafted Mango Plants.

65. The sorgho plant received a fair trial under my personal observation in Kolár during the past year, and I am glad to state that it grows well in this country like what is called the *káki* jólam, which is commonly sown here by the ryots.

5. Sorgho.

66. As in previous years I am able to present a satisfactory and encouraging report on the educational operations in this District during the year under review.

Education.

Kolár Government Anglo-Vernacular School.

67. The average number of scholars in the English branch during the past year in the Kolár Anglo-vernacular Government School was 84, against 66 and 70 in 1870—71 and 1871—72, respectively, and the amount of fees collected was Rs. 288, against Rs. 252—10—0, and Rs. 262 in 1870—71 and 1871—72, respectively. The Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustáni branches of this school have also made good progress during the year. I am glad to be able to report that this school is maintaining its good reputation under the careful and painstaking management of Mr. Steele, the Head Master, whose long connection with the Educational Department enables him to move on with gradual but certain success.

Chikka Ballápura Government Anglo-Vernacular School.

68. The Chikka Ballápura Government Anglo-vernacular School has also made much progress during the past year in the English, Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustáni branches under the able and zealous management of the Head Master Mr. Venkatapataiengar, who is an under-graduate of the Madras University.

Government Talook Schools.

69. There are Kanarese boys' schools in all the head quarters of the remaining nine Talooks and Kanarese girls' schools in the Talooks of Srínivāspura, Sidlaghatta and Ambájidruga, all of which are making good progress. The Chief Commissioner was pleased to visit some of these schools during his late tour, and marked his approval by giving some presents to the teachers and scholars.

Hóbli Schools.

70. The hóbli-schools are 81 in number corresponding with the number of hóblís in the District. The progress of these schools has been carefully watched by me, and I am glad to state that the object of Government in extending the benefits of education to the rural class is fully appreciated by them. I have lately furnished the Director of Public Instruction with a statement shewing the most important villages which have no schools at present, with a view of extending the hóbli-school system to them also. I think that the time has arrived for this Government to take an active part in thoroughly organizing a system of primary education for the masses, since we levy from them the local cess, a portion of which is to be allotted for educational purposes.

Hindustáni Schools.

71. I have been asked by the Director of Public Instruction to suggest the establishment of Hindustáni Schools in villages where there is a preponderance of the Mahomedan community; but as there is no village in this District, where the Mahomedan population exceeds the Hindu population, I have been cautious in suggesting the establishment of such schools only in very few villages.

Minor Public Works.

72. The amount of appropriations made for incomplete works during the past year was Rs. 11,880, against Rs. 9,000 in 1871—72, and the amount sanctioned for works during the year was Rs. 33,477, against Rs. 31,342, the total amount of appropriations for the past year being Rs. 45,357, against Rs. 40,342 in 1871—72. The particulars of appropriations to these works under the different heads is shewn in the accompanying.

48

TABLE No. 7.

Sanctioning Authority.	Incomplete Works of 1871—72.									
	Agricultural.		Civil Buildings.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Communications.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Chief Commissioner	16	7,360	...	..	...	...	...	...	16	7,360
Commissioner	13	2,677	...	..	...	...	..	...	13	2,677
Deputy Commissioner	24	1,843	...	...	...	...	.	...	24	1,843
Total... ..	53	11,880	..	..	...	..	...	...	53	11,880
Work sanctioned during the year.										
Chief Commissioner	6	14,852	1	55	...	...	...	...	7	14,907
Commissioner	13	7,286	...	..	...	...	...	...	13	7,286
Deputy Commissioner	47	11,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	11,284
Total.....	66	33,422	1	55	...	...	...	...	67	33,477
Grand Total . ..	119	45,302	1	55	...	...	...	...	120	45,357

73. The annexed table shews the amount of appropriations, expenditure and unexpended balance up to 31st March 1873 :—

TABLE No. 8.

	Agricultural.				Civil Buildings.				Total.			
	No.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Balance to be expended.	No.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Balance to be expended.	No	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Balance to be expended.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Completed Works ...	64	11,848	11,685	...	1	55	52	...	65	11,903	11,737	...
Incomplete Works ...	49	31,844	21,752	10,270	...	...	...	...	49	31,844	21,572	10,270
Works not commenced ...	6	1,610	...	1,610	...	..	...	...	6	1,610	...	1,610
Total.....	119	45,302	33,257	11,880	1	55	52	...	120	45,357	33,310	11,880

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the percentage of expenditure to the appropriations of the past year is 73·43 against 70·38, in the preceding year, and that a sum of Rs. 11,880 has lapsed. This is not owing to want of any exertions on the part of the Amildars to prosecute the irrigation works sanctioned in their respective talooks, but to the great difficulty experienced in securing labor in some parts of the country, especially in getting Stone Waddars.

74. The amount contributed by the ryots, for the repair and restoration of irrigation works during the past year, was Rs. 16,200—13—2, against Rs. 9,191—2—6. This is a very encouraging sign as shewing the interest they take in this matter. The principle of inviting contributions from ryots for the repair of tanks was first introduced by me in this District in 1866, and ever since that period, I lost no opportunity of impressing upon their minds the necessity of affording their assistance to the Government in this matter. While the ryots have cheerfully contributed their quota, the Government also have been pleased to accord liberal sanction for the repair and restoration of irrigation works in this District.

Ryots Contributions.

75. The annexed table No. 9 shews the number and nature of works sanctioned from the Civil Budget.

Statement of Works sanctioned from the Revenue Budget.

TABLE No. 9.

TALOOK.	Name of Work.	Amount of sanction.			Amount of Expenditure.			Savings.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bétmangala ...	1 Constructing the compound wall around the Talook Cutcherry at Bowringpéte...	324	0	0	324	0	0	0	0	0
Srínivásapura ...	1 Repairing the Talook Cutcherry at Srínivásapura ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
	2 Constructing a lock-up at Srínivásapura ..	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kolár ...	1 Constructing the western-side Verandah of the District Office into two rooms for the accommodation of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner's Court ...	92	0	0	73	14	4	18	1	8
Gudibanda ...	1 Repairing the Shékdar's Choultry at Gudibanda ..	84	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0
Mulabágalu ...	1 Repairing the Police Thána at Mulabágalu ...	8	0	0	5	2	0	2	14	0
	2 Repairing the door of the Talook lock-up at Mulabágalu	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	3 Repairing the Bár Sepoys' Quarters at Mulabágalu .	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
	4 Repairing the Anché house at Méléri	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Gúmanáyakana-pálya	1 Repairing talook lock-up at Bágipalli	54	0	0	39	6	1	14	9	11
Chikka Ballápura.	1 Repairing the Anché-room in the Talook Cutcherry at Chikka Ballápura	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
	2 Repairing the Anché-runners' hut at Chikka Ballápura	107	0	0	102	0	0	5	0	0
	Total.....	1,654	0	0	1,193	6	5	40	9	7

It will be observed from the above statement that expenditure was incurred on all the works which have been duly completed, with one exception, and that is, the construction of the Srínivásapura talook lock-up. The materials for this work have since been collected, and it is now under progress.

76. The receipts from the district fund, against letters of credit during the past year was Rs. 16,537—4—8, which, together with the balance of the previous year, *viz*, Rs. 325—3—5, made a total of Rs. 16,862—8—1.

District Funds.

77. Under the head of original works, a sum of Rs. 5,854—14—10 was expended on the following works:—

Original Works.

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(1.) Completing the construction of a portion of the new road from Chikka Ballápura to Góribidanúru, *viâ* Manchénahalli Ghát, Rs. 908—7—4.

(2.) Constructing the road from Góribidanúru towards Hindupura, Rs. 4,946-7-6.

Repair Works.

78. A sum of Rs. 6,720—5—3, was expended during the past year on repair works, which chiefly consisted of the annual maintenance allotment for the several district fund roads in the District. A small amount was also spent for the repair of travellers' bungalows and a few tunnels.

Construction of Roads by Ryots.

79. It is very gratifying to me to note here that the ryots have without the cost of a single pie to Government constructed a fine road of 14 miles distance from Málúru to Másti, and are now constructing roads from Málúru to Narasápura and from Málúru to Kolár, *viâ* Vakkaléri.

Road from Chintámani to Bágépalli.

80. The estimate for the road from Chintámani to Bágépalli was received during the past year, and a sum of Rs. 1,600—0—0 was allotted for its maintenance. Only a small sum of Rs. 696—13—10 was expended, and more could not possibly be spent on the road, as the soil is very hard and rocky, and *the trace has been lost sight of* in several places. These difficulties combined with the crop that was covering the old trace rendered it impossible to utilize the full allotment.

Municipal Fund.

81. The receipts from municipal collections during the past year amounted to Rs. 10,643—4—2, which, together with the previous year's balance of Rs. 9,992—7—2, makes a total of Rs. 20,635—11—4, at the credit of the municipal fund. The amount disbursed during the year was Rs. 4,177—4—7, against Rs. 9,656—15—10 in 1871—72. Of the amount expended, a sum of Rs. 2,419—13—2 was spent on account of the Conservancy Establishment, and Rs 1,635—12—0 on account of the Town Police. I regret to state that owing to the Municipal Budget for the past year having been received towards the close of the last month of the official year, I was unable to order any expenditure of funds in the improvement of the towns. I have since submitted an application for utilizing the amount provided in the past year's Budget during the current year and have received instructions to submit a supplementary Budget with that view. This will be done shortly.

Chintámani Water-project.

82. The Chintámani water-project has been completed. The cistern for the storage and distribution of water has been finished, and the inhabitants of Chintámani, who have long been anxiously waiting for the completion of this project, have at last secured a good water-supply for their town.

Inspection of Travellers' Bungalows.

83. The Assistant Commissioner and myself have during our various tours inspected the different travellers' bungalows in the District, and from the remarks passed by the various officers, who went into them from time to time, it appears that they have been generally satisfied.

Cost of Administration.

84. FINANCE.—The cost of administering the District during the past year was Rs. 2,75,855-9-2½, against 2,70,066—11—10½ in 1871-72. The increase is due chiefly to the enhanced rate of pay drawn by the Deputy Commissioner, the 1st Assistant Commissioner, and one of the Amildars on promotion to higher grades. This includes the salaries of officers, travelling allowances, contingent charges, &c.

85. The balance of revenue deposits at the close of the past year was Rs. 3480-2-0, which principally consists of amends awarded to complainants in criminal cases, the decree money payable to the parties in civil cases in the talooks, and some minor items.

Revenue Deposits.

The balance of judicial deposits was Rs. 501—4—10, and these consist of decree money, witness batta, &c, remitted to the District Treasury by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner.

Judicial Deposits.

86. The balance of unadjusted disbursements was Rupees 3,653—15—0, against Rs. 3,761—13—4, which remained unadjusted at the close of 1871-72. Of this amount, Rs. 1,287—8—7 is on account of jail contingencies, charges for remitting treasure, &c, and the sum of Rs. 2,366—6—5 is on account of minor repairs. The former amount has since been almost adjusted, and the latter will be adjusted as soon as the completion bills for these works are submitted to the Deputy Accountant General.

Unadjusted Disbursements.

87. The public demand for currency notes has frequently been brought to notice. Merchants and others much prefer sending their remittances by notes instead of by money orders as the fee on the latter is too high.

Currency Notes.

88. No gold coin was tendered during the past year to any of the treasuries in this District on account of Government dues.

Gold Coins.

89. There are 13 stamp vendors in this District, 2 in Kolár town, 2 in the Bétmangala Talook and 1 in each of the remaining talooks. The number appears to be quite sufficient, but inconvenience is felt on account of the duty of selling the Court fees' labels devolving on the talook servants, who are already overworked. I have also submitted for the Deputy Accountant General's consideration that separate vendors should be appointed for the sale of the Court fees' labels.

Stamp Vendors.

90. The issue of money orders during the past year amounted to Rs. 7,982—10—4 including commission, against Rs. 11,382—8—0 without commission in 1871-72, and the payments amounted to Rupees 10,797—10—0, against Rs. 10,189—0—0. There were two important changes in this department. One is the introduction of overland money order system, and the other, abolition of commission agents, the work now devolving on the treasury officials, the Treasury Officer being the money order agent. This led to the closing of the branch money order office at Chikka Ballápura which was opened during the past year, and which existed only for a couple of months.

Money Order Department.

91. The amount remitted to the Chief Commissioner's Huzúr Treasury during the past year was Rs. 6,71,230, against Rs. 4,81,290 in 1871-72.

Remittance to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury.

92. The amount deposited in the Government District Savings' Bank was 6,496, against Rs. 1,870, and the repayments made amounted to Rs. 1,330, against Rs. 1,370 in 1871-72. The balance at credit on the 1st March 1873 was Rs. 5,166—0—0.

Government Savings' Bank.

93. There were four private banks in the town of Kolár and two in Srínivásapura during the past year. A few subordinate officials are generally connected with almost all these banks, and this connection having, by the Notification No. 242 of the 16th January 1873,

Private Banks.

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been prohibited, it is believed that their withdrawal from these banks will tend to their collapse, and the poor of the land will once again fall a prey to the avaricious money-lenders whose minimum rate of interest is 25 per cent.

Inspection of the Talook Treasuries.

94. All the talook treasuries in the District were minutely inspected by myself and Mr. Mahomed Ali. The latter officer inspected and reported upon the talook treasuries within his Sub-Division, and I upon the remaining talook treasuries. Our detailed reports were submitted to the Deputy Accountant General as soon as each inspection was made. With a few exceptions, great care seems to pervade the transactions of the treasury work, and the Deputy Accountant General's instructions are strictly carried out.

Vital Statistics and Health.

95. The health of the District during the past year was uniformly good, and the following table shews the deaths registered in all the talooks of the District:—

TABLE No. 10.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9
No.	TALOOKS.	From Cholera.	From Small-pox.	From Fever.	From Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.				Other Causes.	Total.
						Suicides.	Wounding.	Accidents.	Snake-bites and wild beasts.		
1	Kolár	...	38	231	32	4	3	13	1	325	647
2	Bétmangala	...	26	334	38	1	1	7	2	284	693
3	Sriniváspura	...	117	324	69	1	1	21	4	474	1,011
4	Mulabágalu	...	52	427	333	3	1	41	5	115	977
5	Gudibanda	...	57	443	26	3	1	12	5	196	743
6	Sidlaghatta	...	57	279	51	3	...	11	2	323	726
7	Chikka Ballápura ...	...	70	246	52	...	2	18	7	378	773
8	Málúru	4	30	101	12	2	...	7	4	221	381
9	Gúmanáyakanapálya ...	...	109	437	44	...	1	13	4	81	689
10	Ambájidurga	...	42	167	39	1	1	14	1	356	621
11	Góribidanúru	...	16	245	8	1	1	14	3	193	481
	Total for 1872—73.....	4	614	3,234	704	19	12	171	38	2,946	7,742
	Total for 1871—72.....	85	205	3,484	731	26	13	141	42	2,666	7,393
	Increase.....	...	409	...	...	...	...	30	...	280	349
	Decrease.....	81	...	250	27	7	1	...	4	...	...

It will be observed from the foregoing tabular statement that this District enjoyed almost perfect immunity from cholera during the past year. The number of deaths from small pox, as compared with 1871—72, is very large, and calls for increased efforts on the part of the vaccinators to spread the benefits of vaccination through the length and breadth of the District. The kasabá towns of the talooks have invariably been kept clean by the Municipal Conservancy Establishment, and Mr. Sausman, the Apothecary of the District, has rendered excellent and efficient service in suggesting measures for the cleanliness of the town of Kólar, whenever he found it deficient in this respect.

Government Hospital at Kolár.

96. The new Government Hospital at Kolár was completed during the past year at a total cost of Rs. 7,079. It is a neat and substantial building, affording hospital accommodation for ten persons. Of the sum of Rs. 7,079, the people had contributed Rs. 2,457—4—6, and this, I believe,

is the first instance of the people of this Province having contributed so liberally towards an institution of this nature. The subject of meeting the extra cost of establishment, dieting &c., has just been settled by the Chief Commissioner, who has been pleased to order that it should be met in the proportion of two-thirds from the district and one-third from the municipal funds.

Admission into Hospital.

97. The total number of admissions in the Kolár Hospital as out-door patients during the past year was 4,228, against 3,861 in 1871—72. Of this number, 4,043 were discharged as cured, 179 as relieved and incurable and 6 died. These results are very satisfactory and reflect much credit on Mr. Sausman, to whose excellent management this useful institution has attained its present popularity. He has been in the medical charge of the District during the whole of past year, and proceeded to take charge of the Chief Commissioner's Establishment at Nandidroog in the beginning of the current year.

Chikka Ballápura Dispensary.

98. A new dispensary was opened at Chikka Ballápura on the 9th November 1872, and the number of patients treated up to the 31st March 1873 was 2,284, of whom 2,161 were cured, 43 relieved, 14 absented themselves and 66 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of this dispensary is borne by the district and municipal funds of the Chikka Ballápura Sub-division in the proportion of ⅔ds and ⅓rd respectively *minus* the pay of the Hospital Assistant, which is met from the imperial funds. The 1st Assistant Commissioner reports that the working of this institution is very satisfactory, and that many ryots from the neighbouring villages in addition to the inhabitants of the town frequent the dispensary for medical aid, and that they are perceiving the benefits of the European mode of treatment *about which there cannot be the least doubt.*

Vaccination.

99. The total number of subjects reported to have been vaccinated during the past year was 13,735, against 13,817 in the preceding year. Of this number, 7,352 were males and 6,381 were females; 9 were Christians, 11,827, were Hindús, 705 were Musalmáns and 1,194 were other castes. Of those vaccinated, 3,650 were under one year and 10,085 above one year; and 11,675 were successful and 2,054 unsuccessful operations. I fear that much reliance cannot be placed on these figures, but from the inspection tours of the District Apothecary it has been ascertained that a fair amount of work has been done by the vaccinators.

Quarters for the District Apothecary.

100. The present building occupied by the Apothecary, which was constructed by the Public Works Department in 1863—64, and repaired several times subsequently, has been condemned, and a new building adjoining the old one is in course of erection. The amount of the estimate is Rupees 2,700, and the amount expended by the Public Works Department up to the close of 31st March 1873, was Rupees 971.

Cattle Show.

101. GENERAL SUBJECTS.—The annual Cattle Show at Nandi was held on the 3rd March 1873, and has proved to be a great success. About 15,000 head of cattle was assembled on the spot, and 34 prizes were awarded, of which 19 were given to the residents of this District, 14 of whom belonged to Chikka Ballápura.

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Amrut Mahal Bulls.

102. The Amrut Mahal bulls distributed in this District have been well taken care of by the Patéls who purchased them at half price. One of the bulls having proved to be totally unfit for breeding purposes, was ordered to be castrated and used for ploughing purposes. The total number of bulls that remained for breeding purposes during the past year was 12, and the number of calves born was 92 against 3, in 1871—72.

Casualties among Cattle.

103. The past year has been remarkable for the very heavy mortality among cattle. The number died was 57,003 against 22,517 in 1871—72, as per following particulars:—

Cows and Bulls	11,606
Buffaloes	2,944
Sheep and Goats	41,703
Horses	124
Asses	626
Total....	57,003

This unusually large number of casualties is partly due to the heavy rains during the past year, from which sheep and goats have suffered the most, and partly to murrain. No opportunity was lost to impress upon the minds of the ryots the importance of segregating the diseased from the healthy cattle, and following the treatment prescribed in the Kanarese Manual of Cattle Disease, which has been furnished to them. But it is much to be regretted that this loss which was uncontrollable greatly affected the agricultural classes.

Price of Grain.

103. A fortnightly price current of food grains and salt by retail and wholesale is submitted to the Chief Commissioner's Office by this District. There has been a fall in the price of rági and paddy notwithstanding that the former suffered from excessive rains and demand for it from the surrounding Districts of Her Majesty's Territories had been great. This shews that a large quantity of produce of previous years must have been stored up. There has, however, been a marked rise in the price of ballar, tuvar and horse-gram which failed owing to excessive rain.

Classified Lists shewing the available supply of water and its sources in this District.

104. The classified lists shewing the water supply of villages and its sources, which have been directed to be furnished with this Report, could not be submitted, as the depth of water in the wells is to be obtained in the hot weather, that is, April, May and the early part of June. These lists will therefore be submitted about the close of June.

Produce exported.
Produce imported.
Manufactures exported and imported.

104½. TRADE—The principal products exported from this District during the past year were paddy, rági, tamarind, horse-gram, castor-oil seeds, honge seeds, potatoes, onions and ground-nuts, and those imported were cocoanuts dry and fresh, cotton, betel-nuts, chillies, pepper, tobacco, wheat, timber and bamboos. The principal manufactures exported from this District were blanket, piece-goods, (country manufactured) jaggory, opium, sugar, and tangadi bark, and those imported were English piece-goods, paper, salt, agricultural implements, baskets and cooking utensils. The two trade returns of produce and manufactures accompany this Report.

Railway Traffic.

105. The following statement shews the Railway traffic carried on at the Kolár road and Málúru Railway stations within this District:—

TABLE No. 11.

	EXPORT.												IMPORT.											
	Kolár Road.	Málúru.	Kolár Road.		Málúru.		Kolár Road.		Málúru.				Kolár Road.	Málúru.	Kolár Road.		Málúru.		Kolár Road.		Málúru.			
	Weight in Tons.	Weight in Tons.	Value of goods.		Value of goods.		Railway fare.		Railway fare.				Weight in Tons.	Weight in Tons.	Value of goods.		Value of goods.		Railway fare.		Railway fare.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Betel Nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	29,160	0	0	...	...	...	833	7	0
Tamarind	...	...	983	40	49,150	12	0	2,160	0	0	4,830	4	0	393	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rági	...	...	714	725	14,280	0	0	14,500	0	0	1,475	12	0	2,923	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse-gram	...	...	337	64	14,154	0	0	3,200	0	0	3,280	0	0	91	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál and other grains	...	...	706	...	29,298	8	0	...	...	...	6,735	0	0	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	3,060	0	0	...	...	243	11	0
Sugar	...	...	1,066	77	2,23,860	0	0	18,172	0	0	9,437	8	0	617	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaggory	...	...	493	...	63,164	10	0	...	...	...	3,250	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil seeds	...	...	431	101	27,584	0	0	9,090	0	0	5,450	10	0	512	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	...	...	264	...	6,336	0	0	...	...	...	1,542	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tangadi bark	...	...	160	...	9,600	0	0	...	...	...	1,450	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	...	...	110	540	2,860	0	0	32,805	0	0	1,302	14	0	6,886	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins and Hides	...	...	10	...	4,204	8	0	...	...	...	340	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6,729	10	0	...	...	...	250	6	0	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	292	29,120	8	0	20,272	12	0	4,610	0	0	3,285	7	0
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6,486	14	0	...	...	...	65	0	0	...	...	...
Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	37	2,18,454	10	0	2,49,750	0	0	1,347	14	0	1,096	7	0
Sundries	...	...	687	191	89,454	0	0	74,727	0	0	3,932	5	0	1,839	10	0	1,06¼	94	1,34,541	0	0	95,670	12	0	2,125	15	0	842	5	0
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	6,110	12	0	...	...	...	748	8	0	...	...	...
Iron Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	53	33,754	4	0	64,688	0	0	945	12	0	643	0	0
Sigékáyi	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	7,614	0	0	...	...	...	334	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2,592	0	0	...	...	...	45	0	0
Coaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,793	0	0	19,123	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....			6,461	1,785	5,43,946	0	0	1,62,268	0	0	58,820	0	0	32,723	0	0	1,168	567	4,35,197	0	0	4,85,183	0	0	10,093	0	0	6,989	0	0

Includes 70,972 passengers

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It will be observed from the foregoing statement that trade is not slack in this District considering that the value of goods exported is Rs. 6,96,214—6—0, and of that imported is Rs. 9,00,391—2—0, at both the Railway stations in this District, and that the people are appreciating the advantages of speed and locomotion.

Earl Mayo's Memorial Fund.

106. This report would be incomplete were I to refrain from reporting the measures that had been adopted during the year under report for the collection of subscriptions to perpetuate, in a becoming manner, the memory and good deeds of His Excellency the much lamented late Earl of Mayo. A sum of Rs. 3,864—8—3 was very cheerfully subscribed by the inhabitants and officials of this District in token of the respect in which the representative of Her Majesty was held by them. This sum was duly remitted to the President of Central Committee in the months of October and December 1872, and it was proposed by this District that the amount should be appropriated for the construction of a lake to be named after the late Earl, and the proceeds to be utilized for the establishment of an Asylum to be called the "Mayo Asylum" for the destitute and helpless.

Condition of the Ryots and the District.

107. It is not for me to speak about the condition of the ryots and the state of the District generally; but I may be permitted to state that during the past year the ryots have enjoyed comparative prosperity and plenty, and the District has been much improved of late by the numerous irrigation works that have been restored, the numberless avenues and groves that have been planted, and the several new roads that have been opened.

Assistant Commissioner.

108. Conclusion.—I have much pleasure in bringing to the favorable notice of the Government the excellent services rendered by Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Náranappa, the 1st and 2nd Assistant Commissioners of this District. They have both worked very hard during the past year, and Mr. Mahomed Ali merits special commendation.

109. All the Amildars have worked well during the year, but those named in the *margin deserve special mention. The Sheristadar of the Kolár Talook, Narasimhaiya, helped me materially in the Jannagatta tank-work, the largest irrigation project ever entrusted to be carried out by the Revenue Department, with only half of the amount estimated for the work, and with all the irrigable area under it lying waste from time immemorial.

*1. Nanjundaiya, Kolár Talook.
2. Rangasámi Pille, Málúru do
3. Krishna Rao, Sríniváspura do
4. Venkat Rao, Mulabágalu do
5. Abdúl Rahimán, Sidlaghatta do
6. Venkatasubbaiya, Gudibanda do
7. Lakshminarasappa, Góribidanúru Talook.

Revenue Sheristadar, &c.

110. I am glad to add that my Revenue Sheristadar W. Madhva Rao, Revenue Head Munshi D. Madhva Rao, Marámat Accountant Chengalaráya Modaliar, and Treasury Head Accountant N. Sítárámaiya continue to maintain the high opinion I have formed of them, which I had the pleasure of recording in my successive Administration Reports.

Head Clerk.

111. I have more than once brought to prominent notice the ability and efficiency of Mr. D. Solomon, my Head Clerk, and I am fortunate in having such a valuable public servant at the head of the English Department, the importance of which I need not much dwell upon. He cheerfully goes through any amount of work and spares no pains in helping his superior.

B. KRISHNAIENGAR,
Deputy Commissioner.

Kolar, 10*th May* 1873.

BANGALORE

TOOMKOOR DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE TOOMKOOR DISTRICT,

FOR 1872—73,

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

INTRODUCTION.

1. The year under review was not marked by any alterations in the territorial features of the District.

The District was administered by three Officers during the year, *viz.* Colonel A. J. Bruce, Captain F. H. T. G. Cumming, and Mr. Narasimmaiengar; the writer of this report having only taken charge of the District a few days ago.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2. No further information can be given under this head, as previous reports have dealt fully on this subject.

3. AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.—The total area of the District is 3,608 square miles. Out of this, 977½ miles are shewn as cultivated, the remaining being waste, either because it was not taken up, or was not susceptible of cultivation.

4. *Culturable Waste.*—The unappropriated culturable waste at the end of the last year was 653,766 acres. Of this, 1,500 acres were taken up during the year under report. Deducting this, the balance available at the close of the year 1872—73 was 652,266 acres.

5. COMMUNICATIONS.—None of the rivers in this District are navigable.

6. CLIMATE.—The meteorological observations were conducted by the Apothecary with a Fahrenheit thermometer.

7. *Rain-fall.*—The rain-fall during the year was greater than that of the previous year, the total quantity gauged at head quarters was 38 inches 36 cents, against 34 inches 55 cents in 1871-72. The Talooks of Toomkoor, Kadaba and Huliyúrdurga received the greatest supply, while the fall in those of Sirá and Maddagiri was comparatively scanty.

On the night of the 2nd May, the District was visited by a strong gale accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain; the quantity gauged at head quarters on the night in question was 4 inches 28 cents.

A statement shewing the fall throughout the District during the year is appended:—

Head Quarters.	April 1872.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January 1873.		February.		March.		Total.		1871—72.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
Toomkoor	...	54	4	96	3	34	3	71	6	53	12	92	2	46	1	86	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	36	34	55	3	81	...	...
Korstagere	1	40	2	...	2	30	1	5	4	68	6	45	3	1	1	57	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	46	9	89	16	57	...	...
Maddagiri	...	...	2	...	...	60	2	...	1	50	3	5	3	10	2	5	1	60	...	...	...	25	...	...	16	15	15	16	...	99	...	...
Chikkanáyakanahalli	...	...	3	30	2	80	1	10	3	30	6	50	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	20	21	95	...	...	4	75
Sírá	..	...	1	35	...	50	...	32	...	10	1	60	1	60	...	23	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	85	6	49	...	.	...	64
Kunigallu	...	80	2	...	...	95	3	90	8	...	4	30	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	68	21	89	...	...	1	21
Kadaba	...	1	30	4	20	2	10	3	45	5	37	9	25	...	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	17	19	5	9	12	...	...
Turivékere	...	...	...	1	70	2	80	2	52	2	90	4	95	6	...	...	63	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	22	69	17	76	4	93	...	...
Honnavalli	...	1	10	3	20	1	40	2	30	2	40	6	80	6	40	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	25	53	14	99	10	54	...	...
Huliyúrdurga	...	...	...	2	20	5	22	2	92	8	7	7	21	2	...	3	66	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	31	38	29	62	1	76	...	...
Total..	...	5	14	26	91	22	1	23	27	42	85	63	3	26	57	12	46	9	8	...	...	1	15	...	...	232	47	191	35	41	12	...	...

8. *Temperature.*—The mean temperature during the year was 74·50 and the readings for the several months at Toomkoor were as follows:—

	9 *A. M*	3 *P. M.*
April	82·08	85·03
May	81·7	83·5
June	75·6	78·1
July	73·4	75·1
August	72·4	73·1
September	73·1	73·8
October	70·07	72·03
November	71·07	73·4
December	70·3	71·05
January 1873	69·7	72.8
February	74·4	78·5
March	78·7	82·9

9. *Winds.*—The prevailing direction of the wind during the first-half of the year was south-west, and during the latter half, north-east.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

10. Nil.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF MYSORE.

11. No changes have taken place in the relation of the District, its Sub-Division and other Courts during the year under report.

The revenue from land tax for the year 1872-73 was Rs. 8,93,552—0—3, and the gross amount under this head was Rs. 9,05,937—7—2.

D.—POPULATION.

12. The total population as given by the census taken last year is 632,239. This total has been obtained from the Census Department. The following details have been obtained from the Kháne Shumári account :—

Europeans	18
East Indians	32
Native Christians	403
Hindús	611,088
Musalmáns	19,208
Budhists and Jains	1,340
Párśis	150

13. Of the above, 82,858 are described as agriculturists, and 549,381 of other trades and professions.

14. The prevailing language is Kanarese.

15. There are 128,233 inhabited houses, of which 11 are solidly built of brick and chunam, while 128,222 are inferior buildings.

E.—FISCAL.

16. Surveys.—Mention was made last year of the completion of the Revenue Survey operations in two talooks of the District, *i. e.* Sírá and Toomkoor. The final settlement in Sírá took place three years ago, and the following * figures give the decrease in land revenue each year since then from relinquishment of lands.

	Rs.	A. P.	
*1869—70	1,08,018	12 0	previous to Survey Settlement.
1870—71	1,20,690	14 3	after do.
1871—72	1,12,054	1 6	do do.
1872—73	1,11,586	0 6	do do.

The Toomkoor Talook land revenue shews an increase.†

	Rs.	A. P.	
†1870—71	1,01,673	3 0	previous to Survey Settlement.
1871—72	1,29,240	8 1	after do.
1872—73	1,30,185	12 11	do do.

The survey forms have been thoroughly introduced in these two talooks and receipt book No. 4. have been distributed to the ryots. The Shánbhógs seem to understand the forms and rules. In the Koratagere and Maddagiri Talooks much progress has been made in surveying and placing the boundary marks, while in Chikkanáyakanahalli and Honnavalli only a commencement has been made.

17. Land Revenue.—The details under this head are given in Appendix *i. e.* 6. The realization for the year under report is Rs. 8,87,798—6—5 compared to Rupees 10,09,065—4—0 of the previous year.

18. *Assessment*—The revenue derived from assessed lands not including miscellaneous items, was Rs. 8,93,552—0—3, against Rs. 8,91,274-14-4. thus shewing an increase of Rs. 2,277-1-11.

19. *Collections.*—The total collections for the year 1872-73 are Rs. 8,87,798—6—5, against Rs. 10,09,065-4-0 of the preceding year.

The details of miscellaneous land revenue are as follows :—

54

	Rs.	A.	P.
Collections of land revenue not included in the Jamábandi	356	13	11
Assessment on lands under boundary disputes	..	..	..
Concealed cultivation	..	..	..
Interest on the arrears of kandáyem	2,993	0	11
Sale of fruit trees	7,344	7	3
Collection from inám lands on account of inámdars' absence	76	11	7
Sale of trees situated in surveyed talooks	267	6	0
Fine imposed for unauthorized cultivation in the surveyed talooks	932	12	6
Surplus amount realized by competition of ryots over the assessment fixed in the surveyed talooks	373	4	3
Other items	40	14	6
	12,385	7	11
Realization of balances of previous year	107	12	0
Total....	12,493	3	11

20. *Outstanding Balances.*—The balance under this head, to be collected, amounts to Rs. 2,82,980-8-9; of this sum, the greatest part are the khists for April and May, which were still necessarily unrecovered at the close of the official year.

21. *Revenue Sales.*—Though several sales were actually sanctioned during the year, none took place, as the arrears due were paid up before the sale was effected.

The following is a statement shewing in detail the revenue settlement for the year 1872-73:—

Items.	Settlement of 1871—72.	Settlement of 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	9,01,145 9 4	9,05,937 7 2	4,791 13 10	... ...
Forest	7,206 7 10	8,021 6 4	814 14 6	... ...
Abkári	78,598 3 0	76,597 1 11	... ...	2,001 1 1
Mohatarfa	59,497 12 0	57,788 8 0	... ...	1,709 4 0
Customs	55,067 7 2	62,512 4 6	7,444 13 4	... ...
Salt	2,706 14 1	3,173 4 1	466 6 0	... .
Stamps	15,654 15 7	14,800 0 0	... ...	854 15 7
Post Office	4,303 2 6	4,409 7 6	106 5 0	... .
Law and Justice ...	23,735 6 0	32,485 15 10	8,750 9 10	... ...
Police	70 13 10	309 4 1	238 6 3	... ...
Public Works	2,255 11 3	3,384 4 7	1,128 9 4	... ...
Miscellaneous	4,243 13 10½	5,175 1 5	931 3 ½	... ...
Total...	11,54,486 4 5½	11,74,594 1 5	24,673 1 7½	4,565 4 8
Local and Municipal Funds...	55,025 0 8	58,018 4 8	2,993 4 0	... .
Grand Total.....	12,09,511 5 1½	12,32,612 6 1	27,666 5 7½	4,565 4 8
		Net Increase.....	23,101 0 11½	... ...

22. The causes of increase and decrease, as shewn in the above statement, are explained below under their respective heads.

23. *Land Revenue.*—The following statement shews the particulars of the increase and decrease under each head of land revenue:—

Items.	For the year 1871—72.	For the year 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Káyemgutta village ...	2,795 13 3	2,796 3 3	0 6 0	... ...
Jódi	17,934 2 1	18,729 2 11	795 0 10	... ...
Ardhamányem	22,333 7 3	22,520 5 0	186 13 9	... ...
Ryotwári	8,13,302 11 7	8,14,393 2 5	1,090 6 10	... ...
Batáyi	18,339 7 2	16,814 14 7	... ...	1,524 8 7
Pasture lands	16,569 5 0	18,295 12 1	1,726 7 1	... ...
Hálat on Coffee	... ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	... ...
Miscellaneous	9,870 11 0	12,385 6 11	2,514 11 11	... ...
Total.....	9,01,145 9 4	9,03,93 7 7 2	4,791 13 10	... ...

24. This increase of Rs. 4,791—13—10 is to be mostly attributed to the collection of interest on the arrears of kandáyem, which is shewn in the item "Miscellaneous" (reference to be made to para 19 of this Report), and next to extended cultivation and to more remunerative sales of pasture lands.

The operations of the Inám Department in fixing a quit-rent have created the increase under the head "Jódi."

The disease among silk-worms, and the losses incurred by the class of people who reared them, is too well known to call for any lengthened notice in this Report; the fact is alluded to, to explain the decrease of Rs. 1,199—1—3 under the head of mulberry collections, this amount having been remitted under instructions of the Chief Commissioner.

25. *Forest.*—There is an increase under this head caused by greater competition in the bid for the produce of fruit trees, &c.

26. *Abkári.*—The decrease has been in the items of still head duty and sale of licenses, but mostly under the latter head. Shops being sold by auction to the highest bidder, there is necessarily a fluctuation in the prices, the result of collusion among bidders frequently where the decrease is great, while a great increase is often due to unusual competition created by ill feeling.

27. *Mohatarfa.*—The tax on carts was remitted to a number of ryots who were found actually using them for agricultural purposes: while some ryots having absconded or died without property, house tax had to be remitted. The decrease is mainly owing to these two causes, specially the first.

28. *Customs.*—There has been an increase of Rs. 7,444—13—4, owing apparently to greater supervision exercised over the officials engaged in this duty.

29. *Stamps.*—The receipts under this head are less than those of the previous year. This must be put down to the introduction of the use of labels since January 1873, where formerly stamped paper was used, the sale of these labels being credited to "Law and Justice," under which head a marked increase is shewn.

30. *Law and Justice.*—The receipts under this head shew an increase of Rs. 8,750—9—10; the principal reason has already been given under para 31, stamps.

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31. *Police.*—The increase under this head is due to fines, &c.

32. *Public Works.*—This increase of Rs. 1,128—9—4 is due to refunds, and to contributions realized from ryots.

33. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase is attributable to fines, &c.

34. *Local Funds.*—The increase under this head is owing to the cess having been imposed during the year on the bériz of inám lands, principally jódi, instead of imposing it only on the amount payable to Government.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

35. *Revenue Business.*—The following statement shews the number of revenue cases, proceedings, &c., disposed of by each Court as compared with those of the previous year.

Courts.	Revenue Cases.						Miscellaneous Proceedings, Orders.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Original.		Referable.		Appeal.							
	1871—72	1872—73	1871—72	1872—73	1871—72	1872—73	1871—72	1872—73	1871—72	1872—73		
Deputy Commissioner's Court ...	5	11	...	...	10	11	14,311	12,104	14,326	12,126	...	2200
Assistant do do ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1,336	3,873	1,342	3,874	2,532	...
Total.....	11	12	...	..	10	11	15,647	15,977	15,668	16,000	2,532	2200
Talook Courts.												
Toomkoor ..	6	7	2	...	...	...	23,802	24,290	23,810	24,297	487	...
Koratagere ...	3	6	2	2	...	...	14,180	14,255	14,185	14,263	78	...
Maddagiri ...	12	17	1	...	...	...	15,891	17,146	15,904	17,163	1,259	...
Chikkanáyakanahalli	2	1	2	...	...	...	7,632	7,951	7,636	7,952	316	...
Sírá ...	2	7	1	...	...	...	7,891	10,276	7,894	10,283	2,389	...
Kunigallu ...	5	8	...	6	...	...	10,856	16,080	10,861	16,094	5,233	...
Kadába ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	6,871	6,086	6,875	6,090	...	785
Turivékere ...	7	1	1	..	...	...	8,408	8,514	8,416	8,515	99	...
Honnávalli ...	4	3	...	1	...	...	9,433	9,963	9,437	9,967	530	...
Huliyúrdurga ...	4	4	2	2	...	...	8,978	10,485	8,984	10,491	1,507	...
Total.....	49	58	11	11	...	...	113,942	125,046	114,002	125,115	11,898	785
Grand Total.....	60	70	11	11	10	11	129,589	141,023	129,670	141,115	14,430	2985

Net Increase.....11,445

B.—JUDICIAL. C.—PRISONS. D.—POLICE.

36. Separate Reports on these branches of Administration have been submitted.

E.—MILITARY.

37. Nil.

F.—MARINE.

38. There is nothing to record under this head.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

39. Appendix III, A, 1, 2, 3 will shew the particulars under this head. It has been prepared with the aid of the District Treasury accounts.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

40. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on minor public works during the year is shewn under the following abstract:—

	Imperial.	Local.	Total.
Civil Buildings	6,790	...	6,790
Irrigation Works	8,134	..	8,134
Communications	153	27,491	27,644
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	.
Forest	...	...	...
Total.....	15,077	27,491	42,568

41. *Civil Buildings*:—Twenty two works including original and repairs were undertaken under this head.

42. *Original Works*:—

1. Chikkanáyakanahalli Cutcherry.
2. Cemetry wall at Toomkoor.
3. Anché houses at Toomkoor and Chennaiyanapálya.
4. Police Thána on the Bukkapatna Road.
5. Judicial night closets at District Jail.
6. Miscellaneous compound walls to the tombs at Bargúru and Nelhál.

43. *Repairs.*—Buildings of different denominations were repaired and improved as per particulars below:—

1 Anché house.
8 Revenue District Talook Cutcherries and Choultries.
1 Police Thána.
1 Medical Apothecary's Quarter.
3 Miscellaneous Repairs to Musáfarkhánás.

Total.....14

With the exception of one, all were completed before the end of March 1873.

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44. *Irrigation.*—Fifty-two works were sanctioned under this head, and the expenditure on them was Rs. 8,133-8-7; thirteen of these were not completed on the 31st of March 1873, and the appropriation to be expended amounted to Rs. 3,529-3-5.

The contribution in money realized from the ryots was Rs. 1,090½, and the labor performed by them is put down at Rs. 1,247.

45. *Communications.*—No new roads have been commenced during the year. The usual repairs have been carried out on those existing.

46. *Public Bungalows.*—No repairs were executed to the six 1st and 2nd class travellers' bungalows in the District.

47. *District Roads.*—The original works noted on the margin were completed during the year, with the exception of the last, which is under progress, and the expenditure on these was Rs. 11,607-3-3.

Huliyúrdurga-Maddúru Road.
Kunigallu-Huliyúrdurga do
Gubbi-Hebbúru do
Góribidanúru-Hindupura do

Repairs to 21 roads over 245 miles have been executed at an outlay of Rs. 2,466—13—10.

The 3rd class travellers' bungalows at Máyasandra and Turivékere, and soldiers' sheds at Kallembelle and Sírá, were also repaired during the year.

48. *Arboriculture.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000, which had been in deposit since the year before, and which was meant to be given in rewards to those who were most successful in planting avenues, has been refunded and credited to Government. Most of the trees are reported to be in a thriving condition.

49. *Village Tópes.*—The ryots in this District have not carried out the orders in planting trees in their villages.

50. *Forest.*—It is under contemplation to do away with the system of granting licenses for removing wood, bamboos, &c., from forests, and substituting therefor one by which the Forest Department would itself remove the wood, &c., and sell it at depóts.

C.—RAILWAYS.

51. None.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

52. The extent of the cultivation of various crops in this District during the year under report is given in Appendix D, 1.

The different kinds of seeds sent for experiment have been distributed among the Amildars, either last year or the year before. The reports received are not clear, and evidently very unsatisfactory.

It is sufficiently apparent, however, that these experiments are not fairly carried out. Such experiments not only require great supervision on the part of the Amildars, but intelligence and good will on the part of the ryots employed; moreover the knowledge of the best lands for culture of each plant, &c., though given in the Gazette, is not always

really acquired by reading the Gazette, some previous knowledge of agriculture being absolutely necessary. It is a matter of consideration whether these experiments, to give them a fair chance, should not be carried out in some Government garden, which the head gardener would be specially responsible for and employed in carrying out such experiments. Appendix D, 2, shews an approximate calculation of stock.

The subjoined statement shews that the loss of cattle has been very great from murrain of a bad type:—

	Murrain and other diseases.	Killed by wild beasts.	Total.
1872—73	10,583	23	10,685
1871—72	6,321	102	6,344

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

53. PRODUCE.—The prices of articles as compared with that of last year are on the decrease. The details of produce are given in Appendix III, E, I.

54. LABOR.—The particulars of this will be found in Appendix III, E, 2. The wages of unskilled laborers have risen from annas 2, pie 4 to annas 3 and pie 4.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

55. Last year's report gives the information required. There is a decrease of Rs. 45—6—0 under produce.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

56. Appendix III, G, shews the classes of the several manufactures together with their estimated out-turn.

H.—TRADE.

57. The following table shews the chief exports and imports during the year under report:—

Exports.	Quantity.	Estimated Value.	Imports.	Quantity.	Estimated Value.
		Rs.			
Arecanut	40,000 Mds.	2,00,000	Rice	10,000 K.	1,00,000
Cocoanut (Dry) ...	200,000 Mds.	4,00,000	Arecanut ...	12,000 Mds.	96,000
Do (Fresh) ...	100,000 No.	2,500	Jaggory	20,000 do.	20,000
Paddy ...	30,000 K.	90,000	Gram	2,000 K.	8,000
Rice	25,000 do	2,50,000	English Piece-goods ...	50,000 Bales.	2,00,000
Rági	200,000 do	4,00,000	Country do ...	20,000 do.	60,000
Ballar	10,000 dó	1,00,000	Cotton do ...	20,000 Mds.	1,00,000
Butter and Ghee ...	2,000 Mds.	16,000	Thread ...	2,000 do.	20,000
Gram ...	4,000 K.	16,000			
Gingelly-oilseed ...	3,000 do	24,000			
Oil seed ...	2,000 do	20,000			
Blankets ...	10,000 No.	30,000			

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58. *Joint Stock Company.*—The Savings' Bank which was opened two years ago is said to be successfully carrying on its affairs.

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

59. There is nothing to be said under this head.

B.—EDUCATION.

60. Detailed particulars regarding attendance, &c., are given in Appendix B, 2.

The report of last year by Colonel Bruce on the schools of the District may be taken as representing pretty correctly the state of the schools this year. No new schools appear to have been opened. Those in existence are said to be working satisfactorily.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

61. The number of births registered during the year was 4,475, against 4,325 the year before. The number of deaths is stated to be 6,308, against 6,712 last year.

The statistics under this heading are contained in Appendix V., A., 1 and 2.

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

62. There is an increase in the number of cases treated during the year under report. The details are given in Appendix B.

C.—VACCINATION.

63. It is to be observed in Appendix B that the number of persons vaccinated has fallen off considerably this year, but that the number of successful vaccinations is about the same.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

64. *Correspondence.*—The statement below exhibits the number of letters received and despatched in the English Department of the District in the year 1872—73, from which it would appear that correspondence is still on the increase.

		From		To
1872—73	.. ..	2,201	..	1,643
1871—72	.. ..	2,162	..	1,426
Increase	.. ..	39	..	217

65. THE POST.—The following comparative table shews the number of letters, &c., received and despatched in the District Anché.

	Sent to District Office.			Returned undelivered.			Received from District Post.		
	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.
1872—73 ...	29,485	89	976	,,	,,	,,	30,842	88	1,082
1871—72 ...	25,619	16	972	,,	,,	,,	20,193	2	663

66. TELEGRAPH.—None.

67. MUNICIPALITIES.—The Municipalities draw their income from the same source as last year. No change has been made in any of them.

The income from these sources has been expended as follows:—

On Original Sewerage	..	..	..	359
On Repairs-Buildings	..	..	..	375
Communications	..	..	..	106
Sewerage ..	..	..	..	409
On Establishment-Collection	..	..	..	421
Supervision ..	..	..	..	78
Lighting ..	..	..	..	76
Conservancy ..	..	..	..	2,165
Water-supply ..	..	..	..	45
Contingencies ..	..	..	..	29
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	2
			Total....	4,065

Improvements to the streets in four of the towns, repairs to buildings in two localities, and general conservancy arrangements in all the Municipalities, were carried out during the year. Greater details will be given on the working of different Municipalities in a separate report.

I regret that this report should be so meagre, but I have had not even time to collect any information in the District Office, as I took charge of the District Office on the 5th and had to begin this report almost immediately as it had to leave this office on the 9th May. I have moreover never served in this District before and am totally unacquainted with it.

TOOMKOOR, *9th May* 1873.

H. E. MOTTET,
Offg. Dy. Commissioner.

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ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE OFFG. COMMISSIONER OF THE ASHTAGRAM DIVISION

FOR 1872—73.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction.

1. As the reports submitted by the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, contain full information on the several points connected with the resources, administration, &c., of their respective Districts for the year under report, it only remains for me to make a resumé of the same, agreeably to the orders passed by the Chief Commissioner on the Administration Report of the Mysore District for 1871—72, bearing in mind the several detailed instructions issued by the Secretary on the subject of preparing the Administration Report.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Boundaries, &c., of Division.

2. The situation, boundaries, &c., of this Division having been fully noticed in the Division and District Reports for 1870—71, and frequently before, it does not appear necessary to repeat the same in this report, especially as no territorial changes affecting the boundaries of the Division took place during the year under report.

Area cultivated and uncultivated.

3. No accurate information regarding the area cultivated and uncultivated can be furnished, until the country is surveyed. In the meantime, the area specified in Secretary's letter No. 1159—182 of the 6th June 1872, to the address of the Deputy Inspector General, has been adopted for statistical purposes.

4. According to this, the area of the Division is 7,344 square miles, 4,052 square miles being the area of the Mysore District, and 3,292 square miles that of Hassan.

5. Out of this area 2,443 square miles are shewn as cultivated, the remaining 4,901 square miles being waste, including the area estimated as culturable.

Culturable waste.

6. The unappropriated culturable waste at the disposal of Government at the end of the last * official year in the Mysore and Hassan Districts was 179,824 acres. Deducting from this 19,221 acres, granted for cultivation or sold for building sites during the year under report, there remained a balance of 160,603 acres at the disposal of Government on the 1st of April 1873.

* 1871—72.

7. These figures cannot, however, be relied upon, as they are not the result of an accurate measurement.

Communications.

8. No important roads have been opened during the year under report.

Character of surface, mountains, elevated tracts, rivers, plains, forests, climate, &c.

9. As these subjects were fully noticed in the Administration Reports for 1871—72, it does not appear necessary to review them again in this report.

Rain-fall.

10. The total rain-fall in the Mysore District was 26 inches and 28 cents, or one inch less than that of the last year. It will however be seen that the supply between June and September was copious, and twice as great as that of the corresponding period of the previous year.

11. The quantity of rain registered in the Hassan District was 33 inches and 38 cents, against 27 inches and 59 cents of the year 1871—72, shewing an increase of five inches and 99 cents.

12. The season on the whole was favorable to the crops.

Temperature.

13. The maximum temperature was 95° at Mysore on the 9th of April 1872, and 96° at Hassan on the 27th March 1872, while the minimum was 59° for the former, and 52° for the latter, on the 15th and 26th December 1872, respectively.

Wind.

14. The prevailing winds from June to September were south, south-west, and west; and from October, north, north-east, and east.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Constitution of Division.

15. Full information regarding the constitution of the Division, of the Sub-Divisions, number of Revenue and Judicial Officers, &c., has already been furnished in the reports for 1871—72. It now only remains for me to state herein that the formation of the Sub-Divisions affords great relief to the Deputy Commissioners in the performance of their revenue work, including the jamábandi settlement of the talooks; and likewise conduces considerably to the convenience of the ryots, who, instead of going to the Head Quarters of the District, may proceed direct to the Sub-Divisional Officers, and obtain speedy redress for their grievances.

Territorial Transfer.

16. The only minor change during the year under report was the transfer of the Haradanahalli Hóbli from the Gundlupéte to the Chámarájanagara Talook, in lieu of Kelsúru Hóbli, attached to the former, under orders conveyed in Secretary's Notification, dated 30th March 1872. This transfer has afforded considerable relief to the inhabitants of both the Hóblis, who were formerly subject to a great deal of inconvenience and hardship in presenting their grievances, owing to the Head-Quarters of the Talook being at so great a distance from their villages.

D.—POPULATION.

17. As the result of the general census of the population, which was taken on the 14th of November 1871, has not yet been published by Major Lindsay, who has undertaken the compilation of the schedules connected therewith, I beg leave to confine myself to the figures shewn in the statement received with Secretary's Circular No. 5226—45 of the 15th December 1872, according to which the population of the Mysore District consists of 915,691 souls against 674,000 souls in the Hassan District. This is exclusive of the population of the Yelandúru Jahagír, estimated at 27,459 souls.

General Census of 1871.

18. The total number of births during the year under report was stated to be 4,764 males and 4,135 females, or 8,899 in all, against 7,573 of the previous year.

Total No. of Births.

19. Further particulars on these points will be found under the head vital statistics, births, &c.

20. The number of agriculturalists for the year under report was 110,041 for the Mysore, and 91,474 for the Hassan District. The remaining 1,388,176 pursue other avocations.

No. of Agriculturalists.

E.—FISCAL.

21. The operations of the Survey Department during the year under report appear to have been confined to the measurement of only two Hóblís, *viz.*, Andalu and Kasabá Bélúru, in the Bélúru Talook, Hassan District.

Revenue Survey.

22. All available information on this head has been furnished in the Administration Report for 1871—72.

Varieties of Tenure.

23. The total revenue demand or jamábandi settlement under all heads for the year 1872—73, exclusive of that which relates to Local and Municipal Funds, amounted to Rs. 26,92,216—4—6. To this must be added the balance that remained outstanding at the end of 1871—72, *viz.*, Rs. 2,17,440—1—9, making the aggregate demand for the year under report, Rs. 29,90,656—6—3, shewing an increase of * Rs. 48,104—8—6 over the revenue settlement for 1871—72. The cause of this increase will be presently explained.

Total Revenue Settlement for 1872—73.

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Mysore District	15,256	13	7
Hassan District	32,847	10	11

24. Of the total demand for 1872—73, Rs. 27,17,010—1—9 were collected within the year under report, leaving an outstanding balance of †Rs. 1,92,646—4—6 on the 1st of April 1873, which included the instalment for April 1873, which has since been recovered in the Hassan District. The result so far is, I think, satisfactory, as compared with the outstanding balance of the previous year, which amounted to Rs. 2,17,440—1—9.

†Mysore District Rs. 16,523-14-4
Hassan ,, 1,76,122 -6-2

25. The following statement shews in detail the revenue settlement for the year 1872—73.

Details of Revenue Settlement.

60

60

Comparative Statement shewing the Jamábandi between the last and the

No.	Items.	Mysore District. Last year, 1871—72.	Mysore District. Current year, 1872—73.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.	Hassan Last year, 1871—72.
1	Land Revenue including Forest and Abkari.					
	1 *Land Revenue*					
	1 Land	9,59,212 12 2	9,47,688 6 5	... ...	11,524 5 9	9,92,496 3 6
	2 Miscellaneous ...	12,111 9 0	15,398 13 3	3,287 4 3	... ...	8,662 4 8
	Total... ..	9,71,324 5 2	9,63,087 3 8	3,287 4 3	11,524 5 9	10,01,158 8 2
	Net.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	8,237 1 6	... ...
	2 Forest	18,882 12 6	17,354 4 9	... ...	1,528 7 9	4,839 9 7
	3 Abkári	1,84,705 3 10	1,87,082 11 4	2,377 7 6	... ...	57,452 14 0
	Total.....	11,74,912 5 6	11,67,524 3 9	5,664 11 9	13,052 13 6	10,63,450 15 9
	Net.....	... .	... ...	... ...	7,388 1 9	... ...
2	Assessed Tax					
	1 House Tax	29,400 8 0	29,358 8 0	... ...	42 0 0	20,397 12 3
	2 Shop Tax	11,180 0 0	11,443 8 0	263 8 0	... ...	8,361 0 0
	3 Loom Tax	11,993 2 8	12,356 2 8	363 0 0	.. ..	10,847 0 0
	4 Oil Mill Tax	2,925 0 0	2,754 0 0	... ...	171 0 0	2,476 8 0
	5 Cart Tax	8,230 0 0	8,210 0 0	... ...	20 0 0	1,754 0 0
	6 Miscellaneous	374 0 0	40 5 4	.. ..	333 10 8	139 0 0
	Total.....	64,102 10 8	64,162 8 0	626 8 0	566 10 8	43,969 4 3
	Net.....	... .	... ...	59 13 4	... ...	... ...
3	Customs					
	1 Import and Export ...	50,281 15 11	47,778 5 4	... ...	2,503 10 7	35,839 6 0
	2 Miscellaneous	1,660 15 2	1,550 3 7	... ...	110 11 7	1,100 8 10
	Total.....	51,942 15 1	49,328 8 11	... ...	2,614 6 2	36,939 14 10
	Net.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,614 6 2	... ...
4	Salt	352 13 5	376 9 2	23 11 9	... ...	517 1 6
5	Opium	350 0 0	350 0 0	... .	... ...	150 0 0
6	Stamps	34,400 13 10	37,048 5 10	2,647 8 0	... ...	13,582 7 6
7	Post Office	7,628 0 0	7,632 15 11	4 15 11	... ...	5,785 8 2
8	Electric Telegraph ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
9	Law and Justice ...	64,860 14 5	78,501 8 8	13,640 10 3	... ...	28,758 5 3
10	Police	129 3 10	99 9 0	... ...	29 10 10	50 13 0
11	Mint	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .
12	Marine	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
13	Public Works	9,475 4 11	10,997 7 5	1,522 2 6	.. ..	6,856 3 11
14	Tributes	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
15	Miscellaneous ...	29,611 8 11	37,001 11 6	7,390 2 7	... ...	6,284 7 3
16	Local & Municipal Funds ...	1,35,952 6 6	1,36,028 1 3	75 10 9	... ...	50,545 11 4
	Grand Total.....	15,73,719 1 1	15,89,051 9 5	31,596 1 6	16,263 9 2	12,56,890 12 9
	Net.....			15,332 8 4		

current years in the Ashtagram Division, for the year Angirasa, 1872—73.

District.	Comparison.		Total.		Comparison.	
Current year, 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Last year, 1871—72.	Current year, 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
9,92,453 7 8	... ...	42 11 10	19,51,708 15 8	19,40,141 14 1	... ...	11,567 1 7
12,632 7 7	3,970 2 11	... ...	20,773 13 8	28,031 4 10	7,257 7 2	... ...
...85 15 3	3,970 2 11	42 11 10	19,72,482 13 4	19,68,175 2 11	7,257 7 2	11,567 1 7
	3,927 7 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,309 10 5
	708 0 4	... ...	23,722 6 1	22,901 14 8	... ...	820 7 5
60, 7	3,536 4 7	... ...	2,42,158 1 10	2,48,071 13 11	5,913 12 1	... ...
10,71,622 11 9	8,214 7 10	42 11 10	22,38,363 5 3	22,39,146 15 6	13,171 3 3	12,387 9 0
... ...	8,171 12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	783 10 3	... ...
20,534 12 4	137 0 1	... ...	49,798 4 3	49,893 4 4	95 0 1	... ...
8,230 0 0	... ...	131 0 0	19,541 0 0	19,673 8 0	132 8 0	... ...
10,724 8 0	... ...	122 8 0	22,840 2 8	23,080 10 8	240 8 0	... ...
2,631 8 0	161 0 0	... ...	5,395 8 0	5,385 8 0	... ...	10 0 0
2,280 0 0	526 0 0	... ...	9,984 0 0	10,490 0 0	506 0 0	... ...
33 0 0	... ...	106 0 0	513 0 0	73 5 4	... ...	439 10 8
44,433 12 4	824 0 1	359 8 0	1,08,071 14 11	1,08,596 4 4	974 0 1	449 10 8
... ...	464 8 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	524 5 5	... ...
38,161 6 1	2,322 0 1	... ...	86,121 5 11	85,939 11 5	... ...	181 10 6
727 11 6	... ...	372 13 4	2,761 8 0	2,277 15 1	... ...	483 8 11
38,889 1 7	2,322 0 1	372 13 4	88,882 13 11	88,217 10 6	... ...	665 3 5
... ...	1,949 2 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	665 3 5
674 3 4	157 1 10	... ...	869 14 11	1,050 12 6	180 13 7	... ...
150 0 0	... ...	... ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	... ...	... ...
15,950 12 3	2,368 4 9	... ...	47,983 5 4	52,999 2 1	5,015 12 9	... ...
5,907 10 0	122 1 10	... ...	13,413 8 2	13,540 9 11	127 1 9	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
35,720 9 1	6,962 3 10	... ...	93,619 3 8	1,14,222 1 9	20,602 14 1	... ...
50 5 0	... ...	... 8 0	180 0 10	149 14 0	... ...	30 2 10
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
5,937 7 8	... ...	918 12 3	16,331 8 10	16,934 15 1	603 6 3	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
19,856 3 4	13,571 12 1	... ...	35,896 0 2	56,857 14 10	20,961 14 8	... ...
51,514 3 7	968 8 3	... ...	1,86,498 1 10	1,87,542 4 10	1,044 3 0	... ...
12,90,706 15 11	35,510 8 7	1,694 5 5	28,30,609 13 10	28,79,758 9 4	62,681 5 5	13,532 9 11
	33,816 3 2			Net increase	49,148 11 6	
				Deduct Local and Municipal	1,044 3 0	
					48,104 8 6	

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26. The causes of increase and decrease, as shewn in the above statement, will be explained below under their respective heads.

Increase and Decrease.

27. It will be seen that the total land revenue settlement for the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,68,173-2-11, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 4,309-10-5, as compared with the revenue of 1871-72.

Land Revenue.

28. The subjoined statement shews particulars of the above.

Particulars of Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.	Receipts in 1871—72.	Receipts in 1872—73.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.	Remarks.
Wet	7,15,992 12 2	7,03,669 3 8	... ...	12,323 8 6	
Dry	9,54,255 11 4	9,51,558 10 9	... ...	2,697 0 7	
Garden	1,41,649 10 2	1,41,140 8 5	... ...	509 1 9	
Vegetable do	13,505 4 10	13,697 4 9	191 15 11	... ...	
Sugar-cane	2,400 11 2	1,892 15 5	... ...	507 11 9	
Mulberry	10,756 11 4	10,437 8 11	... ...	319 2 5	
Coffee	24,626 13 2	29,256 12 8	4,629 15 6	... ...	
Lightly assessed ...	17,779 12 4	17,761 1 0	... .	18 11 4	
Pasture land ...	6,851 14 4	7,166 15 0	315 0 8	... ...	
Jódi	48,610 0 11	48,281 3 7	... .	328 13 4	
Káyamgutta	15,279 9 11	15,279 9 11	... ...	... ...	
Total.....	1,951,708 15 8	1,940,141 14 1	5,137 0 1	16,704 1 8	
Miscellaneous	20,773 13 8	28,031 4 10	7,257 7 2	... ...	
Deduct Increase ...	1,972,482 13 4	1,968,173 2 11	12,394 7 3	16,704 1 8 12,394 7 3	
Net Decrease				4,309 10 5	

29. It will be seen from these figures that the revenue under the heads "Vegetable," "Coffee," "Pasture land," Miscellaneous," increased during the year under report by Rs. 12,394—7—3, while there was a decrease of Rs. 16,704—1—8, under the heads "Wet," "Dry," "Sugar-cane," "Mulberry, &c.," owing mainly to the remission of the assessment on the lands below the Mádhavamantri Anicut in the Talakádu Talook, which breached during the year under report.

Increase and Decrease explained.

30. The increase of Rs. 7,257—7—2, observed under the head "Miscellaneous," consists of 3 items, *viz.*, fees, amounting to Rs. 3,850—9—6, collected on notices issued to revenue defaulters; interest (Rs. 2,269—11—4) levied on arrears of kandáyam, and Rs. 1,137—2—4, under the head "Amaráyi."

31. The receipts under the head "Forest" for the year under report, (*viz.*, Rs. 22,901—14—8) shew a net decrease of Rs. 820—7—5, as compared with the collection of 1871—72, owing to the demand of the people for timber being limited.

Forest.

32. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 2,48,071—13—1, against Rs. 2,42,158—1—10, collected in 1871—72, as below particularized.

ári.

No.	Items.	Realization in 1871—72.	Receipts in 1872—73.	Increase.
1	Toddy	1,85,584 14 0	1,85,584 14 0	... ...
2	Arrack	38,932 13 2	42,494 0 3	3,561 2 1
3	License fees	11,023 11 3	11,527 0 0	503 4 9
4	Gánjá	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	... ...
5	Opium	500 0 0	500 0 0	... ...
6	Bagani Toddy	5,080 7 5	6,888 3 11	1,807 12 6
7	Miscellaneous	36 4 0	77 11 9	41 7 9
	Total.....	2,42,158 1 10	2,48,071 13 11	5,913 12 1

33. It will thus be seen that an increase of Rs. 5,913—12—1 has accrued under the heads "Arrack," License Fees," "Bagani Toddy," and Miscellaneous.

Quantity of liquor issued by each Distiller.

34. The following is a statement shewing the quantity of liquor issued by each Distiller in the Sader-Distilleries at Pálhalli and Hassan, together with the still-head duty levied thereon.

Statement shewing the Quantity of Liquor issued by each Distiller in the Sader-Distilleries at Pálhalli and Hassan, together with the Still-head Duty levied thereon.

No.	Names of Distillers.	Quantity of liquor issued.	Still-head duty levied.	12½ per cent remission on gallons issued more than 20 to the wholesale shop.	Issued to the Island of Seringapatam.		Issued to the Yelandúru Jahagír.		Balance.	
					Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Mysore District.									
1	Mr. Mergler ..	6,175 5 2	9,304 5 0	1,051 9 7						
2	Dodda Mallanna	11,260 0 2	16,890 1 0	1,564 11 4						
3	Nanjé Gauda ...	5,183 4 4	7,775 10 0	755 0 3	2,039 0 0	3,058 8 0	409 0 0	536 13 0		
4	Nílgiri Muddanna	3,179 0 4	4,768 10 0	581 13 9						
	Total.....	25,798 4 4	38,738 10 0	3,953 0 11	2,039 0 0	3,058 8 0	409 0 0	536 13 0	23,350 4 4	31,190 4 1
	Hassan District.									
1	Kódi Lingaiya...	3,508 5 4	5,263 6 0	425 10 1					3,508 5 4	4,837 11 11
2	Bhímaiya ...	3,485 2 3	5,228 1 6	361 13 0					3,485 2 3	4,866 4 6
3	Mr. Lazarus ...	1,371 5 4	2,057 14 0	100 14 3					1,371 5 4	1,956 15 9
	Total.....	8,366 1 3	12,549 5 6	888 5 4					8,366 1 3	11,661 0 2
	Grand Total..	34,164 5 7	51,287 15 6	4,841 6 3					31,716 5 7	*42,851 4 3

*This includes the sum of Rs. 357—4—0 erroneously deducted on account of Local Cess which should have been levied in addition to the still-head duty collected from April to June 1872.

Mr. Secretary Dalyell's visit to Mysore.

35. During the middle part of 1872—73, Mr. Dalyell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, visited the Mysore and Hassan Districts, and obtained from this office, as well as the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, all available information and statistics regarding the management of abkári revenue in this Div ision.

62

Uniform strength of liquor and duty to be levied thereon.

36. According to orders recently received in Secretary's letter No. 7229—63, dated 15th March 1873, the strength of the spirit henceforward has been fixed at one uniform standard, *viz.*, 19° under proof of Sykes' Hydrometer; the still-head duty to be levied thereon being Rs. 2 per gallon against Rs. 1—8—0 heretofore collected.

Monopoly of distilling spirits.

37. Regarding the application from Messrs. Mergler and Ross for the monopoly of distilling spirits at Pálhalli, final orders were received in Secretary's letter No. 7109 of the 17th March 1873, to the effect that under the circumstances brought to notice the monopoly could not be granted. This has been duly communicated to Mr. Mergler through the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.

Captain Taylor's Contract.

38. The terms of Captain Taylor's contract of toddy, gánjá and opium have yet two years to run. There was no complaint during the year under report against the above contractor, excepting a few frivolous and vexatious petitions from a number of Idigars, who were not disposed to enter into terms with him.

Assessed Taxes.

39. The settlement under this head for the year under report was Rs. 1,08,596—4—4. The particulars thereof are as follow :—

House tax...	49,893	4	4
Shop	19,673	8	0
Loom	23,080	10	8
Oil mill	5,385	8	0
Cart	10,490	0	0
Miscellaneous	73	5	4
Total.....	1,08,596	4	4
Deduct Receipts in 1871—72	1,08,071	14	11
Balance Increase	524	5	5

Cause of Increase.

40. This increase is mainly due to cart tax.

Mohatarfa on houses.

41. The number of houses on which mohatarfa was levied during the year under report was 49,452, against 250,225 houses which enjoy immunity from the tax. This does not include the houses in the towns of Mysore, Hassan, Seringapatam, and Hunasúru, to which municipal operations have been extended.

General Revision of Mohatarfa.

42. The question in connection with the general revision of mohatarfa, which it is to be regretted none of my predecessors have had time to settle, is still under discussion and will be reported on as soon as a convenient opportunity can be secured.

Customs.

43. The total collection for the year under report, under the several heads of which the customs are composed, amounted to Rs. 1,06,393-4-3 as particularized below.

Supári	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,075	6	8
Tobacco	...	..	...	...	...	...	46,781	2	4
Cocoanut, dry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,746	6	11
Do fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,932	5	5
Betel-leaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,264	3	3
Piece goods	...	...	...	...	...	..	9,342	4	1
Duty on opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,238	7	7
						Total.. ..	1,06393	4	3

Net Revenue.

44. Deducting from this Rs. 18,175-9-9, credited on account of Brahmans, Dévasthánams, Káyamguttadars, Jódidars, Municipal Fund, &c., the net revenue of the Division was Rs. 88,217-10-6, shewing an increase of Rs. 1,949-2-9 in the Hassan District, and a net decrease of Rs. 665-3-5 in the Mysore District.

Earth-salt.

45. The amount collected in 1872-73, under this head, was Rs. 1,050-12-6, against Rs. 869-14-11 of the previous year. The increase may be attributed to the working of 31 additional pans in the Mysore District, as well as to the bids in the Hassan District being higher than those in 1871-72.

Right of manufacturing earth-salt.

46. Under the system heretofore observed, the right of manufacturing earth-salt is annually put up to auction in certain talooks. The number of pans in the other talooks have been rented out on fixed assessment, and included in the pattás.

47. The right of manufacturing this article cannot therefore be generally farmed out as directed in the marginally noted correspondence* without entailing hardship on individuals who have hitherto carried on the preparation of salt under light assessment.

* Secretary's letter No. 3841-662 of 9th October 1872, to the address of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, received with docket No. 3843—816.

This will, however, form the subject of a separate report.

Opium.

48. The right of selling this drug, which is imported chiefly from the Nandidroog Division, is given on contract to Captain R. N. Taylor for a sum of Rs. 500 per annum.

Stamps.

49. The receipts from stamps were Rs. 52,999—2—1, or Rs. 5,015—12—9 in excess of those of the previous year.

Post Office.

50. An increase of Rs. 127—1—9 is observed under the head "Post Office."

Law and Justice.

51. The receipts under this head, *viz.*, Rs. 1,14,222—1—9, exceed the collections of the previous year by Rs. 20,602—14—1, owing to the levy of process fees according to the provisions of the Court Fees' Act.

Police.

52. A decrease of Rs. 30—2—10 is to be observed under the head "Saving Police."

63

53. There is an increase of Rs. 1,522--2--6, under this head, in the Mysore District, being refund from Public Works Department.

Public Works.

In the Hassan District a net decrease of Rs. 603—6—10 is shewn.

54. The miscellaneous receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 56,857 14—10. These, as compared with those of 1871—72, exhibit an increase of Rs. 26,961—14—8, as shewn in the * margin.

Miscellaneous.

*Mysore	District	7,390	2 7
Hassan	do	13,571	12 1

55. The increase in the Mysore District is owing to certain building materials, crops, &c in the old Cantonment having been sold last year.

56. Regarding that which pertains to the Hassan District, it will be seen that a portion of the local cess which should be devoted to educational purposes has been included under the head "Miscellaneous," together with the receipts from the toll paid on the iron bridge at Sakalésapura.

57. The total revenue under this head for the year under report was Rs. 92,698—13—4, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 3,988—10—1, over the receipts of 1871—72, under the head "Local Cess." The several main items of which this heading is comprised are given below.

Local Fund.

Local cess	7,01,24	7	1
Sale proceeds of stray cattle	6,312	12	9
Boat contract	2,571	6	3
Fines for cattle trespass	12,464	10	9
Other minor items	1,235	9	2
Total.....	92,698	13	4

58. The revenue under this head for 1872—73 was Rs. 94,843—7—6, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 1,917—11—2, as compared with the collection of 1871—72, owing to a large amount having appeared in the previous years' accounts under the head "Jamábandi' Ná-Dhákale," which was not the case in 1872—73.

Municipal Fund.

59. The following statement shews the several main heads of which the above revenue is composed.

Names of Municipalities.	Assessed tax.	Octroi duties.	Other items.	Total revenue.
Mysore	18,893 0 0	53,043 9 3	3,922 9 0	75,859 2 3
Seringapatam	5,285 8 0	4,690 5 10	582 11 10	10,558 9 8
Hunasúru	... ...	1,223 13 8	20,27 1 9	3,250 15 5
Hassan	2,542 8 0	2,258 0 0	374 4 2	5,124 12 2
Total.....	26,721 0 0	61,215 12 9	6,906 10 9	94,843 7 6

60. The revenue balance which remained outstanding on the 1st of April 1873, having already been noticed in para 24, I beg to confine myself to the balance under the head "Local and Municipal Funds."

...and, Collection and Ba... of Local and Municipal

61. It will be seen from para 57 that the total demand under the head "Local Fund" for the year under report was Rs. 92,698—13—4. To this must be added the *balance that remained outstanding on the 1st of April 1872. The aggregate demand under the above head was Rs. 1,13,697—5—5. Deducting from this, the amount collected up to the end of March 1873, *viz.*, Rs. 1,04,414—0—6, there remained a balance of Rs. 9,283 4-11, or Rs. 234—5—0, against the Mysore, and Rs. 9,048—15—10, against the Hassan District on the 1st of April 1873. The latter amount included the khist for April 1873, which has since been collected. The result so far is, I consider, satisfactory.

* Rs. 20,998—8—1.

62. Now comes the last item, *viz.*, Municipal.

It will be observed that the total demand under this head for the year under report, including the outstanding balance on the 1st of April 1872, was Rs. 1,03,953-4-3; out of this, Rs. 98,364-15-5 are shewn as collected up to the end of March 1873, leaving a balance * of Rs. 5,588-4-9 on the 1st of April 1873. Steps have been taken to collect this balance by the end of July at the latest.

* Mysore..	...	4,146	9 7
Seringapatam	...	481	11 10
Hassan	...	959	15 4
		5,588	4 9

Revenue Measures.

63. Under authority conveyed in Notifications Nos. 129 and 130 of 31st July 1872, revised rules were brought into effect from 1st October 1872 regarding service or execution of processes issued by the several Revenue Courts in this Division.

Execution of Revenue Processes.

64. Accordingly a separate establishment of peons was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner and subsequently approved of by the Government of India, for the Revenue Courts noted in the margin, in which the average annual number of processes exceeded 300.

Courts.	No. of peons.	Rate of pay.	Annual Cost.		
			Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.
Mysore District.					
Mysore Talook	1	5	60	4	64
Chámarájanagara	1	5	60	4	64
Yedatore Talook	1	5	60	4	64
Hassan District.					
Hassan Talook.	1	5	60	4	64
Manjarábád	1	5	60	4	64
Arakalgúdu	1	5	60	4	64
Bélúru Talook	1	5	60	4	64
Chennaráyapatna	1	5	60	4	64

65. Regarding the execution of processes of the other Revenue Courts, the average annual number of which was found insufficient to cover the cost of a single peon, the services of civil peons attached to the respective Courts were taken advantage of in accordance with the process rules in force.

66. The result of the above revised system is favorable so far as the receipts are concerned; but it is doubtful whether the ryots who were not hitherto liable to such expenses under the Revenue Circular of Mr. Bowring regard it with much favor.

67. A separate report will be submitted on the subject after the expiration of a year from October last, as directed in Secretary's letter No. 5378—58 of the December 1872.

64

68. After some correspondence in the early part of 1872-73, definite instructions were received in Secretary's Circular No. 6350—56 of the 27th January 1873, regarding the general introduction of survey forms of accounts, including Receipt Book No. 4, which represents the pattás heretofore given to ryots. Measures have accordingly been adopted to give effect to the above in both the Mysore and Hassan Districts from 1st April 1873.

Introduction of Survey Forms of Accounts, &c., in unsurveyed Talooks.

69. It will take some time however for the Shánbhógs to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the new forms of accounts.

70. Under authority conveyed in Secretary's General Circular No. 1 of 4th May 1872, instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, to open complete registers of the alienations of the State lands heretofore made, and ascertain whether any lands have been transferred to Municipalities.

Alienation of State lands.

71. The Deputy Commissioners have also been requested to abstain from alienating kandáyem lands without sanction of the higher authorities, as ordered in Rule 2 of Secretary's General Circular No. 4 of the 30th July 1872.

72. The rules published under orders from the Chief Commissioner from time to time regarding the registration of the lands held by Public Servants have been strictly attended to.

Lands held by Public Servants.

73. There was no instance brought to notice during the year under report, in which an attempt was made by an official to evade the operation of the above rules.

74. Secretary's General Circular No. 5 of 22nd October 1872, in which the instructions issued by the Chief Commissioner from time to time regulating succession to village offices have been embodied, is found to be convenient, and facilitates prompt disposal of claims to the offices referred to.

Succession to hereditary village offices.

75. The form of Paravána or Sannad to be granted to Patéls, received with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 583—12, dated 3rd May 1873, has been circulated to the Deputies, and seems likely to answer the purpose.

Patéls' Sannad.

76. The long standing grievance of the Mysore Planters—the absence of definite assurance or guarantee for their grants—appears to have been at last finally disposed of in letter No. 105 of the 16th April 1872, from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner, in which it is stated that "in the event of the transfer of the Administration of the State of Mysore to Native "authority, a guarantee will be previously obtained from the Native Government that "all leases of land for the purpose of coffee plantation to British subjects, whether Euro-"pean, or Native, granted under British Administration, will be scrupulously respected, as "far as the terms of the lease provide, and that no regulation should be introduced "prejudicial to the interests of parties holding leases, at the period of the transfers."

Coffee.

77. This important item has of late attracted the attention of the coffee planters (European and Native) in the Hassan District, so much so, that coffee planting has in some instances been neglected. Precautions however have been taken to guard the interests

nom Cultivation.

of Government and the Notification of the 6th of January 1873 will, it is hoped, check the disposition, above alluded to, of clandestinely cultivating cardamoms.

78. The only difficulty in the matter is the selection and demarcation of plots suited for the purpose. As this task was however undertaken by the Forest Department, it is hoped that successful results will attend the same.

Maintenance of tanks by villagers.

79. This important subject was brought under discussion in all its bearings during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, after consultation with some of the experienced Native officials under them, were of opinion that the tanks on being brought to a standard of safety may be handed over to the villagers for maintenance; but this measure should be adopted tentatively. A detailed report was submitted on the subject, *vide* this office letter No. 21—10 of 12th April 1873.

Revised Forest Rules.

80. Under the revised Forest Rules which were introduced in the middle part o' the year under report, the old license system was abolished and the District-forests divided into circles were placed in the immediate charge of temporary Mutsaddís, who, aided by peons, were expected to supply each circle with wood of all kinds for sale at fixed rates, without any distinction between ryots and others.

81. A separate report will be submitted on the working of this revised system, immediately on receipt of information from the Deputy Commissioners, Mysore and Hassan, to whom reminders have been despatched.

82. Since writing the above, a memo shewing the privileges subsequently conceded to the ryots in this Province has been received from the Conservator of Forests, and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners for information, guidance, and promulgation in their respective Districts. These privileges afford great relief to the ryots in the matter of grazing their cattle, obtaining wood, &c., for agricultural purposes.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE. C.—PRISONS.

B.—JUDICIAL. D.—POLICE.

Separate Reports already submitted.

83. Separate reports on these subjects were furnished to the Judicial Commissioner, at the close of the judicial year.

Revenue Work.

84. The work performed in the different Revenue Courts of the Division during the year under report will now be noticed.

65

		Balance of the previous year.	Filed in 1872—73.	Total.	Disposed of in 1872—73.	Balance.
1. Regular Revenue Cases	Division ...	2	25	27	27	...
	Mysore ...	1	140	141	141	...
	Hassan ...	8	167	175	167	8
2. Miscellaneous Proceedings.	Division ...	2	1,288	1,290	1,289	1
	Mysore ...	389	27,241	27,630	26,748	882
	Hassan ...	1,620	26,202	27,822	26,347	1,475
3. Orders and Reports	Division ...	35	1,375	1,410	1,671	39
	Mysore ...	1,743	1,45,473	1,47,216	1,45,701	1,515
	Hassan ...	1,507	1,39,450	1,40,957	1,39,638	1,319
4. Petitions	Division ...	24	2,672	2,696	2,651	45
	Mysore ...	556	12,044	12,600	12,357	243
	Hassan ...	304	14,711	15,015	14,775	240

Increase and Decrease.

85. These figures shew an increase of 44 regular cases, and 22,162 orders and reports, and a decrease of 3,653 miscellaneous proceedings, and 8,118 petitions.

Proportion of original cases.

86. The proportion of original cases disposed of by the several Revenue Courts in the Division was as follows:—

Amildars' Courts	235
Assistant Commissioners' Courts	33
Deputy Commissioners' Courts	85
	353

Classes of original suits.

87. The several classes of original suits were as follows:—

Proprietary rights { Original File	42
Transfers	40
Sub-Proprietary rights	211
Mirási rights	45
Disputed claims	15
	353

No. of Appeal Suits disposed of by each grade of Court in the Division.

88. The subjoined statement shews the number of appeal suits disposed of by each grade of Court in the Division, as compared with the work of the previous year.

	Total disposed of, 1871—72.	Total disposed of, 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Division Commissioner's Office	30	27	..	3
Deputy Commissioner's Office	18	20	2	...
Assistant Commissioner's Office	39	45	6	...
Total.....	87	92	8	3
Net...			5	...

89. Of the 27 cases disposed of in the Commissioner's Court, the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in sixteen, ten were rejected, and one remanded.

E.---MILITARY.

90. There is nothing to be said under this head.

F.---MARINE.

91. As above.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

Actual Receipts and Expenditure during the year.

92. As full particulars on this head will be furnished by the Deputy Accountant General, I beg leave to confine myself simply to a statement of the actual receipts during the year under report under all heads, which amounted to Rs. 28,54,189—15—7, against Rs. 28,56,588—14—10 of the previous year. Of this, an expenditure of Rs. 11,66,799—15—1 was incurred in 1872—73, under different heads.

Currency Notes.

93. In the Mysore District, there was a balance of 99 currency notes amounting to Rs. 17,050 on the 1st of April 1872. Adding to this, the supply during the year under report from Deputy Accountant General, &c., the total number of the currency notes available in 1872—73 was 1,296 of the value of Rs. 1,70,235—0—0. Out of this, 1,136 notes valued at Rs. 1,52,515 were issued, leaving a balance of 160 notes (Rs. 17,720) in hand on the 1st of April 1873.

94. The following statement shews particulars of the notes issued in 1872—73.

Value.	No.	Amount.
5 Rupees	5	25
10 Do	72	720
20 Do	81	1,620
50 Do	169	8,450
100 Do	702	70,200
500 Do	71	35,500
1000 Do	36	36,000
Total.....	1,136	1,52,515

95. It will be seen from these figures that the number of 50 and 100 Rs. notes issued was greater than that of the notes of any other description.

96. As regards the transactions in the Hassan District, it will be observed that the number of the notes issued during the year was comparatively small and quite disproportionate to the number of those cashed by the coffee planters, which alone amounted to Rs. 1,38,800—0—0.

66

97. This Agency was discontinued from December 1872, under orders from the Government of India, and the duties connected with the issue of money orders have devolved on the District Treasury.

Money Order Agent.

98. The total amount of capital deposited under this head, during the year under report, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 2,032—7—8 for the Mysore, and Rs. 3,637—12—7 for the Hassan District, making a total of Rs. 5,670—4—3 for the Division. Out of this, Rs. 2,661—0—0 are said to have been already withdrawn with interest due thereon. It would thus appear that the Bank is not in a flourishing condition at present.

Savings' Bank.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(By Revenue Officers.)

99. The staff allowed for minor works executed by Revenue Officers has been increased, so as to give two Surveyors to each District, and a Méstri and Mutsaddi to every Talook in the Division.

Staff.

100. The following is the abstract of expenditure on Public Works (including Anché-houses) during the year 1872—73:—

Expenditure.

	From Imperial Funds.	From District Funds.	Total.
Military	355	..	355
Civil Buildings	8,623	...	8,623
Irrigation works	22,584	...	22,584
Communications	2,260	55,339	57,599
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	934	...	934
Anché Houses	2,050	...	2,050
Total Rupees.....	3,68,06	55,339	92,145

101. The Bár huts at the several talook kasabás in the Hassan District, and the Sawár stables at Bandipura in the Gundlupéte Talook, have been repaired.

Military.

102. The construction of the Talook Cutcherry at Arakalagúdu was commenced in the year 1870—71, and completed during the year under report.

Civil Buildings.

103. The Commissioner's Office at Mysore, several of the Talook Cutcherries, Lock-ups, Schools, Arrack Distilleries at Pálhalli and Hassan, and other minor buildings, have been repaired.

104. The new Sakaléspura Anché-house has been completed, besides which requisite repairs have been executed to several others.

Post Office.

105. The irrigation works consist of river channels, and tanks. The conservancy, repair, and improvement of the former are conducted by the Irrigation Department. Of the latter, 38 in the Mysore, and 84 in the Hassan District, have been repaired at an outlay of

Irrigation Works.

Rs. 22,584 against an appropriation of Rs. 26,290. The work chiefly consisted of strengthening bunds, repairing sluices, &c, in order to secure the existing revenue below the tanks. The contribution by ryots towards these works amounted to Rs. 7,566 in cash and labor.

106. It is very satisfactory to be able to state that, at no cost to Government, work to the value of Rs. 61,673 has been done by the ryots in the Mysore District, towards bringing the tanks of their villages up to the standard of safety.

Communications.

107. Two wells for the use of travellers near the Dawk Bungalows of Mandya and Attikuppa have been sunk; and such of the 1st and 2nd class bungalows as required repair, have been attended to. The necessary articles of crockery, &c., have also been supplied to the Bungalows.

District Roads.

108. Good progress has been made in both the Districts, in the repairs, improvement, and construction of roads. In the Mysore District, Rs. 7,361 were spent upon the construction of the Maddúru-Huliyúrdurga road. And the new Travellers' Bungalow at Chámarájanagara, and two Músáfarkhánas, one at Attikalpura, and the other at the Hanumantharáyanagudi, are fairly progressing. The Sukravárasante road in the Hassan District is also in progress. A road from Hassan to Halébídu was opened with the co-operation of the ryots, who contributed in labor Rs. 2,459 towards the estimate amounting to Rs. 3,361. Two hundred and seven miles of road in the Mysore, and 320 in the Hassan District, have been maintained, as also the third class Travellers' Bungalows, and Musáfarkhánas throughout the Division.

Bridges.

109. The construction of the bridge at Jamahalla in the Banavási-Keródi road has been completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

110. The only work under this head has been the improvement of the Kallyáni well near the Jail at Mysore, carried out at a cost of Rs. 934.

Arboriculture.

Avenue Trees.

111. It is gratifying to observe that the avenues in both the Mysore and Hassan Districts are reported to be in good condition, under the care of the ryots who have planted them, and who now cheerfully attend to the work of maintaining them. A small percentage (said to be only 5 per cent) of the number planted having failed, their places were filled up by fresh seedlings and cuttings during the year under report.

Village Groves.

112. The operations under this head, during the year, consisted of the formation of groves in 17 villages in the Mysore, and 48 villages in the Hassan District, in addition to the preservation of the tópes already planted. This shews that the ryots are now beginning to shew real interest in their undertakings.

Fuel Plantations.

113. The fuel plantations in the Mysore and Hassan Districts are reported to be in a thriving condition, excepting that in the Mysore Talook, which appears to have died out.

67

C.—RAILWAYS.

Nil.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crops.

114. The quantity of rain guaged in both the Mysore and Hassan Districts, during the year, under report, having already been noticed under the head "rain-fall," I beg simply to observe here that although the rain was deficient in the early part of the year, the season was generally favorable, and the yield of crops in both the Districts, though partially injured by the heavy rain between June and September, was equal to that of the year previous; the prices shewing a slight tendency to increase in 1872—73.

Extent of land cultivated with rice, sugar-cane, and other products.

115. The extent of land cultivated with the various products during the year under report was as follows:—

1.	Rice	121,431
2.	Sugar-cane	4,918
3.	Mulberry	4,534
4.	Wheat	3,009
5.	Oil-seeds	32,433
6.	Other food grains	867,056
7.	Fibres	203
8.	Coffee	53,249
9.	Vegetables	32,916
10.	Tobacco	8,615
11.	Cotton	3,922

116. These figures, as contrasted with those of 1871—72, shew an increase in the extent of the land cultivated with rice, wheat, oil-seeds, fibres, coffee, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton, and a decrease in the area in which sugar-cane and mulberry crops were raised.

117. It may not be out of place to make here a few observations regarding some of the principal articles above alluded to.

Mulberry.

118. Notwithstanding the increased attention for the last two years, given by Government, and the efforts of the ryots, the declining state of the cultivation of this plant has not been arrested, chiefly owing to the failure of the silk-worms, which brought heavy loss not only on the ryots, but also on the traders in silk, all of whom are greatly discouraged.

Coffee.

119. It is gratifying to find that the out-turn of this crop during the year under report exceeded that of 1871-72; the hálat levied thereon being Rs. 29,195-9-6 or Rs. 4,643-11-1 in excess of the previous year. The season was favorable, and the trees are said not to have suffered from the ravages of that pest, the borer.

Temporary Establishment for collecting Hálat on Coffee.

120. The temporary establishment sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the purpose of collecting the above hálat during the year under report consisted of 3 mutsaddís on Rs. 25 each, with 6 peons at Rs. 6 each, for a period of 4 months.

121. The total area cultivated with coffee amounts to 52,770 acres, of which 2,323 acres are held by the European planters, and 29,482 acres by the Natives.

Total Area cultivated with Coffee.

122. The proportion of hálat paid by each is--

Proportion of Hálat paid by each class of planter.				
	European	7,291	10	6
	Native	21,903	15	5

123. The erection of the boundaries of 13,206 coffee gardens has been completed. There still remain 964 gardens (176 belonging to Europeans, and 788 to Natives) the boundaries of which have yet to be defined.

Boundaries of coffee gardens.

124. The Officer in charge of the Coffee Department estimates the number of plots unauthorizedly cultivated with coffee, at 1499. Attention will be paid to this subject in the ensuing official year, 1873-74.

No. of plots unauthorizedly cultivated with coffee.

125. Eight gardens, the total area of which was only 4 acres, were resigned by the Native planters, during the year under report.

No. of Gardens resigned.

126. The rules regarding the grant of lands for cultivation of cardamoms have already been alluded to under the head "Revenue Measures." Two hundred and seventy nine applications appear to have been already received for lands for the above purpose; but none of them have been finally disposed of, as the demarcation of the plots has not yet been completed.

Cardamoms.

127. The hálat on cardamom levied during the year under report was Rs. 12,97-15-6, or Rs. 208 in excess of the collection in the previous year.

Hálat on Cardamom.

128. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, states that a small quantity of Manilla tobacco seed was received and distributed, and that in a trial which was given to it at Hassan, one maund was produced; but he does not mention the quantity of the seed sown.

Tobacco.

129. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, recommends that, in the event of Government desiring to introduce the cultivation of foreign tobacco, a farm should be opened near Bettadapura in the Periyápatna Talook, and Government engage to purchase at high rates tobacco and other foreign products reared by the ryots. This, in my opinion, is neither feasible nor desirable. Moreover, I have never heard any complaint of the quality of our tobacco from the consumers of the weed. As a matter of taste I smoke cheroots of native tobacco, *i. e.*, Lunka and Trichinopoly, in preference to Manilla or Havanah.

130. As already observed, the area of land under cotton cultivation during the year, under report, shewed an increase of 1600 acres over that of 1871 72. Although I agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, that with increased attention, or shall I say pressure, on the part of Government, the cultivation of this plant may be extended. I beg to submit that the attention of Government has in my opinion been already sufficiently turned to the subject. The ryots are very good judges of when it is profitable to cultivate cotton, and when to do so.

Cotton.

68

131. The suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, regarding the formation of a cotton farm at Chámarájanagara is, I think, open to the same objection as the establishment of a tobacco farm at Bettadapura. Moreover, the experiment has already been tried under most favorable circumstances in Sir Mark Cubbon's and Mr. Saunders' time, and signally failed.

132. The observations of the Deputy Commissioner on these points exactly confirm what I have all along said, that a ryot knows his own interest very well, and will cultivate even foreign products when he sees a fair chance of a good return. In illustration of which I beg leave to draw attention to Captain Hill's report, para 118, wherein he states that the ryots of Hassan have recently taken largely to the cultivation of French beans and potatoes, without any external pressure.

Carolina paddy.
Indian Red Flint.
Corn.
Sorgho.
Chinese Giant Brinjal.
Queensland Maize.
Adoni Chólam.

133. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, makes favorable mention of the result of the trial of these seeds, known as Kattang Bamboo, a small * quantity of which was supplied to this Division; *vide* Secretary's Circular No. 1609-37, dated 27th June 1872.

Bamboo Seeds.
* 5lb.

134. A plantation was formed on the Biligirirangam Hills in 1867. It extends over an area of 49,000 square yards.

Cinchona.

135. The total number of plants, which are reported to be in a healthy and thriving condition, is 2,282. Of this, 1,546 plants have reached a height of from 10 to 20 feet, the remainder being from 6 to 7 or 8 feet high.

136. The favorable result of the analysis of the bark by Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist, Ootacamund, was noticed in the Division Administration Report for 1871—72.

137. The construction of the propagating-house has been completed at an outlay of rupees 591.

138. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 794—15—2, Rs. 480 being the salary of the Overseer, and Rs. 314—15—2 the hire of the coolies, &c., employed on the plantation. A moiety of this outlay has been as usual charged to the Yelandúru jahagír, the other half being borne by Government.

139. The ornamental garden attached to the building has been carefully tended, and is in good order.

Dariyá Daulat Garden.

The bungalow is now under repair by the Department Public Works.

140. The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 762—2—4. Of this, an expenditure of Rs. 319—7—1 was incurred during the year.

141. The following is an approximate enumeration of the agricultural stock in this Division:—

ral Stock.

Cows and Bullocks	8,57,683
Horses	1,135
Ponies	5,938
Donkeys	10,206
Sheep and Goats	675,639
Pigs	15088
Carts	8,107
Ploughs	190,177
Boats	84

142. As contrasted with the stock in 1871—72, the above figures exhibit an increase in the number of cows and bullocks, horses, sheep and goats, carts and ploughs, and a decrease under the heads ponies, donkeys and pigs.

Decrease in Mortality among Cattle.

143. It is moreover satisfactory to observe that the mortality among cattle in 1872-73 was considerably less than that of the previous year.

Segregation of diseased cattle.

144. Endeavours have been made, with partial success, to impress on the minds of the ryots, the desirability of attending to the instructions laid down in Mr. Thacker's Manual regarding segregation, &c., of cattle affected with diseases.

Proposed distribution of Rams to ryots.

145. The views expressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, in his report, regarding the distribution of rams to ryots in the same manner as Amrat-Mahal Bulls, are not quite clear to my apprehension. The distribution of rams to ryots will not convert insipid one or two year old mutton, into tasty four year old meat. Moreover the Deputy Commissioner omits to mention the sort of ram he would thus distribute.

Amrat-Mahal Bulls.

146. With the exception of the bull allotted to Narasípura Talook, which died of murrain, during the year under report, the bulls supplied to this Division in the proportion of 17 to the Mysore, and 20 to the Hassan Districts, are reported to be in good condition.

147. The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, makes a favorable but vague mention of the superiority of the calves got by the above mentioned bulls. The number is not given.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

148. The price of produce is shewn below:—

Prices of Produce.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Rice	2	4	8
2.	Wheat	4	1	5
3.	Dál	2	14	0
4.	Ballar	2	12	7
5.	Cotton	20	5	8
6.	Sugar	10	6	0
7.	Salt	3	9	6
8.	Rági	0	13	4
9.	Gram	1	5	3
10.	Jóla	0	12	3
11.	Bengal-gram	3	8	8
12.	Plough bullocks, each	8	5	8
13.	Sheep, each	4	0	10
14.	Fish, per seer	0	2	1
15.	Iron, per maund	2	13	2
16.	Brass	17	6	5
17.	Copper	17	6	5

69

With the exception of the articles Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 12, which were sold at rates lower than those of 1871-72, the prices of all other articles appear to have risen during the year under report.

149. The price of labor is stated to be as follows:—

Price of Labor.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Wages per diem	Skilled	0	9	7
	Unskilled	0	3	3
	Cart per day	0	14	0
	Donkeys per score per day.. ..	2	10	2
	Boats	1	0	0

Excepting the 1st item *viz.*, wages of skilled and unskilled laborers, which are said to have fallen below those in 1871-72, the rates of all the other items above mentioned exceeded those in the previous year; but I fear the statement is not reliable.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

150. The number of places where iron ore was collected for the year under report was 34, or 23 in the Mysore, and 11 in the Hassan District. This includes the 16 new places opened during the year in the Heggadadévanakóte Talook.

No. of Places where Iron Ore was collected.

151. The quantity of iron produced in the Mysore District is estimated at 6,210 maunds, while that in the Hassan is valued at Rs. 800. The quantity in maunds is not given by the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, but may be estimated at about 100.

Quantity of Iron produced.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

152. The following statement shews the estimated value of the principal manufactures in this Division, for the year under report.

Estimated Value of principal Manufactures.

	Estimated Value.
Arrack	1,15,404
Bangles	3,142
Bell metal	1,440
Blankets	90,350
Brass	2,48,000
Castor-oil	2,00,665
Chunam	90,000
Cloths	3,93,965
Cotton-thread	12,690
Coir-rope	6,369
Earth-salt...	3,150
Gingelly-oil	1,00,797
Gunny	5,500
Iron	13,100
Jaggory	2,72,175
Mats	9,721
Pottery	87,061
Sealing-wax	2,043
Silk-thread and Cloths	1,640
Snuff	10,920

H.—TRADE.

153. The trade returns for the year under report exhibits the following result, which is however far from reliable, as accurate information is very difficult to collect.

Trade Returns.

154. The principal articles exported from this Division during the year under report were :—

Principal Exports.

Areca-nut	8,251	Mds.
Betel-leaves	7,21,955	Bundles
Ballar	2,730	Kandís
Cardamom	500	Mds.
Castor-oil seed	10,350	Kandís
Chillies	11,620	Mds.
Coriander seed	8,300	Mds.
Coffee	1,16,780	Mds.
Cotton	3,000	Mds.
Dál	720	Kandís
Gingelly seed	6,160	Kandís
Horse-gram	17,910	Kandís
Hides	34,640	No.
Paddy	85,850	Kandís
Rági	1,34,800	Kandís
Tamarind	14,000	Mds.
Tobacco	28,480	Mds.

155. The following were the articles chiefly imported into the Division in 1872--73.

Principal Imports.

Areca-nut	23,654	Mds.
Betel-leaves	4,30,895	Bundles
Ballar	7,672	Kandís
Cardamom	58	Mds.
Chillies	3,531	Mds.
Coriander seed	3,052	Mds.
Cotton	7,546	Mds.
Dál	5,010	Kandís
Gingelly seed	8,202	Kandís
Horse-gram	1,000	Kandís
Hides	21,820	No.
Paddy	1,200	Kandís
Rági	4,450	Kandís
Tamarind	13,288	Mds.
Tobacco	7,532	Mds.

156. The exports were chiefly to Ootacamund, Canara, Manantodi, Hassanuru, Gudalur, Sultan's Battery, &c. The imports have been chiefly from Madras, Colligal, Coimbatore, Bangalore, &c.

Places of Export and Import.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

157. The amount assigned during the year under report on account of the Chattrams, Dévasthánams, &c., in this Division, was Rs.1,71,807—12—4. Added to this, the receipts from the lands with which the several institutions were endowed, and the savings effected,

Money Assignment.

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the total amount of allowance for 1872-73 was Rs. 1,94,389—0—8. Deducting from this, the expenditure incurred in 1872-73, *viz.*, Rs. 1,89,530—9—7, there remained an unappropriated balance of Rs. 4,858—13—1, at the credit of the Muzaráyi Department on the 1st of April 1873.

The following statement shews particulars of the above receipts and disbursements.

158. Steps have been taken to give effect to the instructions of the Chief Commissioner, conveyed in Secretary's General Circular No. 3, dated 5th June 1872, regarding the disposal of the Puduvat funds therein alluded to. This matter is one of some importance, and cannot be disposed of satisfactorily, until accurate information has been received from the Muzaráyi Officers, regarding the loans heretofore made, and the appropriation of the Government allowance.

Puduvat Funds.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Charitable Institutions of the Ashtagram Division for the year 1872-73, Anglrisa.

No.	Items.	No.	Receipts.												Disbursement.			Balance.					
			In Money.			In Land.			Sivayjama.			Total.											
1	Chatrams ...	31	28,437	8	1	...	...	...	739	15	0	29,177	7	1	28,565	12	3	611	10	10		
2	Dévasthánams ..	582	86,884	11	1	5,944	4	11	11,802	11	10	1,04,631	11	10	1,01,489	4	11	3,142	6	11		
3	Matts	15	46,667	11	10	2,924	4	1	526	0	0	50,137	15	11	49,611	15	11	526	0	0		
4	Masjids	3	2,419	14	2	...	...	...	57	6	2	2,477	4	4	2,477	4	4	...	...	...		
5	Fakirs	3	85	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8	0	85	8	0	...	...	...		
6	Yómayadars ...	1	324	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	0	0	324	0	0	...	...	...		
7	Hakims	2	71	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	14	9	71	14	9	...	...	...		
8	Jangams	3	92	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	15	6	92	15	6	...	...	...		
9	Nán paravarsh ..	12	1,032	9	0	...	...	...	8	5	0	1,040	14	0	1,040	14	0	...	...	...		
10	Nagadi Bhatamányam....	433	2,145	11	8	...	...	...	447	4	5	2,593	0	1	2,145	11	8	447	4	5		
11	Khájí	22	411	5	9	...	...	...	7	5	5	418	11	2	411	5	9	7	5	5		
12	Nírganti	3	24	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	3	24	2	3	...	...	...		
13	Makán	2	28	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	0	28	8	0	...	...	...		
14	Darga	3	444	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	0	0	444	0	0	...	...	...		
15	Tálimkhána ...	2	20	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	0	20	15	0	...	...	...		
16	Varashásana ...	48	2,696	5	3	...	...	...	124	1	6	2,820	6	9	2,696	5	3	124	1	6		
	Total.....	1,165	1,71,807	12	4	8,868	9	...	13,713	1	4	1,94,389	6	8	1,89,530	9	7	4,858	13	1		

159. The amount of Government securities purchased by His Highness Prince Gulám Mahomed and invested for the benefit of the poor of Mysore, is Rs. 1,65,000. The interest, *viz.*, Rs. 6,600, accruing annually on this principal, is drawn by four instalments, *viz.*, in February, May, August, and November, and is distributed to the poor and helpless in the proportion of Rs. 535 per month, leaving a surplus of Rs. 180 at the end of each year.

Prince Gulám Mahomed's Charity Fund.

160. The number of recipients at present is 170. The expenditure incurred during the year under report for the above purpose, including the cost of contingencies, amounted to Rs. 6,370—7—4.

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

161. The Revd. Mr. Wynch was stationed at Mysore in connection with the church of England until December 1872, when he was removed to Wellington. In March 1873, the Revd. Mr. Trend arrived from Berar, and assumed charge of the chaplaincy.

Church of England at Mysore.

162. The Hassan District was as usual visited by the Chaplains from Bangalore once in a quarter.

Hassan visited by Clergymen from Bangalore.

163. Regarding the religious institutions in connection with the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, I have nothing to add to the observations made in the District Reports.

Other Religious Institutions.

B.—EDUCATION.

164. The total number of boys receiving English education in the Mysore District is 460, or 220 in the Mahárája's School, 180 in the Wesleyan Mission School, and 29 and 31 in the Anglo-vernacular schools at Gundlupéte and Hunasúru.

English Schools.

165. Although a decrease of 45 boys is perceptible, as compared with the number of boys who were under instruction in 1871—72, it is gratifying to observe that an addition of one graduate, two under-graduates, and eleven students who passed the Matriculation test, was made during the year under report, to the number of students in 1871—72.

166. For this satisfactory result, credit is due to Mr. J. Dunning, Principal of the Mahárája's School, and to the Wesleyan Mission.

167. Mr. Haldwell, Head Master at Hassan, is also favorably spoken of by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, for the efficient manner in which the boys are brought on by him. Three out of the ten boys who went up from Hassan for the Matriculation examination, during the year under report, are said to have been successful.

168. The result of the attendance in the Anglo-vernacular School at Narasípura is not noticed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.

Anglo-vernacular School at Narasípura.

169. Of the four female schools alluded to in the Mysore District Report, those under the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions appear to be in a flourishing condition, numerically there being an increase of 37 girls in the former, and 10 in the latter, during the year under report.

Female Schools.

170. The Girls' School at Mélkóte in the Hassan District is also reported to be in great favor with the people. The girls are well instructed, and Major Campbell, who inspected the school in December last, speaks highly of it.

Girls' School at Mélkóte.

171. Under this head, the result is not satisfactory. There was great falling off in the number of boys who attended the schools in the *marginally noted places.

Vernacular Education.

* Wesleyan Mission	...	...	71
Gundlupéte	...	...	37
Yadatore...	...	...	12
Heggadadévanakóte	...	...	11
Manlya	...	...	10
Maddúru	...	...	8

172. The Deputy Commissioners of both the Mysore and Hassan Districts speak favorably of the Hóbli Schools in their respective Districts. I cannot however agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, in the desirability of providing, at the expense of Government, schools in the several places in which they have not yet been opened, unless the inhabitants thereof evince a desire for the same, and are prepared to pay for the superior education of their children.

Hóbli Schools.

173. The Sanskrit School at Seringapatam is attended chiefly by Brahmin lads, who number 35. This is the only institution of the kind in this Division, and deserves encouragement.

Sanskrit School.

174. The total number of schools of this description is 181 in the Mysore District, and 170 in that of Hassan, making a total of 351, with an attendance of 1,653 boys in the former, and 1,762 in the latter District.

Indigenous Schools.

175. This, as compared with the returns of 1871—72, does not shew such a difference as to demand explanation.

176. In spite of the anxiety displayed by Government, it is much to be regretted that the education of the Mahomedan class, which formed the subject of a special correspondence between the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner in 1871—72, languishes, and requires the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. The adoption of some measures to impart instruction in the vernacular language of the Province to Mahomedans, *viz.*, Kanarese, is indispensably necessary.

Hindustáni Schools.

177. The average attendance of the boys in the Hindustáni schools, in the town of Mysore and French Rocks, shews a decrease in both cases.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

178. Under instructions received in Secretary's Circular No. 153 of the 23rd November 1871, all inscriptions in the several talooks of the Mysore and Hassan Districts were numbered; and detailed lists thereof submitted to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, according to the printed

Archæology.

form received from him, with a view to enable Mr. Rice to undertake a translation of them for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Literary Institutions.

179. Of the three Literary Institutions, in the town of Mysore, *viz.*, the Mysore Native Literary Society, the Mutual Improvement Society, and Mysore Young Men's Club, the last mentioned under the Presidentship of Colonel Malleson, Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája of Mysore, is well attended, and seems to be very popular. Regular weekly meetings are held, and various subjects, at times previously propounded, at others mentioned only at the time of meeting, are taken up and discussed—an excellent means of affording the native young men an opportunity of acquiring fluency of expression in a language foreign to them.

Mysore Law Society.

180. In addition to this, a Law Society was formed last year at the suggestion of Mr. Lacey, Judicial Assistant at Mysore. It is supported by donations and subscriptions of the members.

The society room is well furnished, and a supply of standard law-books has been sent for from England.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births registered during the year.

181. The total number of births registered during the year under review was 8,899 or 4,764 males and 4,135 females, against 3,945 males, and 3,625 females in the year previous; shewing thus an increase of 819 males, and 507 females.

Deaths registered during the year.

* Mysore District. 9,863
Hassan do 5,830

182. The total number of deaths recorded during the year under report was * 15,693, or 458 less than that of the previous year. The deaths are stated to be 6,794 more than the births, and yet our population is said to be increasing, which shews the absurdity of these returns. The subjoined statement shews causes of death as contrasted with the year 1871—72 :—

Names of Diseases.	No. of Cases in 1872—73.	No. of Cases in 1871—72.
Cholera	1	1,845
Small Pox	957	477
Fever	10,225	9,322
Suicide	17	27
Hurts	29	36
Accidents	170	191
Bowel Complaints	1,536	1,641
Snake-bite, &c....	63	56
Other diseases or causes	2,695	2,556
Total.....	15,693	16,151

Principal Causes of Mortality.

183. It will thus be seen that the greatest portion of the mortality during the year under report was under the heads small pox, fevers, and bowel complaints, exhibiting an increase of 480 and 903 respectively, under the 1st and 2nd heads.

184. It will be observed from the Mortuary Returns that small-pox was more or less prevalent during the year under report in all the talooks in the Mysore and Hassan Districts; but the deaths under this head in the Talooks of Mysore, Nanjanagúdu, Ashtagram, Heggadadévanakóte, and Periyápatna, in the Mysore District, and Mahárájanadurga and Attikuppa in the Hassan District, exceeded those in 1871-72 by 197, 242, 156, 108, 334, 37, and 60 respectively.

Prevalence of Small-pox.

185. The Medical Officer in charge of the Station at Mysore observes that small pox that prevailed in the Mysore District was epidemic.

186. The increase in the deaths from fever occurred chiefly in the Talooks of Mysore, Ashtagram, Heggadadévanakóte, Nanjanagúdu, and Periyápatna in the Mysore District, but it is not possible to furnish information as to what portion of the above deaths is due to typhoid, and malarious fevers, as all diseases of which fever is an adjunct, are included under one head, *viz.*, "Fever" in the Mortuary Returns. This subject will however, no doubt, be noticed by the Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department, in his report.

Fever.

187. The great proportion of deaths from fever in the Periyápatna Talook, has already been made the subject of special enquiry and report to the Chief Commissioner.

188. Dengue made its appearance, in January 1873, among the tailor caste in the town of Mysore, and subsequently spread itself over the whole town, attacking all classes indiscriminately. No accurate information can be furnished as to the localities from which the above disease was imported; but it would appear from the report of Dr. Aylen that it was introduced from Bangalore. This disease was not at first recognized, owing to the people who were subject to it having applied for relief after the febrile stage had abated; but subsequently on treatment of some of the Bár sepoys and Police peons who were laid up with it, the nature of the disease was clearly determined.

Dengue.

Dengue reached its height in March 1873, and proved fatal in some instances. It would appear from the police information, obtained in the town of Mysore and Seringapatam, that the number of persons who were attacked with Dengue in both the places, up to end of March 1873, was 1781, with 46 deaths, and that subsequently, that is, from April to 27th May, the number of patients was 1463, with 17 deaths. The rigour of the disease has since abated.

189. The public health was however on the whole generally good.

Public Health.

190. The following statement shews the mortality, in reference to the age of the deceased.

Born dead	135
Under one year	1,090
Between 2 and 5 years	1,455
6 and 12 years	1,188
12 and 20 years	1,334
21 and 30 years	2,105
31 and 40 years	2,118
41 and 50 years	2,119
50 and 60 years	1,589
Above 60 years	2,280
Total.....	15,693

191. It will be seen from these figures that the number of persons who died below 50 years of age is nearly three times as great as that of the persons above 50 years of age.

192. The proportion which the total number of deaths bears to the population is 10·77 per thousand in the Mysore District and 8·64 per thousand in the Hassan District.

Proportion of Deaths to Population.

Further particulars on this subject will, it is presumed, be furnished by the Deputy Inspector General, Medical Department.

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

193. The number of patients treated during the year under report in the hospitals of Mysore, Hassan, and Sethalli in the Hassan Talook, was 27,703, against 26,041 of the previous year; shewing an increase of 1662 patients.

Number of Patients treated.

This increase is mainly due to the opening of the new Civil Hospital at Hassan in the month of September last.

194. The subjoined statement shews the number of out and in-door patients treated during the year :—

No. of In-and Out-door Patients.

Mysore.			
Out-patients ..	..	..	19,990
In-patients ..	..	..	455
		Total....	20,445
Hassan including Sethalli.			
Out-patients ..	..	..	212
In-patients ..	..	..	7,046
		Total....	7,258
		Grand Total....	27,703

195. The number of deaths reported during the year was only 65 at Mysore, and 3 at Hassan, against 345 in the former and 6 in the latter in the previous year.

No. of deaths reported.

196. The Medical Officer in charge of the Station at Mysore doubts the correctness of the above figures, and states that it is probable that some deaths among out-door patients were not duly communicated to his Department.

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197. The Játrés annually held at Bélúru, Mélkóte, Nanjanagúdu, and other places, have passed off without the appearance of any epidemic diseases.

Fairs and Festivals.

C.—VACCINATION.

198. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 27,463. Of this, 26,736 cases were successful, and 727 failures.

Vaccination Operations.

199. The expenditure incurred on account of the above operations was Rs. 1,661—4—0 for the Mysore, and 1,370 Rs. for the Hassan District, making a total of Rs. 3,031—4—0.

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PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

English Work.

200. The total number of letters received and despatched in the English Department of the Commissioner's Office, Ashtagram Division, during the year under report, was 6122 and 5825 respectively. The following statement shews particulars thereof as compared with the year 1871—72:—

	Letters received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871—72	1872—73.		
Secretary	1,076	895	...	181
Judicial Commissioner	507	693	186	...
Mysore Deputy Commissioner	1,350	1,583	233	...
Hassan do do	1,398	1,562	164	...
Miscellaneous	1,038	987	...	51
Public Works Department, including Forest	417	402	...	15
Total.....	5,786	6,122	583	247
Net Increase...			336	

Letters despatched.

Secretary	877	864	...	13
Judicial Commissioner	361	490	129	...
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore	1,250	1,291	41	...
Do do Hassan	1,191	1,339	148	..
Miscellaneous	1,193	938	...	255
Public Works Department, including Forest	438	338	...	100
Circulars to Deputies	566	565	...	1
Total.....	5,876	5,825	318	369
Net Decrease...				51

Boundary Marks between Her Majesty's Territories and Native States.

201. The boundary marks between Coorg and Hassan District were inspected during the year by the 1st Assistant Commissioner, and found to be in good order. The stones near Keródi on the Manjarábád side, which are out of order, will be replaced shortly.

202. The boundary dispute with Canara, regarding which a long correspondence took place in 1872—73, between the Chief Commissioner's Office and the Madras Government, &c., still remains unsettled.

203. The subject of the demarcation of the boundary between Coimbatore and Mysore, which has again been agitated by the Coimbatore authorities, is now under consideration.

Tombs and Monuments.

204. As directed in para 7 of Secretary's No. 733 of the 12th April 1873, every care and attention will be bestowed upon the graves and monuments of our country-men at Seringapatam, &c. The subject had already engaged my attention. The Deputy

Commissioner, Mysore, has been requested to inspect the places in person, and submit estimates for any repairs they may require.

Municipalities.

205. Regular Municipalities are formed in the towns of Mysore, Hassan, Seringapatam, and Hunasúru.

206. An octroi upon certain articles of consumption, and the mohatarfa in the three former towns, and a house-tax in Hunasúru, under the denomination of "Kachara Terige" form the main sources of income.

207. The expenditure was as follows :—

Items.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Seringapatam.	Hunasúru.	Remarks.
Buildings...	2,998	26	205	392	
Communications	4,825	1,055	2,987	665	
Sewage	11,742	586	527	...	
Water supply	169	75	0	...	
Miscellaneous	3,110	890	79	...	
Establishment	41,985	2,476	7,227	1,064	
Total... ...	64,829	5,108	11,025	2,121	

Mysore.

208. In Mysore, two additional latrines have been constructed. The clock-tower in the Kallyani Maidán is progressing towards completion. The sum of Rs. 7,000 has been spent upon the construction of the main drain, as also of Rs. 4,400 upon V shaped drains.

209. The supply of good drinking water, the want of which has been much felt, is now under consideration.

Hassan.

210. The main drain work has been finished by the Department Public Works. Attention has been paid by the Board to the construction of V shaped drains, and improvement of the Bazar street.

Seringapatam.

211. Two Police thánás have been constructed, and the extention of V shaped drains received attention.

Talook Kasabás.

212. Proposals have already been submitted for the establishment of municipalities in all the kasabá towns of talooks.

Movements of Officers.

213. The subjoined memo shews the movements, departures on leave, &c., of the officers in this Division, during the year under report.

Mysore District.

Colonel T. M. McHutchin was Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, until the 30th of November 1872, on which date he was relieved by Captain Shaw, and proceeded on leave for three months on account of ill-health, which terminated in his death on the 22nd March.

Captain Hill, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, who was relieved by Captain Cumming on the 21st February 1873, took charge of the Mysore District from Captain Shaw on the 28th idem.

Colonel Renton, Town Magistrate, Mysore, was absent on one month's leave from 13th July 1872 (during which period Mr. Krishnaswámaiengar acted for him) and subsequently proceeded on two years' furlough leave, making over charge of his Court to Mr. Krishna Múrti, who was relieved by Major Armstrong on the 19th February 1873.

Captain Shaw, who acted for the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, until the 28th February 1873, resumed charge of the Nanjanagúdu Sub-Division Court on the same date from Mr. Krishna Múrti, who consequently assumed charge of the 1st Class Assistant's Court at Mysore, Mr. Rangappa having taken charge of the Hunasúru Sub-Division on the 1st March 1873.

Captain Shaw was posted to this Division in consequence of the transfer of Captain Magrath from the Nanjanagúdu Sub-Division Office to the Bangalore District.

Mr. Krishnaswámaiengar was relieved by Mr. Rangappa on the 17th of January 1873.

Hassan District.

Captain Hill, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, was absent on three months' leave from 15th February to 14th May 1872, during which period Captain Mackenzie acted for him.

Captain Cumming took charge of the Hassan District from Captain Hill on the 21st of February 1873.

Mr. Krishnaiya, who was posted to the Hassan District in the month of April 1872, was again transferred to the Bangalore District in the month of June 1872.

Mr. Mahomed Sáliha, who was transferred to Hassan from the Bangalore District in the month of July 1872, was again ordered to join the Kadoor District in the month of September 1872. Subsequently Mr. Shanmugavélu Pille took charge of the Assistant's Court at Hassan.

In the month of February 1873, Captain Mackenzie was posted to the Bangalore District, *vice* Captain Maltby, transferred to the Hassan District.

Major J. A. Campbell, Acting Commissioner of this Division, was relieved by me on the 27th of January 1873.

214. The District reports and statements were received on the dates shewn in the margin.

Mysore District Report, 10th May 1873.
Do Statements complete, 23rd idem.
Hassan District Report, 3rd idem.
Do Statements complete, 20th idem.

Conclusion.

215. In conclusion, I have but to say that having been only a couple of months in charge before the close of the official year, I am unable to say much from personal knowledge of the affairs of the Division. I have been generally well pleased with the way in which my subordinates, European and Native, have conducted their duties, and I trust that, if I am permitted to write the Annual Report of this Division next year, I shall be able to speak more decidedly of their merits. Meanwhile, I crave pardon for any shortcoming that may be apparent in this report, on the score of the brevity of my tenure of office as Commissioner of this Division.

T. CLERK,
Offg. Commissioner.

MYSORE, *7th June* 1873.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE OFFG. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE MYSORE DISTRICT,

FOR 1872—73.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

INTRODUCTION.

Introduction.

The present Administration Report is compiled with reference to the printed instructions lately received from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, directing that an attempt should be made to render the dry statistics submitted of more interest by noticing revenue questions disposed of, and drawing comparisons between the sources of revenue realized in Mysore and that in the adjoining Districts of Her Majesty's Territory. Much of the information under the head of Physical Geography is necessarily a repetition of former reports, and is taken mainly from the District Gazetteer compiled by Mr. H. W. Wellesley.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Area.

1. The District of Mysore comprises the southernmost portion of the Mysore Territory, and is bounded on the north by the Districts of Hassan and Bangalore, on the south by Coimbatore and Wynaad, on the east by Coimbatore, and on west by Coorg. Its length from east to west is about 97 miles, and breadth from north to south about 80 miles with a superficial area of about 4,495 square miles. As the District has never been surveyed, all these figures should be considered as merely approximate.

2. The city of Mysore, from which the whole Province derives its name, is situated in the centre of the District, and within 9 miles of the once famous citadel of Seringapatam. The height of the town of Mysore is 2,450 feet above the level of the sea, that of the Island and Fort of Seringapatam 2,412 feet. The elevation of the District varies considerably, it may be described as an undulating table land, traversed by the Kávéri with its tributaries.

Area cultivated and uncultivated.

3. The total area of the District is, as stated in return class VII, No. 2, 1,884,002 *a*, 11 *g*, 44 *yds.*, of which 206,918 acres is held on permanent tenure by inámdars [free holders] jódidárs [quit-rent holders,] and káyemguttédars [permanent rate-payers,] and the remaining 9,77, 650 acres by ryots paying assessment direct to Government. The proportion of unculturable waste, culturable waste, and cultivated area to the total Government holding is 89·, 10· and 71· per cent respectively; but since the District has not been surveyed, these figures cannot wholly be relied upon, and can be regarded only as a very rough approximation prepared from village accounts.

4. During the year under report, only 9 acres, 4 guntas, and 7½ yards of waste land were sold for building purposes. The disadvantage from a sanitary point of view of the overcrowding of houses in villages, and the desirability of encouragement being given to build houses on their lands as farm-steadings have been pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras; and previous to the receipt of circulars as per margin, the Deputy Commissioner of the District had discretionary power to remit the kandáyem on such holdings when taken up for buildings. The special sanction of Government is now, however, needed in each case, and consequently a check has been placed on such occupation compared with previous years.

Waste lands sold.

*Superintendent's Nos. 350 and 447 of 7th November 1872 and 18th January 1873.

5. The total length of imperial roads in the District is 346 miles; that of district fund 207½ miles; or an aggregate of metalled and unmetalled roads of 553½ miles in length. Most of the roads are in excellent order and are bridged. These figures will bear comparison with similar statements from other Provinces; but since the Government of India have lately suggested that the fall in prices of food grains may be attributable to want of communications, strenuous efforts are in the course of being made to connect all markets of importance with high roads, and to obtain the co-operation of the ryots in the construction of those in which they are chiefly interested.

Communications.

6. The rocks of the country are of primary formation: the soil is principally a rich red gravelly loam arising from the disintegration of granite, with tracts of black soil with trap protrusions and layers of nodular limestone. Gold dust is to be found in the jungle streams of the Heggadadévanakóté Talook, but not in sufficient quantities to be remunerative to the gatherers. Hematite iron ore abounds in the rocky hills of the Malavalli Talook, and is met with also in the Mysore and Yedatore Talooks.

Character of surface.

7. The only range which approaches to the name of mountains is the Biligiriran-gam, which is situated in the Yelandúru Jahaghír on the south-eastern extremity of the District bordering upon the Coimbatore frontier. This range runs from north to south, and the highest point known as the Haralagunibetta does not exceed 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. The base of these hills is thickly wooded, and the upper portion resembles the Nílgiris, undulating with large "Sholas" running down into the valleys. The grass grows to an enormous height in these valleys, covering completely from view the back of a large elephant.

Mountains and elevated tracts.

8. The other hills of any note are the Himmat Gópálswamibetta, the Sidlumallikárjunabetta at Bettadapura, the Chámundi hill at Mysore, and Kabbáldurga in the Mallavalli Talook. The first of these is an isolated peak of extremely picturesque appearance rising to a height of about 1,400 feet above the plain, and is situated ten miles from Gundlupéte. This hill abounds in springs, and to its extraordinary moisture and the strata of argilla that compose it may be attributed its extraordinary verdure. From a distance its summit appears surrounded by an entrenchment, in reality the remains of the old walls of fortification carried round its sides. It is generally enveloped in clouds and mist, but when the weather is clear, it commands a most extensive view of Mysore and the Wynaad.

9. The Sidlumallikárjuna hill at Bettadapura in the Periyápatna Talook is 4,350 feet above the sea, and is also a very conspicuous object in the landscape.

10. The Chámundi hill close to Mysore rises 800 feet above the plain; and Kabbáldurga is one of many rounded hills in the Mallavalli Talook with precipitous sides, and is chiefly famous from being the fortress in which Hyder confined his English prisoners.

Rivers –Kávéri.

11. The principal river is the Kávéri, which rises in the mountains of Coorg, and which after a tortuous course through the valleys of Coorg, touches this District at Frazerpéte, taking a northerly course to the Hassan District, and forming the boundary of the Coorg and Mysore frontiers. It flows through the Hassan District for about 20 miles, and then in an easterly direction for some 40 miles through the District. It becomes divided at Seringapatam, forming the island on which the fort is built,—joins again immediately below, and flows onward through Talakádu, past the ruined city of Sivanasamudra, and thence through the Coimbatore territory. At Sivanasamudra are to be seen the famous Kávéri falls, *viz*, the Ganga Chukke and the Bar Chukke. At intervals on the river there are anicuts from which channels for irrigation purposes are led off. The longest of these channels is the Chikkadévaráya sagara, which runs for about 64 miles and irrigates land yielding a revenue of Rs. 61,381-5-0.

Channels.

12. The great tributaries of the Kávéri are the Hémávati, Lakshmanatírtha and Kabbani. The Hémávati from the Hassan District joins the Kávéri opposite Tippúru in the Yedatore Talook: the Lakshmanatírtha rises in the borders of Coorg and the Wynaad, and flowing past Hunasúru joins the Kávéri at Bairápura. The Kabbani rises in Wynaad, flows through the dense forests on the south of the District past Nanjanagúdu, and joins the Kávéri at Narasípura in the Talakádu Talook.

Tanks.

13. Owing to the undulating nature of the country, there are numerous tanks for irrigation purposes. They are formed in the usual way commencing small at the head of a valley and becoming larger as the valley widens. Each tank receives the surplus water of the one above. These tanks are generally dependent on rain for their supply, but a few are filled from irrigation channels The principal tanks in the District are the Narasámbudi in the Nanjanagúdu Talook, the "Móti Taláv" or pearl tank, and the Bannúru in the Ashtagram Talook, the Rámasumudram and the Honganúru in the Chámarájanagara Talook, the Márahalli in the Mallavalli Talook, the Holal and the Kasabá tanks in the Mandya Talook and the Kasabá tank in the Maddúru Talook.

Climate.

14. The climate of Mysore may be considered temperate except in the months of March, April, and May, when the thermometer in-doors rises to 84°, and even 88° in the shade, which is the greatest average heat during the summer. It has the benefit of both monsoons,—the southwest which commences in June and ends in August, and the northeast which commences in the beginning of October and ends in the beginning of December.

Meteorological Observations.

15. The meteorological observations taken in the Mahárája's Hospital for the past year are embodied in the subjoined table, which is in accordance with the form prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee.

Place at which observations taken and the year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			Dec.						
	January to May.	June to September.	Oct. to December.	Total.	Maximum.	2 p. m.	Minimum.	Maximum.	2 p. m.	Minimum.	Maximum.	2 p. m.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	Oct. to Dec.	
Mahárája's Hospital at Mysore, 1872 ...	5·76	14·46	6·6	26·28	92	...	69	81	...	64	89	...	59	E. S. W.	S. W.	S. W. N. E.	

16. The rain-fall was only an inch more than in the previous year, and is rather small when compared with other more favored portions of the Province. The figures obtained in Mysore may be taken to represent the average for the whole District, as it is centrically situated. Rain guages have been supplied also to talooks, and steps have been taken to ensure greater accuracy in the preparation of the returns submitted.

Rain-fall.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

17. The District of Mysore is divided for administrative purposes into 12 Talooks, which are again sub-divided into 88 Hóblís comprising 4,741 villages. Two sub-divisions were formed in the District during the year;—that at Nanjanagúdu embracing the southern Talooks of Nanjanagúdu, Chámarájanagara, Gundlupéte and Talakádu under an European Assistant Commissioner, and that at Hunasúru embracing the Talooks of Periyápatna, Heggadadévanakóté and Yedatore. Owing to the numerous changes that have taken place in the personnel of the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistants, the new arrangement cannot be said to have had a fair trial; but it must meet the convenience of the ryots who have to attend the magisterial courts, and is likely to answer well when the Assistant Commissioners gain experience in their sub-divisions.

Division of District.

D.—POPULATION.

18. In Secretary's letter No. 5226 of the 13th December 1872, it is stated that the result of the General Census taken in November 1871, shews the population of the District to be 915,691 souls, or 109,473 in excess of the number obtained from the village Khánéshumári accounts. Further details of the population of each talook and town have not yet been supplied.

General Census.

19. The average population to each square mile of area in the District (which is roughly calculated by the D. P. W. at 4,495 square miles) is 203.

Proportion of Population to Area of District.

20. The total number of houses throughout the District, inclusive of the city of Mysore, is 174,971, or a little above the average of 5 persons to each house.

No. of Houses in the District.

E.—FISCAL.

21. However advantageous a regular survey of the country would be both to the interests of Government and the people, it is probable that this District will be the last to be affected by its operations. Much excess in kadím holdings is known to exist, particularly in the valuable land near Mysore, which is irrigated from river channels; but it cannot till then be brought to book.

Survey.

22. The present maximum and minimum and average rates of assessment per acre on the three different kinds of cultivation are given in the following tabular statement, which in itself sufficiently indicates the urgent need of a regular survey and settlement.

Rates of Assessment.

	Maximum.			Medium.			Minimum.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Dry	16	14	8	3	6	11	0	1	7
Wet	30	7	1	6	3	1	0	14	0
Bágáyet or Garden	62	10	0	13	14	0	0	1	3

23. The average incidence of taxation, as calculated from the total land revenue of the District, *viz.*, Rs. 9,04,082—2—2 to the area cultivated, is Rs. 1—4—6 per acre.

Proportion of land assessment to cultivated area.

24. The varieties of land revenue tenures prevailing in this District are described below :—

Varieties of Tenure.

1*st.* Sarvamányem villages, or lands held free of all demands, including sáyer, mohatarfa, &c.

2*nd.* Mányem, as above, but subject to miscellaneous taxes.

3*rd.* Ardhamányem, land assessed at half the usual rate.

4*th.* Jódi, land held on light assessment or quit-rent.

5*th.* Káyemgutta, villages granted on permanent assessment.

6*th.* Kodagi, lands granted on light assessment for the maintenance of tank repairs.

7*th.* Shrayem or progressive rent, waste lands newly taken up being free of assessment or at ¼ rate for the first year, and afterwards at rates increasing yearly till the 4th or 5th year, when it reaches the fixed assessment.

8*th.* Nagadiyát, lands held on money assessment under the ryotwar system direct from Government.

9*th.* Batáyi, equal division of crop between cultivator and Government.

This ancient form of obtaining revenue from the soil had been entirely seperseded for some years past by money payment, as it was found to be wrong in principle, and to be open to many abuses. Recourse to it had, however, to be made again in consequence of the large extent of land thrown up. The fact that much land has been cultivated this year under this tenure shews that some relief was needed from too high an assessment being imposed on certain lands, which left no margin for profit to the cultivator and on lands having a precarious supply of water for irrigation.

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25. The subjoined statement shews at a glance the general revenue result from all sources for the year under review, and institutes a comparison of the same with that of the previous year :—

Total Revenue of District.

No.	Items.	Settlement for 1871—72.	Settlement for 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue	9,71,324 5 2	9,62,648 0 8	... ...	8,676 4 6
2	Forest	18,882 12 6	17,405 5 9	... ...	1,477 6 9
3	Abkári	1,84,978 13 10	1,87,082 11 4	2,377 7 6	... ...
4	Assessed taxes	64,102 10 8	64,548 4 0	445 9 4	 0
5	Customs	51,942 15 1	49,328 8 11	... ...	2,614 6 2
6	Salt	352 13 5	378 15 2	26 1 9	... ...
7	Opium	350 0 0	350 0 0	... ...	... ...
8	Stamps	34,400 13 10	37,048 5 10	2,647 8 0	... ...
9	Post Office	7,628 0 0	7,632 15 11	4 15 11	... ...
10	Law and Justice	65,404 10 5	79,068 0 6	13,663 6 1	... ...
11	Police	129 3 10	99 9 0	... ...	29 10 10
12	Public Works	7,552 12 5	10,997 7 5	3,444 11 0	... ...
13	Miscellaneous.	29,611 8 11	37,001 11 6	7,390 2 7	... ...
14	District Fund	43,634 11 1	45,792 14 1	2,158 3 0	... ...
15	Municipal Fund	92,052 12 9	89,668 11 4	... ...	2,384 1 5
	Total.....	15,72,348 15 11	15,89,051 9 5	31,884 7 2	15,181 13 8
	Net Increase.....	... ...	... ...	16,702 9 6	... ...

26. The land revenue settlement for the year under report amounts to rupees 9,62,648—0—8, against 9,71,324—5—2 in the previous year, as particularized below :—

Land Revenue.

Items.	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Káyemgutta	9,745 11 6	9,745 11 6	... ...	... ...
Jódi	28,063 14 2	28,063 14 2	... ...	... ...
Lightly assessed lands	2,851 1 8	2,851 10 8	0 9 0	... ...
Hullugávan	2,855 0 11	2,741 5 1	... ...	113 11 10
Coffee Hálat	74 14 9	61 3 2	... ...	13 11 7
Revenue, Miscellaneous	12,111 9 0	14,959 10 3	2,848 1 3	... ...
Ryotwar	9,15,622 1 2	9,04,082 2 2	... ...	11,539 15 0
Batáyi	... ...	142 7 8	142 7 8	... ...
Total.....	9,71,324 5 2	9,62,648 0 8	2,991 1 11	11,667 6 5
Net Decrease.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	8,676 4 6

27. The first two heads of land revenue, *viz* káyemgutta and jódi being of a permanent nature, call for no remark.

rease and Decrease explained.

28. The small increase of nine annas apparent under this head is attributable to lands having been granted on jódi tenure in return for road avenues which had been raised by private individuals in accordance with the terms of Sir Mark Cubbon's Istihár of 1844. As the co-operation of the ryots has been obtained towards the planting of trees, recourse to this system is no longer had.

Lightly assessed lands.

29. The decrease of Rs. 113—11—10 under the head of pasture land is attributable partly to low bids offered in their yearly lease in the Maddúru Talook, and partly to a small extent of pasture land having been taken up for cultivation in other talooks.

Hullugával (Pasture.)

30. There are no coffee estates in the District; the only one opened in the Gundlupéte Talook has been abandoned for some years. The small decrease of Rs. 13-11-7 under this head is consequently due to diminished imports from Coorg.

Coffee Hálat.

31. The increase of Rs 2,848-1-3 in this item is due to the collection of interest accruing on unpaid instalments of revenue at the sanctioned rate of half a pie on every rupee per diem, and from the levy of annas eight on every notice issued to defaulters.

Land Revenue.—Miscellaneous.

32. The revenue derivable from this source is divided into the following heads:—

Ryotwar.

	Revenue for 1871—72.	Revenue for 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dry	5,32,068 5 10	5,29,785 8 4	... ...	2,282 13 6
Irrigated-wet	3,03,355 11 6	2,95,211 4 4	... ...	8,144 7 2
Garden	80,197 15 10	79,085 5 6	... ...	1,112 10 4
Total.....	9,15,622 1 2	9,04,082 2 2	... ...	11,539 15 0

33. As before explained, the decrease in kandáyem levied on dry land is due to the resignation of fields. The heavy loss under the head of wet land is attributable to the exceptionable cause of the breach of the Mádhavamantri anicut on the Kávéri in the Talakádu Talook. As wet crops could not be raised, a reduction of Rs. 8,417-11-6 had to be made in the assessment. The decrease in revenue from garden lands is due to some having been thrown up, and reduced rates being imposed on some gardens in the Periyápatna Talook, which were too highly assessed by the late Mr. Sómasundara Rao. As the country gains in prosperity, it would be supposed that such cultivation would increase; but of late years, on the contrary, it steadily diminishes, and not a single application for garden cultivation was received during the year under report. The good to the country, and the advantage derived by Government by such gardens, are so obvious, that the matter is one well deserving of the early attention of Government. It has lately been discussed by the undersigned in connection with the gardens in the Hassan District.

34. The following table furnishes further particulars with regard to the increase and decrease in land assessment:—

	Increase.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.		Decrease.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1	By waste land taken up for cultivation.	5,616	9	4	1	By relinquishment of lands ...	11,114	8	9
2	By excess in area found on measurement of lands	585	9	3	2	By reduced assessment on lands not being irrigated ...	14,727	13	3
3	By cultivation of lands resigned ...	1,373	13	2	3	By minor causes ...	1,020	0	6
4	By enhanced assessment imposed on lands irrigated	4,941	7	6		Total.....	26,862	6	6
5	By progressive rent	1,411	6	6					
6	By minor causes	1,393	9	9					
	Total Increase.....	15,322	7	6					
	Net Decrease.....	11,539	15	0					
	Total.....	26,862	6	6					

Decrease explained.

35. The net decrease from lands thrown up is Rs. 5,497—15—5 after deducting the income derived from lands newly taken up. The Government of India have suggested that the cause of such decrease may be due to the want of better communications, as prices would be then more equalized. A railway to Mysore would certainly have that effect. At present although the ryots may experience difficulty in moving grain to markets during the wet weather, the same cannot be held to apply to the hot season, when the whole country may be described as a road. It is natural, however, when prices are low, that the ryots should part with those fields which yield the least profit either from being over-assessed, or of poor soil, or being at a distance from the village. Non-cultivators, such as Brahmins who rent land from Government, also find at such times the cultivation of land through sub-tenants to prove in many instances no longer remunerative.

Forest.

36. The following statement shews the result of the realization from forests, between the past and previous years:—

	Items.	For 1871—72. Rs.	A.	P.	For 1872—73. Rs.	A.	P.	Increase. Rs.	A.	P.	Decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Sale of minor forest produce ...	5,648	5	0	9,313	4	0	3,664	15	0	...	...	...
2	Seignjorage on unreserved wood ...	7,626	7	7	3,257	3	0	...	...	.	4,369	4	7
3	Do on Bamboos ...	3,112	11	7	2,326	1	4	...	...	...	786	10	3
4	Date-leaves contract ...	1,579	0	0	1,579	0	0	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	Sale of decayed trees ...	497	3	0	500	12	4	3	9	4	...	...	...
6	Miscellaneous ...	419	1	4	429	1	1	9	15	9	...	...	...
	Total.....	18,882	12	6	17,405	5	9	3,678	8	1	5,155	14	10
	Net Decrease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,477	6	9

Increase and Decrease explained.

37. As this account embraces only the forest produce rented out by the Revenue Officers independent of the Forest Department, it does not represent the whole revenue of the District under this head. The former system by which Revenue Officers were authorized to issue licenses for the sale of bamboos and wood, has been discontinued from the

1st December 1872, which accounts for the decrease of Rs. 5,155—14—10 apparent under that head. The large increase shewn under the head of minor forest produce is due to the high sum obtained from the renting of the right to pick gall-nuts, which are in great demand for the European market.

Abkári or Excise.

38. The revenue under this head is collected still by what is known as the Sader Distillery system, or the manufacture of arrack for the whole District in an enclosure subject to payment of a still head duty of Rs. 1—8—0 per gallon, on the spirit at 25 below proof being taken out of the gate. A duty of rupees three is charged on rum. An allowance of rupees three per gallon is given to wholesale vendors for wastage, and Rs. 20 a month is charged on licensed vendors in Mysore, and Rs. ten, five, and two on vendors in the talooks. The advantage of the system is that Government profit by any increase in the consumption of liquor, while it saved losses arising from ruinous competition among contractors: at the same time by judiciously raising the duty it may check consumption, the object it has in view being to obtain the maximum of duty with the minimum of consumption. Mr. Dalyell, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, specially visited Mysore during the year to report on the working of the system, and at his recommendation instructions have been lately received for increasing the rate of duty ; but they are held in abeyance pending a reference with regard to the incorrectness of certain data furnished by Mr. Dalyell.

39. The following comparative statement of abkári revenue for the past and previous years shews a net increase of Rs. 2,377—7—6. The increase under the heads still-head duty and license fee, is owing to the extended sale of liquor, and the increase of the number of retail shops, by eleven. It may be observed that Captain Taylor's favorable lease of toddy, gánjá and opium has still two years to run :—

	Items.	For 1871—72.			For 1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1	Still-Head duty	28,808	12	0	30,930	7	9	2,121	11	9	...	...	...
2	License fee	7,384	0	0	7,635	0	0	251	0	0	...	...	...
3	Toddy	1,47,479	3	10	1,47,479	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Gánjá	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Miscellaneous	33	4	0	37	15	9	4	11	9	...	...	...
	Total.....	1,84,705	3	10	1,87,082	11	4	2,377	7	6	...	...	...

Assessed Taxes.

40. A comparative statement of the mohatarfa revenue for the past and previous years is subjoined :—

	Items.	1871—72.			1872—73.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1	House tax	29,400	0	0	29,358	8	0	...	...	...	42	0	0
2	Loom tax	11,993	2	8	12,356	2	8	363	0	0	...	...	...
3	Shop tax	11,180	0	0	11,443	8	0	263	8	0	...	...	...
4	Oil mill tax	2,925	0	0	2,754	0	0	...	...	...	171	0	0
5	Cart tax	8,230	0	0	8,210	0	0	...	...	...	20	0	0
6	Miscellaneous	374	0	0	426	1	4	52	1	4	...	...	...
	Total.. ...	64,102	10	8	64,548	4	0	678	9	4	233	0	0
					Net Increase.....			445	9	4			

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41. As the mohatarfa is an ancient tax—one once common to all Southern India—it is paid regularly and without demur : some small alterations in the scale laid down in 1860 have been pointed out as desirable. The cart tax is new to the country, and consequently unpopular : and since ryots and cartmen belonging to Her Majesty's Territory are exempted, it must be expected that the carrying trade will gradually pass into their hands from traders who own carts, and have to pay on them as well as on their shops and houses.

Cause of Increase.

42. The net increase of Rs. 445—9—4 is owing to looms and shops having increased in number during the year under report.

Customs.

43. Although the duty levied as sáyer or inland customs has been abolished in other parts of India, it retains, as an indirect tax, its popularity in Mysore, and being a tax on luxury is a fair source of revenue, which the Local Government could not well forego. It has been urged in the correspondence which took place a year or two ago, that the duty on cloth, which cannot be defended, might be raised equally well by enhancing the rates of mohatarfa charged on looms; that the betel-leaf tax which yields little, and is paid in small sums by many, might be dispensed with; and that the tobacco tax, which is subject to great fluctuations, might be levied equally well by an enhanced rate of assessment imposed on the land cultivated with it.

44. The following table gives a comparison between the realizations of the past and previous year, under the items on which sáyer duty is levied :—

	Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Areca-nut	3,586 15 3	5,091 12 8	1,504 13 5	... ...
2	Tobacco	27,256 15 3	20,463 2 11	... ...	6,793 12 4
3	Opium	... .	13 0 0	13 0 0	... ...
4	Cocoanut, dry...	89 11 4	301 1 5	211 6 1	... ...
5	Do fresh	6,982 9 4	8,628 6 3	1,645 12 11	... ...
6	Betel-leaves	6,745 1 6	7,706 14 5	961 12 11	... ...
7	Cloth	5,620 11 3	5,573 15 8	... .	46 11 7
8	Miscellaneous...	1,660 15 2	1,550 3 7	... ...	110 11 7
	Total.....	51,942 15 1	49,328 8 11	4,336 13 4	6,951 3 6
	Net Decrease.....				2,614 6 2

45. The tobacco which is raised chiefly in the Periyápatna Talook is used mostly for the manufacture of snuff; but its cultivation is gradually becoming less owing to decreased demand. It is found that the highly taxed and inferior tobacco grown in Mysore is unable to compete in Her Majesty's Territories with the superior and cheaper tobacco grown in the neighbourhood of Dindigul. This accounts mainly for the decrease of revenue under this head, which is also attributed to the large quantity held in stock in hopes of the market improving. Instances of smuggling are rare, and the Manégar establishment specially sanctioned appears to do their best to secure to Government its full demand.

46. The revenue derived from the right to manufacture earth-salt during the year under review exceeds, as shewn in the following table, that of the preceding year by Rs. 26—1—9, notwithstanding a slight fall in the number of pans used. The consumption appears to be stationary: and the selling price is Rs. 10—5 the kandi of 336 lbs. compared with Rs. 15—7—8, paid on the spot for Madras sea salt.

Salt.

Year.	No. of Earth-salt Pans.	Revenue.		
1871—72	325	352	13	5
1872—73	294	378	15	2
Net Increase.....		26	1	9

47. The revenue from this source is so small that it would be worth while for the Madras Government to pay the amount to obtain the discontinuance of the manufacture.

48. No opium is grown in Mysore, the privilege to sell it being rented out to the toddy contractor for Rs. 350 a year.

Opium.

49. The income under the head of stamps is steadily on the increase: last year the sum realized was Rs. 37,048—5—10, or Rs. 2,647—8—0 more than in the year previous.

Stamps.

50. Contrary to the experience elsewhere the postal revenue of this District remains nearly stationary, the realizations amounting to Rs. 7,632—15—11, or only Rs. 4—15—11 in excess of last year. It has been pointed out that the operations of the Anché Department might be usefully extended by making some arrangement as in Her Majesty's Territories, by which letters to outlying villages might be forwarded at once to their destination instead of being handed over to the village kulavádis, who take their time to pass it on from one to another :—

Post Office.

51. The following is a statement of realizations under this head for the past and previous years :—

Law and Justice.

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Court Fees' Stamps...	52,272 13 0	63,767 4 0	11,494 7 0	... ...
Civil Court Receipts	... ...	35 2 4	35 2 4	... ...
Criminal do	8,893 3 10	10,826 5 4	1,933 1 6	... ...
Registration Fees	3,694 13 7	3,872 13 0	177 15 5	... ...
Jail Receipts	543 12 0	566 7 10	22 11 10	... ...
Total.....	65,404 10 5	79,068 0 6	13,663 6 1	... ...

52. The increase of Rs. 11,494—7—0 under the head court fees' stamps has arisen from payment for processes being made since February 1873, in labels; the pay of the batta Amíns and peons aggregating Rs. 3,230—10—4 being defrayed separately by Government.

Increase explained.

53. Heavier fines appear to have been imposed last year on prisoners, as the receipts were Rs. 1,933—1—6 more than in the former year. The increase in registration and jail receipts, though small, is satisfactory.

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Police.

54. The only income under the head of police consists of fines imposed, which amounted only to Rs. 99—9—0, or Rs. 29—10—10 less than in the previous year.

Public Works.

55. The receipt under this heading cannot be regarded wholly as a source of revenue, consisting mostly in refunds, rent on houses and sales of material. They amounted to Rs. 10,997—7—5 in the year, or Rs. 1,512—2—6 more than in the year previous.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

56. The following statement shews the principal items coming under this head, and the receipts of the year under review, as compared with that of the year before :—

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Gross revenue of the Island of Seringapatam.	17,850 12 7	18,594 5 2	743 8 7	... ...
Sale of books	2,131 10 1	2,418 1 4	486 7 3	... ...
Fines	1,852 8 1	2,461 11 4	609 3 3	... ...
School fees	2,556 6 6	2,553 11 0	... ...	2 11 6
Sale of Government furniture	234 7 0	92 8 0	... ...	141 15 0
Sale proceeds of waste lands	1,058 9 0	1,308 7 0	249 14 0	... ...
Travellers' bungalow fees	1,766 14 0	1,464 12 0	... .	302 2 0
Other sundry items	2,160 5 8	2,927 11 8	767 6 0	... ...
Sale of buildings in the new Cantonment ...	... ...	5,180 8 0	5,180 8 0	... ...
Total ...	29,611 8 11	37,001 11 6	7,836 15 1	446 12 6
Balance Increase			7,390 2 7	

57. The sale of the public buildings in the new Cantonment was directed by Government in *correspondence marginally noted. The sum realized, compared with the original expenditure Rs. 53,049, was small, but the only articles of any value were the wood-work and the tiles.

* *Vide*, No. 194 of 15th May 1872 from Superintendent.

Revenue of the Island of Seringapatam.

58. The particulars of the sum of Rs. 18,594—5—2, shewn as the revenue of the island of Seringapatam in the above statement, are detailed below; the increase under the head of abkári is due to two more arrack shops having been licensed :—

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue	7,367 10 8	7,331 14 8	... ...	35 12 0
Abkári	9,735 6 3	10,395 6 3	660 0 0	... ...
Customs	470 ... 5	421 13 11	... .	48 2 6
Law and Justice	35 11 11	73 8 0	37 12 1	... ...
Miscellaneous	... ...	35 9 7	35 9 7	... ...
Local Fund	241 15 4	336 0 9	94 1 5	... ...
Total ...	17,850 12 7	18,594 5 2	827 7 1	83 14 6
Net Increase			743 8 9	

District Fund.

59. The subjoined statement particularizes the various items of the district fund revenue, and institutes a comparison with the accounts of the previous year :—

Items.	Receipts for 1871—1872.				for Receipts 1872—73.				Increase.				Decrease.			
Half-anna cess	34,575	13	10		37,091	12	11		2,515	15	1		...	...	..	
Ferry contract	608	11	4		620	15	8		12	4	4		...	...	...	
Sale proceeds of unclaimed cattle ...	4,168	6	9		3,372	12	9		...	...	...		795	10	0	
Cattle fines	4,247	2	10		4,071	12	3		...	...	...		175	6	7	
Miscellaneous	34	8	4		635	8	6		601	0	2		...	...	...	
Total.....	43,634	11	1		45,792	14	1		3,129	3	7		971	0	7	
								Net Increase... ...	2,158	3	0					

60. The increase of Rs. 2,515—15—1 under the head half-anna cess is owing to the levy of the local cess on sáyer revenue and upon the contract amount of Forest minor produce during the past year. The recovery from Mr. Shrieves of Rs. 510—3—1, being the amount overpaid to him as the contractor of the Bettadapura road, together with the sale proceeds of useless bungalow furniture, has contributed Rs. 601—0—2 to the increase apparent under the head miscellaneous.

Cause of Increase and Decrease explained.

61. The falling off under the head of cattle trespass, fines, and sale of stray cattle, is not satisfactory, in that it indicates a want of attention on the part of the local authorities. Since Act I of 1871 has been lately introduced, proposals will be made shortly for increasing the number of pounds in each hóbli, and for their better management, when it is anticipated the receipts from these sources will be much larger.

62. The revenue under this head shews a decrease of Rs. 12,384—1—5 as compared with the accounts of the previous year. The principal sources of revenue are detailed below :—

Municipal Funds.

Items.	1871—72.				1872—73.				Increase.				Decrease.			
Octroi duty	50,045	3	1		53,293	7	8		3,248	4	7		0	0	0	
Mohatarfa	34,905	11	5		24,356	3	0		0	0	0		10,549	8	5	
Duty on foreign timber	3,067	10	0		5,664	5	1		2,596	11	1		0	0	0	
Market rents	1,102	8	0		1,208	10	6		106	2	6		0	0	0	
Timber rent	1,043	3	6		304	0	0		0	0	0		739	3	6	
Other sundry items	1,888	8	9		4,842	1	1		2,953	8	4		0	0	0	
Total.....	92,052	12	9		89,668	11	4		8,904	10	6		11,288	11	11	
								Net Decrease	2,384	1	5					

63. In the Hunasúru Municipality octroi dues have been imposed on an increased number of articles, which accounts for the enhanced collections under that head; also in Mysore a greater sum has been realized on imported articles.

Increase and Decrease explained.

64. The increase of Rs. 2,596—11—1 under the head "duty on foreign timber" is due to a greater quantity of Wynád timber having been brought into Mysore for sale.

65. The increase of Rs. 2,953—8—4 under the head "miscellaneous" is attributable to the receipt of a contribution of Rs. 500 from Palace funds towards the erectio

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of the clock-tower in the town of Mysore, and to the sale proceeds of smuggled goods which were confiscated.

66. The decrease of Rs. 10,549—8—5 under the head "Mohatarfa" is due to the realization of outstanding balances in the previous year, which swelled the collections of that year to a large extent.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

67. Inclusive of the balance of Rs. 26,432—9—1 at the end of the year 1871-72, the total demand for the year under report was Rs. 16,15,484—2—0. Out of this sum, Rs. 15,91,363—3—2 were collected, and Rs. 2,734—6—6 were remitted on sanction by higher authority, leaving a balance of only Rs. 21,386—8—10 uncollected on the 31st March 1872, or one per cent on the demand. The particulars of the balance remaining unrealized at the end of the year are as follow :—

Land Revenue	3,756	13	10
Forest	132	13	4
Abkári	11,881	5	2
Mohatarfa	162	1	7
Opium	29	2	8
Miscellaneous	559	9	9
District Fund	234	5	1
Municipal Fund	4,628	5	5
Total.....	21,386	8	10

The following statement shews the balance of each Talook :—

Mysore Talook (Municipal)	5,703	15	1
Chámaráj anagara	412	2	0
Ashtagram	1,259	3	6
Talakádu	927	13	6
Seringapatam Municipality	481	11	10
District on account of Abkári khist	12,601	10	11
Total.....	21,386	8	10

Out of Rs. 21,386—8—10, a sum of Rs. 12,601—10—11, being the abkári contractor's khist for March last, which could not, according to the terms of the agreement, be recovered before the close of the year, was paid into the treasury in April 1873.

A sum of Rs. 927—13—6 against the Talakádu Talook is due by Sivappa Dévaru, whose case has not yet been finally disposed of. Strict orders were issued for the recovery of the balance in the other cases, and it may be added that Rs. 5,728—8—1 only remain due on the date of despatch of this report, which result, it is hoped, may be regarded as satisfactory.

Coercive Measures.

68. Out of a sum of Rs. 15,91,363—3—2 collected during the year under report, coercive measures were resorted to only in cases 65 for the recovery of Rs. 615-0-2. Notices had however to be served for the non-payment of instalments, for which Rs 3,040—6—2 were charged, and interest amounting to Rs. 1,730—15—2 at half pie a rupee per diem was collected from defaulters.

69. The Talook Treasuries were examined by the Deputy Commissioner and subdivisional officers during the annual jamábandi settlement, and special reports were submitted to the Deputy Accountant General thereon.

Inspection of Talook Treasuries.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

70. Separate reports were duly submitted to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, at the close of the judicial year.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

71. The actual cash receipts during the year under report were Rs. 15,91,363-3-2, against Rs. 15,65,959—9—0, shewing an increase of Rs. 25,403—10—2, or 1½ per cent, which is due to greater punctuality being exercised in the recovery of revenue instalments.

Actual Cash Receipts.

72. The total District expenditure, exclusive of Divisional and Palace charges, amounted, under all heads, to Rs. 8,42,467—13—10, against Rs. 8,12,293—13—11 in 1871-72, shewing an increase of Rs. 30,173—15—11, or 3·50 per cent, which is owing to greater expenditure under the head of public works.

Total Expenditure.

73. The cash balances in the District and Talook Treasuries on the 1st day of April 1873 amounted to Rs. 8,81,619.

Cash Balance at the close of the year.

74. No reduction of establishments was effected during the past year; but the savings in the Police budget amounted to Rs. 3,835—1—6, from vacancies not being filled up.

Savings through reductions.

75. The annexed statement* shews the number and value of the currency notes received in and circulated from the District and Talook Treasuries during the year under report, from which it will be observed that, out of 1,296 notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,70,235 which were available for circulation, 1,136 notes were actually circulated, and only 160 notes remained in the treasuries at the close of the year, indicating that a greater number of notes might be supplied and could without difficulty be absorbed.

Currency Notes.

76. From the following comparative statement, it will be seen that although the total value of orders issued in the year was less than that of the year previous, the number of transactions were greater; 1,837 orders having been issued and 974 paid. The value of orders paid also increased by Rs. 3,579—12—0. These figures indicate that the convenience of such an office for the remission of small sums to all parts of the country is appreciated by the public. The employment of a separate Money Order Agent was discontinued by the orders of the Government of India from December 1872, and the duties of the office now form part of the business of the District Treasury Department.

Money Order Office.

* *Vide* Appendix A.

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Agency.	No. of Orders issued.		Commission paid.						Amount of Orders issued.						No. of Orders paid.		Amount of Orders paid.					
	1871—72	1872—73	1871—72			1872—73			1871—72			1872—73			1871—72	1872—73	1871—72			1872—73		
Mysore ...	1,780	1,837	875	8	0	844	6	0	77,729	6	0	74,181	11	0	852	974	31,508	13	0	35,088	9	0

77. Judging from the transactions in the year, the advantage of the Savings' Bank does not appear to be much valued by the general public, as there were only 39 depositors, chiefly servants of Government, who deposited Rs. 2,032—7—8, and withdrew Rs. 805, receiving as interest Rs. 71.

Savings' Bank.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

78. Under this head, the total expenditure of the District within the year was Rs. 37,132, against the assignments exhibited below :—

Heads.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Lapse.
Imperial Funds	10,891	9,015	1,876
District Funds, exclusive of Establishments	36,097	24,112	11,985
Civil Budget	3,557	3,243	314
Anché	583	583	...
Military	190	179	11
Total.....	51,318	37,132	14,186

79. The total appropriation under this head was Rs. 1,013, and under contribution in cash Rs. 458, making a total assignment of Rs. 10,891 as noted in the margin. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 9,015 has been incurred, leaving an unutilized balance of Rs. 1,771, the cause of which will be explained subsequently in the report under each head.

Imperial Funds.

Heads.	Original works.	Repairs	Total.
Civil Buildings	...	705	705
Communications	84	1,474	1,558
Agricultural	...	7,398	7,398
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,230	...	1,230
Total.....	1,314	9,577	10,891

80. The only work sanctioned under this head during the year was the sinking of a well in the compound of the Travellers' Bungalow at Mandya. The estimate was Rs. 84, of which Rs. 77 was expended within the year.

Original Works.

81. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,082 sanctioned for the improvement of the Kallyáni well near the Jail at Mysore. The work was completed under the direct supervision of the Jail Superintendent. A saving of Rs. 148 was effected in consequence of convict-labor having been used in the execution of the work.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Talooks.	No. of Tanks repaired by ryots.	Nature of Work done.						Total Cost.
		Earth-work at 9 pies per C. yd.		Turfing at 6 pies per S. yard.		Cutting trees at 2 pies per S. yd.		
		Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	
Mysore	55	46,356		4,670		19,866		
Chámarájanagara	33	13,700		22,300		58,250		
Ashtagram	32	67,132		35,747		70,483		
Periyápatna	102	44,848		19,025		2,02,628		
Yedatore	95	89,875		48,087		67,782		
Heggadadévanakóte... ...	47	53,179		33,958		1,38,312		
Gundlupéte	12	1,778		165		13,533		
Nanjanagúdu	9	14,523		15,522		15,446		
Talakádu	19	24,733		17,988		9,372		
Mandya	70	18,732		84,338		27,710		
Maddúru	59	1,70,996		1,75,905		47,040		
Mallavalli	57	1,95,465		1,37,498		128,689		
Total.....	588	7,41,307	34,749	5,95,203	18,600	7,99,111	8,324	61,673

District Fund.

87. The total amount of the appropriation for the year was Rs. 40,712, and of the outlay Rs. 28,570, shewing a lapse of Rs 12,142 as exhibited below :—

Heads.	Budget Grant.	Appropriation.	Outlay.	Lapse.
Original Works	23,808	23,808	12,816	10,992
Reserve	6,192	1,336	1,221	115
Repairs	9,925	9,923	9,772	151
Reserve	2,075	435	303	132
Tools and Plant	595	595	...	595
Establishment	4,615	4,615	4,458	157
	47,210	40,712	28,570	12,142

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88. Schedule of expenditure on original works :—

Original Works.

Name of Work.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Difference. Less than Appropriation.	Difference. More than Appropriation.
According to Budget.				
Constructing a road from Bettadapura towards Rámanáthapura	220	31 1 7	188 14 5	... ...
Do from Maddúru to Huliyúrdurga ...	11,763	7,361 2 5	4,401 13 7	... ...
Do from Nanjanagúdu to Yelandúru ...	3,644	... ...	3,644 0 0	.. ..
Do a Travellers' Bungalow at Chámarájanagara	3,000	1,654 8 1	1,345 7 11	... ...
Do a Musáfarkhana at Attikálpura ...	1,413	1,212 13 4	200 2 8	... ...
Do do at Hanumantaróyanagudi ...	1,412	200 0 0	1,212 0 0	... ...
Improving the Mysore-Mallavalli road	2,356	2,356 0 0	... ...	.. ..
From Reserve.				
Constructing a bridge over Naranahalli stream on the Mysore-Talakádu-road	458	378 0 0	80 0 0	... .
Raising the bed of the Kanhalli stream on the Mysore—Mallavalli road	135	129 15 3	5 0 9	... ...
Constructing a three vent drain on the Yedatore Chunchinakatte road	444	413 10 1	30 5 11	... ...
Metalling and gravelling a portion of the Sargúru-Bégúru road	299	299 0 0	... ...	... ...
Total.....	25,144	14,036 2 9	11,107 13 3	... ...

89. This work was virtually completed last year : the expenditure was on account of arrears due to work people. The accounts have since been closed, and the unexpended balance represents the saving.

Bettadapura—Rámanáthapura road.

Estimate		12,220
Previous expenditure	11,999	
Expenditure during the year	31	12,030
Balance unexpended ...		190

90. This work has progressed fairly, and more work than actually paid for is stated to have been executed. It would have been completed during the year, but the contractor was prevented from commencing it owing to a portion of the land through which it ran being under crops, which were not reaped till February.

Maddúru—Huliyúrudurga road.

Estimate		16,113
Previous expenditure	4,350	
Expenditure during the year	7,361	11,711
Balance unexpended ...		4,402

91. The prosecution of this work was suspended by the Chief Engineer, pending a reconsideration of the project. There was an allotment of Rs. 6,000, against which Rs. 2,356 were transferred towards the improvement of the Mysore-Mallavalli road, leaving an unutilized balance of Rs. 3,644.

Nanjanagúdu-Yelandúru road.

92. This work has progressed slowly owing to the failure of the contractor who met with an accident and had to proceed to Madras for treatment. The wood work has been completed and paid for.

Travellers' Bungalow at Chámarájanagara.

Appropriation	3,000
Expenditure during the year.	1,655
Balance unexpended ..	1,345

93. It was first proposed to construct a Musáfarkhána at Mávinahalla on the Sultán-Battery road, but the site on reconsideration was disapproved of, and two similar buildings were ordered to be built in lieu at Attikalpura in the Chámarájanagara Talook and at Hanumantaráyanagudi in the Gundlupéte Talook. The projects not having been sanctioned till January 1873, it was impossible to utilize the full appropriation. Rs. 1,213 have been spent on the former work in collecting materials, against an allotment of Rs. 1,413, leaving a balance of Rs. 200 unutilized. Only Rs. 200 could be spent on the latter work against an appropriation of Rs. 1,412, the delay being unavoidable on account of a further reference having to be made regarding the proposed site.

Musáfarkhánas at Hanumantaráyanagudi at Attikalpura.

94. The Amildar of the Mysore Talook reports that the portion of the road for which the money was sanctioned has been satisfactorily completed; but the condition of the road is, however, far from satisfactory, as it was not originally properly traced or made. The matter has formed lately the subject of a separate reference.

Improving Mysore-Mallavalli road.

Appropriation ...	2,356
Expenditure ...	2,356

95. This work was completed last year; but as the Executive Engineer who inspected the work was of opinion that the balance due to the contractor should be paid to him after the lapse of one year to be reckoned from the date of completion, in order to test the stability or otherwise of the work, payment was deferred. The unutilized balance of Rs. 80 is the amount of contingency not paid to the contractor.

Bridge over the Náranahalli stream on the Mysore-Talakádu road.

Estimate		1,686
Previous expenditure	1,228	
Expenditure during the year	378	1606
Unexpended balance ...		80

96. Rupees 130 were spent in improving a causeway over a stream on the Mysore Mallavalli road.

97. The work next in importance was the construction of a three vent drain on the Chunchanakatte-Yadatore road, near Yadatore. Estimate Rs. 444, outlay Rs. 414, completed satisfactorily.

98. Rupees 299 were expended in metalling and gravelling a portion of the Sargúru-Bégúru road.

99. The grant under this head was Rs. 10,358. The annexed statement exhibits details of final appropriation and expenditure :—

Repairs.

Name of Work.	Amount of each estimate.	Expenditure.	Difference. Less.	Difference. More.
Mysore-Mallavalli road	1,500	1,499 15 10	0 0 2	0 0 0
Mysore-Talakádu do	810	810 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Gundlupéte-Chámarájanagara road	630	629 10 0	0 6 0	0 0 0
Attikalpura-road	45	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
Heggadadévanakóte-Sargúr do	240	240 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Sargúr-Bégúr ... do	630	630 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Hunasúru-Heggadadévanakóte do	800	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Periyápatna-Bettadapura do	270	269 15 6	0 0 6	0 0 0
Periyápatna-Annachaukúr	450	450 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kalasavádi-Pálhalli	75	74 15 6	0 0 6	0 0 0
Mysore-Hinkal do	150	148 5 1	1 10 11	0 0 0
Mysore-Cole's garden do	50	49 15 6	0 0 6	0 0 0
Maddúru-Sivasamudrá do	1,200	1,199 14 2	0 1 10	0 0 0
Mysore-Tarripúr do	240	239 2 1	0 13 11	0 0 0
Mysore-Dasarámantapam do	50	48 13 3	1 2 9	0 0 0
Road in rear of the Mysore Jail	35	29 9 9	5 6 3	0 0 0
Mallavalli-Kánakánahalli road	1,250	1,175 11 6	74 4 6	0 0 0
Hampápura Travellers' Bungalow	200	198 9 10	1 6 2	0 0 0
Kákanakóte do	164	162 11 3	1 4 9	0 0 0
Lingarájchatra do	133	133 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bálagula do	48	47 15 0	0 1 0	0 0 0
Bégúr do	208	208 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Punjúr do	151	151 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Maddúru do	94	88 8 7	5 7 5	0 0 0
Bandipura do	199	195 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Kákanakóte chatra do	81	80 9 7	0 6 5	0 0 0
Bandipura Musáfarkhána	136	134 8 3	1 7 9	0 0 0
Gúndal kasabá do	60	57 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0
Repairing furniture of the Kákanakóte Bungalow ...	17	15 8 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
Do do Lingarájchatra do	3	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 0 0
Do do Settahalli do...	4	3 6 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
Do a bridge on the Heggadadévanakóte road ...	272	264 2 9	7 13 3	0 0 0
Do a Cattle pound at Nanjanagúdu	10	9 6 6	0 9 6	0 0 0
Do Ferry rafts	29	28 8 0	0 8 0	0 0 0
Do Lattice bridge over Mandya Tank Kódi ...	124	0 0 0	124 0 0	0 0 0
Total.....	10,358	10,074 5 1	283 10 7	0 0 0

100. It will be observed from the above that the expenditure on the individual works very closely approximates to the allotment, with the exception of the road from Mallavalli to Kánakánahalli against which a saving of Rs. 74—4—6 has been shewn. No expenditure took place on the one and a half miles of road from Attikalpura to Coimbatore, as the road has been abandoned from being unfrequented. An appropriation of Rs. 124 was made for repairing the lattice bridge over the Mandaya tank kódi; but as the Executive Engineer, to whom the work was entrusted, did not apply for the money, the amount is shewn as lapsed.

101. The total length of the roads maintained during the year under review was 207 miles, the mileage charge ranging from Rs. 30 to 50, and the average cost of repair per mile being Rs. 39½.

Tools and Plant.

102 The grant under this head was Rs. 595; but no expenditure took place against it.

103. The general charge of establishment debitable to district fund was Rs. 4,458, against an allotment of Rs. 4,615, shewing a small saving of Rs. 157.

Establishment.

The following is an abstract of expenditure :—

Heads.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.
Commissioner and Deputy Commrs' Establishments. ...	4,464 0 0	744 1 2	244 10 5	5,452 11 7
Temporary Establishment including Bungalow sweepers.	1,326 2 6	... ...	. ...	1,326 2 6
Chief Engineer's and Controller's Establishments ...	404 8 8	... ...	... ...	404 8 8
	6,194 11 2	744 1 2	244 10 5	7,183 6 9
Deduct amount debitable to Imperial funds	2,232 0 0	372 0 7	122 5 2½	2,726 5 9½
Net chargeable to Local Funds	3,962 11 2	372 0 7	122 5 2½	4,457 0 11½
Difference ... ... Budget grant	4,060 0 0	435 0 ...	120 ... 0	4,615 0 0
Difference ... ... Less than grant	97 4 10	62 15 5	... .	157 15 ½
Difference ... ... More than grant	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

The ratio of charge is about 19 per cent on the total outlay on works.

104. Under this head Rs. 551—3—1 (being the amount of a decree against one Mr. Shrieves, contractor, for failing to construct a three arched bridge over the Periyápatna tank kódi on the Periyápatna-Bettadapura road) were recovered and credited into the treasury under the head "District Fund."

Profit and Loss.

105. The total sanction of Rs. 4,056 for civil buildings apportioned and expended as hereunder shewn :—

Civil Buildings.

Original works	1,185
Repairs	2,871
	4,056

Name of Work.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Lapse.
Original Works.			
Improving Pálhalli Distillery	191 0 0	191 0 0	... ...
Constructing a set of Night latrines in the Mysore Jail	211 0 0	211 0 0	... ...
Providing Gunny Pardhás to Maddúru Travellers' Bungalow ..	80 0 0	80 0 0	... ...
Constructing 27 tiled Police huts at Attikalpura	446 0 0	446 0 0	... ...
Do 6 do for Sawárs at do	107 0 0	107 0 0	... ...
Do a ventilator to the ward and for making improvements to the Civil Jail at Mysore	150 0 0	150 0 0	... ...
Total Original Works.....	1,185 0 0	1,185 0 0	... ...

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Name of Work.	Appropriation.			Expenditure.			Lapse.		
Repairs.									
Repairing Mandya Talook Cutcherry	159	0	0	154	4	7	4	11	5
Providing with bamboo chicks and matting the Superintendent's office...	426	0	0	392	0	0	34	0	0
Do Narasípura Talook Cutcherry—Talakádu Talook... ...	396	0	0	395	15	8	0	0	4
Taping the cots of the Sinduvalli Travellers' Bungalow	8	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...
Repairing Distillery at Pálhalli	116	0	0	111	3	1	4	12	11
Do Shékdár's choultry at Mandya	70	0	0	70	0	0	...	...	...
Matting and repairing the furniture of the Travellers' Bungalow at Mysore	85	0	0	84	15	7	0	0	5
Repairing Talook Cutcherry at Sargúr	510	0	0	467	11	4	42	4	8
Do Lock-up attached to the above	33	0	0	31	8	5	1	7	7
Making certain alterations in the Mysore Jail	149	8	0	149	8	0	...	...	...
Repairing 3 Thánás in the Gundlupéte Talook	154	0	0	133	4	8	18	11	4
Fixing iron bars to the windows of the Judicial record-room ...	33	0	0	33	0	0	...	...	...
Repairing District Lock-up	103	0	0	. .	...	...	103	0	0
Matting the Mallavalli Travellers' Bungalow	24	0	0	...	...	...	24	0	0
Repairing Talakádu kasabá Thána	80	0	0	...	...	...	80	0	0
Do Rájá's Hospital at Mysore	500	0	0	494	10	2	5	5	10
Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Nandidroog Division on account of crockery and glass ware supplied... ...	25	0	0	24	14	6	0	1	6
Total repairs ...	2,871	8	0	2,553	0	0	318	8	0

All works are reported to have been completed satisfactorily with the exception only of the works noted in the margin, which were still in progress at the close of the year.

Repairing District Lock-up at Mysore ... 103
Matting the Travellers' Bungalow at Malavalli... 24
Repairing a Police Thána at Talakádu ... 80

The repairs to the Rájá's Hospital at Mysore were carried out by the Public Works Department.

Anché.

106. Four Anché houses, *viz.*, one at Mysore, and three in the Periyápatna Talook, were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 583.

Military.

107. Rs. 179 were spent in repairing the Sawárs' stables at Bandipura in the Gundlupéte Talook from an allotment of Rs. 190.

General Remarks.

108. While credit may be taken for the savings effected on works which have been considerable, allowance will, it is hoped, be made for the lapses, which on the whole have not been great. With so many petty works to deal with, it is in the ordinary nature of events, that hitches should occur with respect to a few; but that they are less liable to occur under the Revenue authorities who have so much influence, will be readily admitted. The last public act in which the late lamented Deputy Commissioner took a part, and for which he deserves full credit, was in exercising his authority towards getting earth work to tanks executed by ryots.

109. Notwithstanding the very strong English feeling in favor of the liberty of the subject, which rebels against the use of forced and unpaid-for labor being employed on the prosecution of public works, the principle is considered by many of great Indian ex-

perience not to hold good when applied to irrigation works, which it has been the duty of the ryot from time immemorial to maintain; and which, if neglected by the parties most concerned, cause irreparable loss both to themselves and to the Government. How far ryots who have no interest in the work can be forced to labor without payment, while Brahmins who benefit therefrom are wholly exempt, are points yet to be decided: also special legislation is needed for the punishment of recalcitrant ryots, who defy the Revenue authorities to make them work against their will. As an alternative measure, it has been suggested, that the one per cent irrigation cess should be levied only in cases where the ryots refuse to do the earth-work, or the Brahmin land-holders fail to arrange for its being done.

110. Much fault has been found with the expenditure on works being confined so much to the closing months of the year. It is owned that in the execution of road work, there can be no excuse except that too frequently urged of labor being difficult to procure at a season when the ryots are busily engaged on their fields; but this excuse will not in future be accepted since the increase of establishment recently sanctioned, and more stringent measures towards pushing on such works in the only favorable season by the employment of a number of gangs will in future be taken: at the same time the fact ought not to be lost sight of by the Control Department, that to push on agricultural works in the rains would be the height of folly, and that for them the hot weather is the real working season, which however is shortened by the premature closing of the official year.

C.—RAILWAYS.

Nil.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

111. There was a sufficiency of rain during the year for the crops sown, which consisted chiefly of rági, jóla and horse-gram; but from its falling at unseasonable times much injury was done to the standing crops, and not quite as good a harvest reaped as was expected.

Crops.

112. The total extent of land under cultivation is 693,405 *a*, 24 *g*, 1⅛ *yds.*, and is classified as follows:—

Class.	Extent.						Proportion to total extent cultivated.
	1871—72.			1872—73.			
	A.	G.	Y.	A.	G.	Y.	
Wet	58,504	29	21 1/16	57,238	18	13 3/16	·8 per cent
Dry	614,175	20	30	612,262	1	49	·88 do
Bágáyet	22,833	32	83	23,905	4	37 15/16	·3 do
	695,514	2	13 10/16	693,405	24	1 2/16	

113. Most of the wet crops are raised during the rainy season, and are known as Kártíka. The hot weather crop known as Vaisákha is raised under a few large tanks in the Chámarájanagara and the Ashtagram Talooks: also some land has been cultivated with it

Vaisákha Cultivation.

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this year in the Maddúru Talook upon the Batáyi tenure, or division of crop. Compared with other Districts the number of tanks in the Mysore District is few, being only 1,228, irrigating 17,820 *a*, 98 *yds;* but the deficiency is more than compensated by the large extent of land irrigated from river channels, *viz.*, 33,393 *a*, 15 *g*, 10 *yds.* or ·56 per cent of the whole wet land.

Mulberry Cultivation.

114. During the year under report, 4,490 *a*, 5 *g*, 9 $\frac{15}{16}$ *yds.* of land were under cultivation with mulberry, against 4,688 *a*, 20 *g*, 24$\frac{1}{16}$ *yds.* in 1871—72 : thus shewing a net decrease in extent of 198 *a*, 14 *g*, 54$\frac{3}{4}$ *yds.*

115. These figures are very discouraging, as shewing that the manufacture of silk, which gave a valuable means of employment to the Mahomedan population, still languishes. No Japan cartoons were imported during the year, and from the repeated attempts made by Government to introduce them in other Districts having ended only in failure, Government will be fully justified in objecting to any further expenditure being made on them. It may be here mentioned that, from personal enquiries made, the Deputy Commissioner learns that Hyder Ali obtained originally his supply af cartoons through the French from *Italy and China* : therefore it is probable that the Japan worm, which does not propagate so rapidly, is not suitable to the climate. It is found now that the caterpillar suffers from the disease, which has proved of late years so fatal, after four reproductions ; the farmers however find change of eggs from place to place does good : thus Maddúru eggs might systematically be sent to Kunigallu, Hosakóte and Nágamangala, and eggs from thence to Maddúru and Mallavalli.

116. Captain Coussmaker of the Bombay Revenue Survey has drawn attention to the feasibility of manufacturing in Central India the Tusseh silk of Bengal. As the large caterpillar is to be found on the matti (*pentapterons*) trees, which abound in the Periyápatna Talook, and the adjoining District of Hassan, some experiments might be made towards its manufacture through the officers of the Forest Department, or by instructing the minor forest produce contractors.

Cotton.

117. The fine black soil, which abounds in the Talooks of Nanjanagúdu, Chámarájanagara and Talakádu in this District, is particularly well adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The extent of land cropped during the year was 3,750 *a*, 14 *g*, 16 *yds.*, against 2,080 acres in last year : thus shewing that this cultivation, which had fallen off in previous years, is being more largely resorted to. There can be no question that if the attention of Government were turned to it more, it would probably extend ; especially since the fall in price of food grains has rendered its cultivation comparatively more remunerative. The market is however confined mostly to local wants, for, little of the indigenous cotton grown is exported. Some Hinganghát cotton seed was distributed for trial ; but as usual it did not receive a fair trial, small quantities only being given to ryots who, from being forced to cultivate it, had no interest in its success ; but trials made in the Hassan District have convinced the writer of this report that it is far preferable to the indigenous cotton, and is as hardy and as easily grown. This could be further proved by Government opening a farm in the Chámarájanagara Talook, and afterwards on sufficient seed being obtained, replacing the country seed by Hinganghát in the manner adopted by Mr. Ashburton in Guzerat. An attempt might also be made to raise cotton under the river channels of that talook on the Egyptian system.

Carolina Paddy.

118. In like manner the utmost indifference is shewn by the ryots entrusted with the cultivation of Carolina paddy. In one case in the Chámarájanagara Talook it yielded 25 fold ; but in the other talooks it failed from want of sufficient supervision and interest on

the part of the cultivators. The real difficulty is the want of demand, as the rice is not known in the market, and the ryot cultivates only for a demand. Major Montgomery when at Hassan cultivated many such foreign products with success, but they never took any root in the country from the above cause; whereas the cultivation of potatoes and French beans have become common there without any effort on the part of Government solely on account of the demand.

119. The above remarks apply to the attemps made with varying success to introduce the foreign products noted in the margin, for in a few places where attention is paid they have succeeded; but in most places they have failed. If Government really desires to improve tobacco cultivation, nothing short of the establishment of a farm on a sufficiently large scale near Bettadapura in the Periyápatna Talook can produce any lasting effect. They must at the same time engage to buy up at a larger price the tobacco and other foreign products reared by ryots. It has also been suggested that small orchards for the distribution of fruit trees might be advantageously formed in central places, where garden cultivation abounds.

Indian Red flint Corn.
Virginia and Havanna Tobacco.
Sorgho.
Manilla Tobacco
Chinese Giant Brinjal.
Queensland Maize.
Adoni Chólam.

120. The value of agricultural statistics is great, provided only their accuracy can be relied upon. The following table obtained from the Shánbhógs' accounts may be taken as a rough approximation, and in order to enhance their value, it may be directed that the accounts of a few of the villages be checked each year by the Shékdars. The difficulty of obtaining good mutton for the European market has been the subject of enquiry during the year, and although the Assistant Commissary General in charge of the Amrat Mahal Department concurred with the writer of this report as to the desirability of advantage being taken of the fine kávals to rear sheep also, no steps were taken, as the Mysore and Madras Governments have deferred taking action the one to the other. Good rams might then be distributed to the ryots in the same way as the bulls are now obtained from the Amrat Mahal Department. Seventeen bulls previously supplied are reported to be doing well, and permission has been obtained for the future supply of two year old bulls, as they will be more tractable, and can be brought up by the villagers with their own herds. The falling off in the number of carts is to be deplored, and is probably the result of the tax lately imposed on them.

Agricultural Stock.

Year.	Cows and Bulls.	Horses.	Ponies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
1871—72.	4,56,353	841	3,634	5,607	3,99,144	3,777	4,996	86,767	56
1872—73.	4,69,600	949	3,519	5,575	4,07,425	3,344	4,785	98,350	53

121. The avenue trees put down by the ryots, when Mr. Ricketts was Deputy Superintendent, are thriving: the soil in the District, which is chiefly a gravelly red loam, is well suited for the purpose; and in the course of a few years travellers will have the benefit of journeying along well-shaded roads. In addition to the 196,625 seedlings and plants put down previously 6,725 have been planted this year, mostly to supply vacancies.

Avenues.

122. Village tópes have been planted in 17 villages during the past year, making the number up to 1,898, but leaving 404 villages still unprovided. Stringent orders have been issued lately drawing the attention of Amildars to the matter and enjoining the planting of more fruit trees.

Village Tópes.

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123. This measure was recommended by Colonel Elliot: the Amildars have reported that babúl seed has been sown at heads of 358 tanks. In some cases pasture land had to be taken up and a remission of assessment allowed.

Planting of Babúl trees at heads of tanks.

124. At the suggestion of Mr. Ricketts, when Deputy Superintendent, small fuel reserves have been formed in each talook by enclosing a few acres of forest land with a trench. They are reported to be thriving, save in the Mysore Talook, where the trees planted have died out. No money was expended on them during the past year; but the present Deputy Commissioner will take an early opportunity to visit these plantations, in view to his considering the best steps to be taken for their improvement. Probably it may be found feasible to supervise the felling of firewood brought from the Gundlupéte and Heggadadévanakóte Talooks in the same way as done at Hassan, so as to prevent the indiscriminate and clean sweep felling which goes on.

Fuel Reserves.

125. The chief works of archæological interest in the District are the ruins of Sómanáthpura, five miles from Narasípura in the Talakádu Talook, the Dariya Daulat Palace at Seringapatam and the tombs of Hyder and Tippu at Ganjám. The following description of these interesting places is taken from Mr. Bowring's book of Eastern Experiences.

Archæology.

126. "Far more remarkable than Nanjanagúdu is the ancient temple of Sómanáthpura, said to have been built by Jakkanáchári, a celebrated architect of the time of the Bellál Rajás. If the name of the builder is correctly given, and from the near resemblance of the carvings on the structure to those on the famous Halébídu temple, in the Hassan District, there is no apparent reason for questioning the fact, the story confirms the tradition that the kings of the Bellál race conquered this part of Mysore, and upset the rule of the Chéra sovereigns of Talakádu, which is only distant a few miles from Sómanáthpura. Vishnu Wardhana, the first of the Bellál chiefs, who abandoned the tenets of the Jain faith previously followed by his forefathers, is asserted to have reigned about the year 1016, A. D., so that the Sómanáthpura temple, which was built in his time, is ancient. The carvings on the outer face are extremely beautiful. The temple stands in the centre of a square courtyard flanked by fifteen compartments on each side, which are supported by finely cut pillars, the roofs between each set of pillars and the entrances to the cells being delicately chiselled. At the main entrance there is a very large black stone shásana, with a long inscription on it in ancient Kanarese characters. The reference in the inscription to Dwárasamudram points clearly to Halébídu, the seat of empire of the Bellál kings, but it is difficult to identify the name of the bestower of the endowment with that of any of the sovereigns of that house. Narasimha is the name of the royal donor in the inscription."

Sómanáthpura.

127. "At a short distance from the fort of Seringapatam is the Dariya Daulat Garden, a pleasure-house of Tippu Sultán, which is covered with grotesque frescoes of the battles between him and Colonel Baillie. In the mimic fight the latter is represented as reclining helplessly in a palankin, while Tippu, on horseback, is serenely smelling a bouquet of flowers amidst the shooting and stabbing which is going on around him. All kinds of strange combats are depicted—headless bodies, with the heads some inches off on the ground, being a favorite item, while the guns which have performed the feat are shewn, with a stalwart Mysorean holding the portfire. The French soldiers in Tippu's service are invariably painted with moustaches, while the English have smooth faces, save the traditional mutton-chop whiskers. In order to perpetuate the memory of the Duke of Wellington, who resided for some time in this picturesque abode, Lord

Dalhousie, when Governor General, directed the restoration of the curious paintings which adorn its walls, the arabesque interior also having been re-embellished at a total outlay of more than 5,000 £. Unfortunately this garden house partakes of the unhealthiness of the fort, but it is a pleasant place for a mid-day picnic."

128. " At the farther end of the island, in the Lál Bágh, repose the remains of our implacable foe, Tippu Sultán, who was buried in the mausoleum erected in honor of his father Hyder Ali. It is a handsome structure of white marble, with black hornblende pillars, somewhat in the fashion of the famous Taj at Agra, but less profusely ornamented and of a poorer design. It is kept up at the cost of the British Government, great attention being paid to the building and the fine garden which surrounds it, whose gloomy cypresses lend a sombre charm to the scene. As one stands in the tomb, words faintly uttered resound in the lofty dome with a mournful sound, attoning the mind to those mixed feelings of pride and sympathy which are called forth by dwelling on the down-fall of one of our direst enemies, and by commisseration for his untimely end. Till recently, comparatively little attention was paid to the monuments of the brave men who fell on our side, nor are any of them remarkable. It is a proof of the toleration of the British Government, that the Musalmáns of Seringapatam were permitted to place within Tippu's tomb a tablet, which records in glowing and fanatical verses the death of the zealot. By the process called Abjad, according to which every letter of the alphabet has a numerical value, the date of his demise, according to the Mahomedan era, is found in the following expressions. 'The light of Islám and the faith left this world;' 'Tippu became a martyr for the faith of Mahomed;' 'The sword was lost;' 'The off-spring of Hyder was a great martyr;' all these phrases producing on adding up the numerical value of the words composing them, the year 1213, *i. e.*, 1799."

129. Slight repairs to the ruins at Sómanáthapúra were made a few years ago; the Dariya Daulat is now being repaired by the Public Works Department on an estimate of Rs. 940, and the grounds are well kept up under the direction of the Commissariat. The tombs of Hyder Ali and Tippu are in excellent order.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

Produce.

130. From the following table of prices of food grains, it will be seen that prices, though still low and consequently unfavorable to the producer, have evidently reached the minimum, and shew a slight tendency to rise, which is due to the last season not being quite so favorable as the previous:—

Food Grains.	Number of Seers per Rupee in—			
	1869—70	1870—71	1871—72	1872—73
Rice, 2nd sort	11½	13¼	14¾	12½
Rági	32	40	58	49½
Cholam	32	45½	59¼	51¼
Horse-gram	26½	30½	41½	35½
Black-gram	9½	10½	14½	17¼
Green-gram	10	12½	14½	16

Labor.

131. Owing to the increased demand for skilled labor in towns, and the departure of coolies to work on the coffee estates in the Wynaad, slightly higher wages are given: cart-hire rates have likewise risen, due probably to the tax imposed. As the country is opened

out by roads, the villages in this District will probably take more to keeping carts for hire as they do so largely in the adjoining District of Hassan.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Iron.

132. The only talooks in the District in which iron furnaces are worked are Mallavalli and Heggadadévanakóte. The number of furnaces in the former talook is seven and in the latter sixteen. About 6,210 maunds of crude iron ore is manufactured annually, which is chiefly made up in the District into agricultural implements.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

133. Under this head accurate information can be furnished with respect to looms, the number of which, notwithstanding the tax on them and on cloth, is slightly on the increase, as may be seen from the following table :—

Description of Looms.	No. in 1871—72.	No. in 1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cloth loom	4,706	4,861	155	...
Cumbly loom	1,211	1,228	17	...
Carpet loom	17	11	...	6
Girdle loom	82	85	3	...
Gunny Cloth loom	72	54	..	18
Total.....	6,088	6,239		

Most of the cloths are of inferior quality. The finest woven are at Mallavalli and Chámarájanagara.

H.—TRADE.

134. It has been before pointed out that the information given under this head is unreliable, and this year's return is no exception to the rule. The quantity of goods on which sáyer duty has been paid furnishes more reliable data; therefore the following table has been prepared for information :—

Articles.	Exported to H. M.'s Territory.		Imported to H. M.'s Territory.		Home Consumption.		Total.	
	No.	Quantity, lbs.	No.	Quantity, lbs.	No.	Quantity, lbs.	No.	Quantity, lbs.
Arecanut	1,464	...	56,472	...	135,312	...	393,248	
Tobacco	24,480	...	57,120	...	516,000	...	597,600	
Opium	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	
Cocoanut-dry	...	...	..	...	15,384	...	15,384	
Do fresh	...	...	...	1,725,675	..	...	1,725,675	
Betel-leaves	...	...	...	1,266,985	...	...	1,266,985	
Cloths	...	...	...	3,161,009	..	...	3,161,009	

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PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

135. There is a Government Chaplain at this station in connection with the Church of England, who is appointed and paid for by the Madras Government, and who pays periodical visits to the outstations of the French Rocks and Hunasúru.

136. The Wesleyan body of the methodists have two missionaries at Mysore, and one church used for divine service in English and Kanarese. The Roman Catholics have five churches; one at Mysore, at Pálhalli, French Rocks, Hunasúru and Ganjám.

B.—EDUCATION.

137. As this subject is one which is dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction in his report, and the Department is not immediately under the Deputy Commissioner, the remarks concerning its operations in this District must necessarily be brief.

Educational Result.

138. The thirst for a knowledge of English is great, and does not appear to be lessened by the enhanced fees lately charged, nor by the difficulties which students now experience in obtaining employment. The number of boys receiving an English education is given in the following tabular statement:—

Names of Institutions.	Average Daily Attendance.		Students passed the University Tests.		
	1871—72.	1872—73.	B. A.	F. A.	Matriculation.
Mahárája's School	227	220	...	1	4
Wesleyan Mission School (*Grant-in-aid*)	193	180	1	1	4
Gundlupéte Anglo-Vernacular School	30	29	...	...	...
Hunasúru do do	55	31	...	...	...
	505	460	1	2	8

139. The Mahárája's and Wesleyan Mission Schools at Mysore afford higher class education; but the education given in the remaining schools is of a very elementary character. A change of school-masters is obviously needed at Hunasúru, where the attendance has decreased.

140. There is a great field for female education, which however cannot be well occupied till the present educated youth become parents themselves, when the native prejudices against the education of their daughters may be expected gradually to give way. Already some progress has been made as may be learnt from a glance at the following table of such institutions in this District.

Female Education.

Names of Schools.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Remarks.
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School	135	172	
Roman Catholic do	72	82	
Protestant do	26	...	Closed in September.
Seringapatam do	25	20	
	258	274	

141. The following table shews the attendance at the Kanarese schools established by Government in the talook head quarter towns. In many the education offered is not appreciated as much as it should be, by the people, especially traders, for whom it is intended,—a result partly due to the curriculum not being in accordance with their ideas, which give importance to a knowledge of writing and accounts, and partly to no religious instruction being imparted. In some towns the purely native schools without books and unaided by Government have a better attendance than the Government institutions, for which a good building and a well-paid master is provided. The latter are visited by the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners when in the neighbourhood, and the Amildars have been enjoined to evince an interest in them, by visiting them frequently.

Vernacular Education.

Names of Institutions.	Attendance in—	
	1871—72.	1872—73.
Vernacular class in the Mahárája's School at Mysore	158	160
Do Wesleyan Mission do	243	172
Do Roman Catholic do	162	179
Gundlupéte Vernacular School	62	25
Hunasúru do	55	52
Nanjanagúdu do	55	54
Seringapatam do	47	56
Mallavalli do	59	68
Yedatore do	64	52
Heggadadévankóte do	86	75
Mandya do	40	30
Chámarájanagara do	35	49
Maddúru do	29	21
Talakádu do	50	50
Total.....	1,145	1,043

A change of masters at Maddúru appears desirable, as the attendance is small and is falling off.

142. Annexed is a list * of these schools shewing the attendance and locality. It is understood to be under the contemplation of the Director of Public Instruction to augment their number greatly, and a report has been lately submitted to him of the places at which additional schools might be advantageously opened. They are much required, as some of the hóblís are very large, and the distance of the school from their village precludes the possible attendance of the boys. It may be expected that all heads of villages, since their pay and position are shortly to be raised, will eagerly avail themselves of the means of education now provided for their sons. The undersigned has at various times communicated with the Director of Public Instruction as to the defects in the present system. More frequent inspection is needed, as the school-masters frequently absent themselves, and often by paying little attention to the boys endeavour to get the schools removed to places more convenient for themselves. The grading of the schools would be advisable, as some promotion might thus be given to those masters who have the largest attendance, and who require also the assistance of monitors on small pay to teach beginners. Now that the district fund is to be debited with their cost, it certainly is incumbent on the Revenue authorities to watch the judiciousness of the expen-

Hóbli Schools.

* *Vide* Appendix B.

diture. With this object Shékdars have been enjoined to visit the schools frequently, and it may be suggested that their services might be availed more by the Educational Department in the way of inspection and check.

Hindustáni Education.

143. The backward condition of the Mahomedan population in respect to education has attracted the special attention of Government, and reports have been submitted during the year as to the cause and the best measures which can be taken for their assistance. An Anglo-Hindustáni school at Mysore, where there is a number of resident Mahomedans of good family, would, if established, be likely to succeed; but elsewhere the opening of a Hindustáni class in connection with the Vernacular Talook or Hóbli school is all that is needed, for the sooner the Mahomedans become identified with the mass of the population in language and interests, the better for themselves and the Government. There has been a falling off of 32 in the attendance in the Hindustáni class in connection with the Mahárája's School, which is probably due, as the master states, to the inability of parents to pay the small fee demanded. The Hindustáni School opened in connection with the Wesleyan Mission, which gave promise of success, had to be closed, as the boys objected to being taught the scriptures. A falling off is likewise noticed in the number attending the grant-in-aid Hindustáni school at the French Rocks, the average attendance of which was 33. The number of boys at the Hunasúru Grant-in-aid School, *viz.*, 30, is maintained. A grant-in-aid is given this year to a school at Maddúru, which has an attendance of 20 boys. The total number of boys being educated in Hindustáni is 91 altogether, which is very small compared with a Mahomedan population of 32,374.

Sanskrit Schools.

144. There is only one Sanskrit school in the District, a grant-in-aid one at Seringapatam, with an attendance of 43 pupils. It has been suggested that more encouragement to the study of this ancient and highly instructive language might be given by forming schools where Brahmins mostly reside, and classes in connection with vernacular schools. The formation of a class attached to the Mahárája's School at Mysore is obviously desirable.

Indigenous Schools.

145. The number of indigenous schools is reported to be 181, or 16 less than in the previous year, with an attendance of 1,653. The fees paid, though small, might be taken to regulate the demand, which Government may fairly make for the education they offer. It has been suggested also that the indigenous school masters might be allowed the privilege to purchase books.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Societies.

146. There are two Societies at Mysore composed of young men,—the Mutual Improvement, and Native Literary,—the former with 30 and the latter with 25 members. Lectures are occasionally given, and moot points discussed. Since Colonel Malleson, Guardian to His Highness the Mahárája, has kindly presided at some of the meetings, the debates of the former society are improving.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Mortality of the District.

147. The duty of collecting the returns received from the talooks was handed over to this office in April 1872. The annexed statement* shews the total number of births and deaths. No register of marriages has yet been opened. A statement of the causes of mor-

* *Vide* Appendix C.

tality is appended; from which it will be seen that although cholera was almost absent from the District, small-pox and fever were very prevalent. The total number of deaths were 9,863, or 3·50 per cent more than in the previous year, and bearing a ratio of 12 deaths to each mille of population, which shews that though the statistics now obtained may be more accurate than formerly, it is probable that many deaths are not reported. Fever of a typhoid type prevailed at the close of the year in the Periyápatna Talook towards Bettadapura, and doses of medicine were forwarded from the Mysore Hospital for distribution. It was ascribed to the long rainy season and the bad sanitary condition of the villages. It is worthy of remark that the adjoining hóblís of the Arakalagúdu Talook in the Hassan District, though exactly similarly situated, were exempt, shewing that some good has arisen from the exertions made, particularly in that talook, to get at the villages by opening out branch village roads, and making drains through the irregular streets. Similar measures will be taken in this District, and the feasibility of inducing the ryots to make use of trenches' dug for latrines has suggested itself, and will be taken into consideration.

Dengue.

148. Dengue fever broke out in the town of Mysore towards the close of the year, and prevailed to a great extent, nearly every house and every public office having members attacked. Those attacked, though generally ill for only three days, suffered much from the after-rheumatic pains. A few deaths were attributed to it, but were probably due to the fever being superadded to previous maladies.

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Mahárája's Hospital.

149. All data with respect to the working of the Mahárája's Dispensary at Mysore is submitted by the Medical Officer in charge direct to the Head of his Department. There is an Apothecary stationed at Hunasúru, but he is under the orders of the Madras Government. The establishment of dispensaries at the head quarters of each talook would be a desirable measure, which can be undertaken as means are available from the District Fund; but trained medical subordinates are wanting. Dispensaries are particularly needed at Nanjanagúdu where there is an Assistant Commissioner, and at Sargúr, Gundlupéte and Mallavalli, which are feverish places.

C.—VACCINATION.

Vaccination Operations.

150. The following statement shews the result of the vaccination operations of the present year, as compared with last year. One vaccinator is allowed to each talook, but ample employment might be found for another in the large Talooks of Ashtagram, Chámarájanagara and Periyápatna:—

Year.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Number of unsuccessful cases.
1871—72	14,866	14,191	671
1872—73	14,877	14,388	489

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mysore Municipality.

151. The details concerning the working of this Municipality, on which the Deputy Commissioner sits as a member, will be furnished separately by the Town Magistrate, who is the President of the Board.

Seringapatam, Ganjám and Hunasúru Municipalities.

152. The only two Municipalities under the control of the Deputy Commissioner is that of Seringapatam—Ganjám, of which Mr. Syed Abdul-khádar, Judicial Assistant, and that at Hunasúru, of which Mr. Rangappa, Assistant Commissioner, are respectively Presidents.

153. The following statement shews the expenditure in each municipality under the head of original and repairs.

Description of Work.	Seringapatam and Ganjám Municipality.				Hunásúru Municipality.			
	Original.		Repairs.		Original.		Repairs.	
Buildings	205 4 9		...	...	266 14 0		125	0 0
Paving and Street	526 10 0		2,986	9 9	665 9 6		...	...
Establishment	7,237 9 2		...	...	1,063 15 5		...	...
Total	7,969	7 11	2,986	9 9	1,996	6 11	125	0 0

154. At Seringapatam under the personal attention of the President, a great deal of good work has been done in the improvement of roads, and a V shaped drain has been completed, also two Police stations.

155. At Hunasúru the conservancy establishment was maintained, and repairs to roads made.

Talook Conservancy.

156. Although more attention has been paid to the subject, of late years, through individual efforts of Amildars, the sanitary condition of many of the kasabá towns is defective, and owing to the want of granite slabs, which are so easily to be procured in other parts of Mysore, the construction of regular drains is too costly to be undertaken by the townspeople themselves. However, propositions for the formation of municipalities have been frequently submitted. Were only the proceeds of the cattle trespass fines made over for the purpose, and the levy of the ancient tax on houses known as kachara terige authorized for the maintenance of a conservancy establishment, a great deal might be done.

Revenue Work performed.

157. Since the institution stamps and costs of processes have been equalized with that charged in Civil Courts, the Revenue Courts are no longer much resorted to. Only 141 cases were filed during the year, or about on an average one each month in each talook. The average time taken to dispose of these cases was 34 days. Only 24 appeals were preferred, which were disposed on an average in 22 days, and in 14 cases the decrees of the lower court had to be reversed.

158. The revenue work is necessarily heavy under a ryotwári system, in which Government deals directly with the cultivator. The number of miscellaneous proceedings was 27,630 or 705 less than in the previous year. The number of orders issued and reports made was 1,47,216, against 1,42,907 in the year previous. The number of petitions received was 12,600, or nearly the same as in the previous year.

Miscellaneous Proceedings, Reports, Orders, and Petitions.

159. The total number of letters, &c., received into and despatched from the English Department of the office, during the past year, was 7,582, against 7,053, or an increase of 529, attributable to correspondence having now to be maintained between the District and Sub-divisional offices.

English Correspondence.

160. Owing to the protracted illness of the former Deputy Commissioner, the jamábandi settlement commenced later than usual. The settlement of the Ashtagram Talook was the only one undertaken by the late Colonel McHutchin. Captain Shaw when acting for him disposed of the jamábandi settlement of the Talooks of Mandya, Maddúru Mallavalli, Nanjanagúdu, Periyápatna, Yedatore and Mysore; Mr. Rangappa, Assistant Commissioner, settled the Heggadadévanakóte Talook; and Mr. Krishna Múrti the Talakádu Talook. Captain Shaw, as Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Nanjanagúdu Sub-Division, settled also the jamábandi of the Chámarájanagara and Gundlupéte Talooks. The Chittás prepared for newly taken up lands were checked with the Watturvari accounts, and any irregularities discovered were rectified. Entries were made upon 14,355 pattás and 3,748 new pattás were granted. The total number of pattás (lease deeds) in the hands of the ryots is 170,625.

Jamábandi Work.

161. From the returns submitted, it will be seen that there are 101,811 holdings assessed at sums under Rs. five; 62,519 between five and fifty; 6,292 above fifty; and only three above five hundred.

162. In the report on the Marámat Department special mention is made of the good done to the country by the repair of tanks by ryot-labor. It forms the chief feature in the administration for the year, and was the last public act of the late lamented Deputy Commissioner, to which, Captain Shaw, when acting, saw by personal inspection of tanks, that due effect was given.

Concluding Remarks.

163. The Deputy Commissioner's recent transfer to this District renders it, however, difficult for him to comply so fully as he should wish with the recent Circular Orders, directing that notice should be taken in this report of the qualifications and services of the chief officers of Government. As the Amildars come immediately in contact with the people and are those in whose hands authority is exercised for good or evil, allusion is made to them first. Dávúd Khán, Amildar of Mysore, Vijiyarághavalu Náidu, Amildar of Periyápatna, Raghunáth Rao, Amildar of Ashtagram, and Rámánujaiengar, Amildar of Yedatore, have served under him before in the Hassan District. He is therefore in a position to state that they are all of them most efficient public servants, who have been specially selected for the management of large and troublesome talooks. The first named bears a high character, and is well deserving of promotion to the rank of an Assistant Commissioner. Abdul Khádar has the reputation of being an excellent Amildar, and has done good service for many years in the unhealthy Talook of Heggadadévanakóte. Captain Shaw speaks highly of the services rendered by Vírásámi Náidu, but he has shewn himself too much of a partizan to manage the turbulent ryots of Mallavalli. Narasimmaiengar, Amildar of Talakádu, Appannaiya, Amildar of Mandya and

Raghunátha Rao, Amildar of Najanagúdu, are newly appointed Amildars, who are well up in their judicial work: the first named has exerted himself in collecting labor for the breached Mádhavamantri anicut. Náráyina Rao, Amildar of Maddúru, is scarcely up to the mark in times when so high judicial qualifications are needed. Rangadháma Rao, Amildar of Chámarájanagara, and Anantaiya, Amildar of Gundlupéte, may have done good service in their time, but from being effete have been lately recommended for pension.

164. Captain Shaw, the Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Nanjanagúdu Sub-Division, is an officer of good ability, who takes a praiseworthy interest in the part of the District under his charge, and is of great assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in supervising the work done by his subordinates. Mr. Krishna Múrti, who has lately joined the District, is an intelligent young officer, and as Jahagírdar of Yelandúru, and the direct descendant of the famous Diwán Púrnaiya, has much local influence, which he exercises for good. Mr. Rangappa, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Treasury and Muzaráyi Department, is a native gentleman, who has enjoyed the confidence of his superiors for many years, and is well deserving of the pension for which he has been recommended.

165. Mr. D'Vaz, the Head Clerk, and Lakshamana Modaliar, the Revenue Sheristadar of the District, are both respectable men, who do their work quietly and efficiently. Narasimmáchári, Marámat Clerk, and Srínivás Modaliar, Acting Registration Clerk of the District, are also deserving of commendation.

W. HILL,

MYSORE, 10*th May* 1873. *Offg. Deputy Commissioner.*

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APPENDIX

Statement of Currency Notes received in and circulated from the

Description.	Balance on the 1st April 1872.						Received during the											
	In District Treasury.		In Taluk Treasuries.		Total.		District Treasury.											
							From the Deputy Accountant General.		From other Districts.		From Taluk Treasuries.		From the Public in Payment of Demand.		From the Public in Exchange for Cash.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Rs.																		
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	5	25	5	25
10	...	...	13	130	13	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	80	8	80
20	...	...	6	120	6	120	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	80	4	80
50	...	...	16	800	16	800	...	...	...	...	10	500	...	...	1	50	11	550
100	31	3,100	19	1,900	50	5,000	270	27,000	100	10,000	60	6,000	...	...	11	1,100	441	44,100
500	5	2,500	1	500	6	3,000	36	18,000	10	5,000	7	3,500	...	...	1	500	54	27,000
1,000	5	5,000	3	3,000	8	8,000	15	15,000	5	5,000	...	...	...	...	3	3,000	23	23,000
Total...	41	10,600	58	6,450	99	17,050	321	60,000	115	20,000	77	10,000	...	...	33	4,835	546	94,835

A.

Mysore District Talook Treasuries, during the year 1872—73.

year 1872—73.						Total including Balance of the District and Talook Treasuries.		Circulated during the year 1872—73.						Remaining on the 1st April 1873.					
In Talooks.								In District Treasury.		In Talook Treasury.		Total.		In District Treasury.		In Talook Treasury.		Total.	
From the District Treasury		From the Public in Exchange for cash.		Total.															
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
...	...	2	10	2	10	7	35	5	25	...	...	5	25	...	...	2	10	2	10
...	..	73	730	73	730	94	940	8	80	64	640	72	720	...	...	22	220	22	220
...	...	93	1,860	93	1,860	103	2,060	4	80	77	1,540	81	1,620	...	...	22	440	22	440
...	...	155	7,750	155	7,750	182	9,100	10	500	159	7,950	169	8,450	1	50	12	600	13	650
3	300	297	29,700	300	30,000	791	79,100	401	40,100	301	30,100	702	70,200	71	7,100	18	1,800	89	8,900
...	...	20	10,000	20	10,000	80	40,000	50	25,000	21	10,500	71	35,500	9	4,500	...	...	9	4,500
...	...	8	8,000	8	8,000	39	390,000	25	25,000	11	11,000	36	36,000	3	3,000	...	...	3	3,000
3	300	648	58,050	651	58,350	1,296	170,235	503	90,785	633	61,730	1,136	152,515	84	14,650	76	3,070	160	17,720

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APPENDIX B.

Statement of Hóbli Schools in the Mysore District.

Talook.	Village in which situated.	No. of Pupils.	Talook.	Village in which situated.	No. of Pupils.
Mysore.	Padavarahalli	24	Yedatore.	Sáligráma Kasabá	34
	Lingámbudi	35		Mirle do	26
	Avaréhalli	26		Tippúru do	30
	Sollépura	12		Bédarahalli do	40
	Yelwál	33		Hebbasúru do	16
	Anandúr Kasabá	6		Chendagallu	16
	Varakódu do.	27		Halli Mysore	23
	Náganahalli	15			
Chámarájanagara.	Rámasamudra	30	Gundlupéte.	Tirkanámbi Kasabá ...	30
	Alorehomma	15		Kabballi	3
	Kágalawádi	35		Rághavápura	12
	Honganúru Kasabá	20		Hangala	8
	Santhémáranahalli	15		Barji	12
	Ummattúru	22		Kelasúru	5
	Dévanúru	20	Nanjangúdu.	Kalale	50
	Kothalawádi	13		Haginaválu	25
	Uyamballi	12		Hedatale	30
	Bédarapura	12		Badanalu	13
	Haradenahalli Kasabá ...	26		Badankuppa	12
	Dásanúru-Karya	14		Hadináru	10
Ashtagram.	Haravu Kasabá	16	Talakádu.	Kasabá Talakádu	28
	Kyáthenahalli	38		Múgúru	40
	French Rocks	33		Táyúru	27
	Settihalli Kasabá	5		Sósale	19
	Arakere Kasabá	21		Purigáli	21
	Bannúru do.	15		Gargésvari	38
	Bávinahalli Kálguni... ...	9		Nelasóge	22
	Tirumalaságara Kasabá ...	13			
	Hosahalli	12	Maddúru.	Honnalagere	7
	Pálahalli Kasabá	8		Dorahalli	7
	Náganahalli	15		Doddarsinakere	15
	Ganjám	66		Kudargundi	12
				Kestúru	13
Periyápatna.	Kasabá	33		Besagarahalli	16
	Malalawádi	11			
	Bettadapura	38	Mandya.	Sátanúru	27
	Awárthi	8		Muthagere	19
	Rávandúru	22		Yeliyúru	10
	Harave	17		Básarálu	20
	Gavadigere Kasabá	33		Mudaguntúru	52
	Bilikere do	23		Guthal	36
	Kómalápura	8			
	Hanagódu	10	Mallavalli.	Kingával Kasabá	21
				Rági Bommanahalli	32
Heggadadévanakóte.	Nérle	26		Kódamballi Kasabá	8
	Kasabá Heggadadévanakóte ...	21		Singrájpura	17
	Hampápura	30		Veragere Kasabá	16
	Ságare	23		Bárasamudra	19
	Belattúru	44			

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Births and Deaths in the Talooks of the Mysore District for 1872–73.

No.	Talooks.	Causes of Death.																				Number of Births.		
		Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Bowel complaints.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite or killed by Wild-beasts.		Other causes.		Total Deaths.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Mysore ...	1	...	73	77	656	584	219	198	2	3	4	4	7	6	3	3	74	59	1,039	934	1,973	628	548	1,177
2	Chámarájanagara ...	...	...	24	22	299	187	70	37	...	...	... 1	..	4	6	5	1	145	116	547	369	916	164	169	333
3	Ashtagrama ...	...	...	35	21	451	376	29	13	...	...		1	4	4	...	1	59	41	579	457	1,036	331	333	664
4	Periyápatna ...	...	...	19	24	476	310	32	31	...	2	1	1	2	6	7	3	16	16	553	393	946	317	242	559
5	Yedatore ...	...	...	31	26	207	148	22	9	.	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	50	34	314	217	531	247	220	467
6	Heggadadévanakóte ...	...	...	19	12	316	191	12	3	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	73	59	425	267	692	309	263	572
7	Gundlupéte ...	...	...	18	20	245	177	11	6	1	...	..	1	2	7	1	...	21	8	299	219	518	145	172	317
8	Nanjanagúdu ...	...	...	72	60	406	336	123	91	...	1	...	1	2	0	...	1	15	14	618	504	1,122	360	299	659
9	Talakádu ...	...	...	14	23	198	146	116	68	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	86	40	420	279	699	138	121	259
10	Mandya ...	...	...	17	14	99	101	1	2	...	1	...	...	7	4	1	...	33	35	158	157	315	50	58	108
11	Maddúru ...	...	...	6	6	141	79	34	23	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	20	6	201	115	316	130	97	227
11	Mallavalli ...	...	...	3	3	185	82	8	13	..	...	1	...	3	2	1	2	50	27	251	129	380	91	63	154
13	Yalandúru ...	...	...	2	4	130	114	9	6	1	1	2	...	4	1	...	...	84	61	232	187	419	148	103	251
	Total.....	1	...	333	312	3,809	2,831	686	500	5	8	11	8	41	40	24	12	726	516	5,636	4,227	9,863	3,058	2,688	5,746

KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES
BANGALORE

HASSAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE OFFG. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF THE HASSAN DISTRICT,

FOR 1872—73.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Area.

1. Full [illegible]s under this head have been given in the reports of former years, and there have been no changes during the past year affecting the boundaries of the District.

Area cultivated and uncultivated.

2. Of the 525,334 acres of cultivable land, 502,897 acres are under the plough, and 22,437 acres are shewn in the accounts to lie uncultivated.

Waste.

3. The extent of uncultivable waste at the disposal of Government is 396,712 acres independent of Amrat Mahal Kávals (public cattle grazing grounds), which amount to 79,343 acres.

Communications.
Mountains and Plains.
Rivers.
Soil.
Forests.

4. Full particulars under these heads will be found in former reports.

Climate.

5. The climate is comparatively cool. Though the heat during the months of March and April is somewhat excessive, it is compensated for by light fogs in the mornings and the cool breeze of the sea in the evenings. In December, January and February, the climate is cold, the nights generally being marked by heavy fogs.

Rain-fall.

6. The total rain-fall registered at Hassan during the year under report was 35 inches, 33 cents, and at Sakalésapura it amounted to 68 inches, 17 cents.

Temperature

7. The average reading of the thermometer during the year was 83½° in summer and 75½° in winter. The maximum was 96° in the shade on the 27th March 1872, and the minimum was 52° on the 26th December 1872.

Wind.

8. The prevailing winds may be said west and south-west from May to September; north-east and east from October to February, and variable during the months of March and April.

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B.—POLITICAL.

Nil.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY.

9. No additional information under this head can be given to what has already been furnished in former reports, excepting that the designations of the Deputy and Assistant Superintendents have been changed into Deputy and Assistant Commissioners respectively. The introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1872) has also affected the designation of the executive officers in their magisterial capacity.

D.—POPULATION.

10. The statistics of population cannot be accurately given, since the compilation of the returns of the census taken on the night of the 14th November 1871 does not seem to have as yet been completed. The khánéshumári returns of the District shew, however, an increase of 1,064 souls over last year, as may be seen from the following classification :—

Classification.	1871—72.	1872—73.
Europeans	57	75
Eurasians	59	31
Native Christians	2,263	2,363
Mahomedans	17,144	17,352
Hindás	5,02,624	5,03,355
Parias	1,08,595	1,08,689
Buddhists or Jains	2,501	2,446
Total.....	6,33,247	6,34,311

11. The tax per head of population amounts to Rs. 1—10—6, and there are 146,795, pattá-holders, of whom only 242 pay more than Rs. 100. The proportion of agriculturists to non-agriculturists is as 18 to 13.

E.—FISCAL.

Revenue Survey.

12. The measurement of the Andale and Kasabá Bélúru Hóblís were completed during the year by a party of the Revenue Survey under Captain Coussmaker.

Land Tenure.

13. There has been no change in the prevailing tenures excepting that the old system of Government sharing the produce with the cultivator of the crop, known as the batáyi tenure, had necessarily to be revised, though as a temporary measure, under the orders of the Superintendent, Ashtagram Division, in view to re-couping, at least to a certain extent, the heavy loss of Rs. 25,207—3—5 incurred from relinquishment of lands on a large scale. The result of this measure will be noticed elsewhere.

14. The following table gives the areas of lands held on different tenures :—

Heads.	Acres.	Revenue.		
		R.	A.	P.
Government land on individual Pattás (Hullugával included)	3,86,690	9,35,814	14	2
Inám (free of assessment)	42,885	...	...	...
Jódi (quit-rent)	25,549	40,660	10	2
Batáyi	857	1,201	5	4
Coffee lands	52,721	29,195	9	6
Total.....	5,08,702	10,06,872	7	2

Transfers of lands.

15. The number of transfers amounted to 1,790 during the year under report, involving an aggregate area of 7,383*a*, 3 *g*, 17 *yds*. as detailed below :—

Heads.	Number.	Extent.			Revenue.		
		A.	G.	Y.	Rs.	A.	P.
By voluntary sale or gift	570	1,101	3	98	2,569	13	9
By compulsory sale	60	346	7	83	915	3	1
By inheritance	1,160	5,935	31	78	9,018	15	10
Total.....	1,790	7,383	3	17	12,504	0	8

General Revenue.

16. The total revenue for 1872---73, exclusive of that derived from local and municipal sources, was Rs. 12,39,192---12---4, or Rs. 33,010 ---6---11 more than in last year, which, added to the past year's balance of Rs. 1,99,953---15---5, raised the total demand to Rs. 14,39,146---11---9.

Collections.

17. The total collections up to the 31st March 1873 was Rs. 12,62,826---12---5, the percentage being 88·6. On the whole, the collections have exceeded the khists by Rs. 23,121---10---2, which result, will, it is hoped, be considered satisfactory.

Outstanding Balances.

18. The amount outstanding at the close of the official year was Rs. 1,76,122--6--2.

19. The following table exhibits the particulars of the amount due and collected up to the 31st March 1873.

Talooks.	Amount due up to 31st March 1873.			Amount collected.			Difference.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hassan	1,35,356	9	8	1,37,213	10	11	+ 1,857	1	3
Manjarábád	1,12,497	3	2	1,20,224	12	6	+ 7,727	9	4
Maharájanadurga	1,14,676	0	4	1,13,471	12	9	— 1,204	3	7
Arakalagúdu	1,30,953	1	6	1,30,010	3	8	— 942	13	10
Attikuppa	1,40,128	12	3	1,42,703	0	11	+ 2,574	4	8
Bélúru	1,33,129	9	7	1,31,966	5	10	— 1,163	3	9
Channaráyapatna	1,43,218	4	5	1,45,902	4	11	+ 2,684	0	6
Nágamangala	97,736	3	5	1,05,661	6	5	+ 7,925	3	0
Háranahalli	88,162	4	11	77,471	12	7	— 690	8	4
Narasípura	63,852	11	8	68,207	0	7	+ 4,354	4	11
Total.....	11,59,710	12	11	11,82,832	7	1	+ 27,122	7	8
							— 4,000	13	6
Net Increase.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,121	10	2

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Land Revenue-Assessment.

20. The total demand for the year under report on account of land was Rs. 10,06,872—7—2, as detailed in the following table :—

Heads.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Garden	87,814 14 6	87,785 0 1	... ...	31 14 5
Mulberry	299 7 2	297 15 11	... ...	1 7 3
Wet-land	4,12,637 0 8	4,08,422 10 2	.. ..	4,214 6 6
Dry-land	4,22,187 5 6	4,21,667 15 11	... ...	519 5 7
Pasture	3,996 13 5	4,425 9 11	428 12 6	... .
Coffee	24,551 14 5	29,195 9 6	4,643 11 1	... ...
Jódi (quit rent)	41,008 11 10	40,660 10 2	... ...	348 1 8
Miscellaneous	9,710 3 2	14,418 15 6	4,708 12 4	... ...
Total	10,02,206 6 8	10,06,872 7 2	9,781 3 11	5,115 3 5

or Rs. 4,666—0—6 more than the past year's demand.

21. The principal items of increase are :—

Items of Increase.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By lands newly brought under plough	18,911	1	10
By enhancement of assessment	7,690	1	7
By lands concealedly cultivated being brought to book	1,606	12	4
By cultivation of lands on batáyi or rent-in-kind tenure	1,201	5	4
By Coffee Hulat	4,643	11	1
By Pasture	428	12	6
By minor causes	653	2	2
Total..... ...	35,134	14	10

22. A few remarks on each of these may not be un-interesting.

Increase from lands newly brought under the plough.

23. Though it was very disheartening in the early part of the year to find that lands assessed in the aggregate at Rs. 25,209—3—5 were resigned chiefly in the Bélúru, Hassan, Háranahalli and Mahárájanadurga Talooks, it was subsequently a matter for consolation to see it recouped to a great degree by large extent of land being taken up for cultivation, which is illustrative of a desire on the part of the general public to acquire land notwithstanding that the prices of grains have continued to fall during the past years.

Increase by Enhancement of Assessment.

24. The large increase under this head is mainly attributable to the imposition of wet and bengár (½ wet) rates on lands for which irrigation was supplied during the year.

Increase from Concealed Cultivation brought to Book.

25. The increase from this source is satisfactory, though such continued increase year after year is only indicative of the incorrectness in the original measurement of the lands, and the general inclination of the ryot to commit encroachments which can only be rooted out by the Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Coffee.

26. The season was favorable to coffee crops, and this accounts for the increase under this head.

Batáyi.

27. This is the form of a tenure by which the Government shares with the cultivator in the quantity of crop raised on his land enjoyed rent-free. It had necessarily to be resorted to as a contrivance to repay the losses sustained by Government by large extents of land having been relinquished. Under instructions from the Commissioner, it was temporarily introduced in the Talooks of Hassan, Arakalagúdu and Háranahalli ; but being brought into force after the sowing season was almost over, it failed to secure such profitable results as it would have done had it been introduced earlier. Eight-hundred and odd acres of land were taken up and cultivated under this system, and the Government share of the produce, when put up to auction, realized during the year under report Rs. 1,201. This result, which is far from satisfactory, bears out the fact that the rázinámás during the year were generally for unremunerative lands of an inferior description of soil.

Minor Causes.

28. The items comprising this head are of minor importance. The resumption of a jódi village (Bósamáranahalli) in the Mahárájanadurga Talook, consequent on the resignation of the jódidar, however, is one worthy of mention. The recorded value of the jódi was Rs. 389—8—5, and the rent paid to Government was Rs. 328—13—4.

Items of Decrease.

29. The sources of decrease are those noticed separately below

Waste.

30. The total extent of lands converted into waste by resignations and other causes was 7,822 acres paying an assessment of Rs. 27,122—13—3; but the above loss has been recouped to the extent of Rs. 18,911—1—10, by 8,825 acres of immemorial waste and the lately thrown-up lands being resumed for cultivation, thus reducing the actual loss to Rs. 8,211—11—5. This is chiefly due to the fall in prices and the lately impoverished condition of the Bélúru Talook, where the survey operations are progressing, and where, consequently, the number of resignations was very large, as observed in previous reports.

Reductions in Assessment.

31. The loss of Rs. 5,104—8—11, under this head, is only nominal, since it has been more than counterbalanced by a corresponding increase under the head "enhancement of assessment;" *vide* para 24.

Decrease from Batáyi Cultivation.

32. The cause for the decrease of Rs. 1,961 under this head is apparent.

Other Causes.

33. The other causes of decrease which amount to Rs. 641—2—10 consist of mainly remissions on account of lands taken up for public purposes. A remission of Rs. 216 had also to be allowed for lands submerged by the construction and repair of water works.

Sale of Waste Lands.

34. The proceeds under this head exceed last year's realizations by Rs. 738-9-5.

Miscellaneous.

35. The large increase of Rs. 3,970—2—11 from this source is mainly due to the levy of interest on arrears of kandáyem and the collection of fees for the service of notices to revenue defaulters.

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36. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 5,547—9—11, against Rs. 4,839
Forests. —9—7 in the past year. The increase of Rs. 708—0—4 is mainly due to a higher sum being realized this year at auction for the privilege of picking cardamoms in district-forests.

37. The revenue from this source was Rs. 60,989—2—7, against Rs. 57,452—14—0
Abkári. as distributed below :—

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Still-head Duty	10,124 1 2	11,563 8 6	1,439 7 4	... ...
License Fees	3,639 11 3	3,892 0 0	252 4 9	... ...
Bagani Toddy	5,080 7 5	6,888 3 11	1,807 12 6	... ...
Miscellaneous	3 0 0	39 12 0	36 12 0	... ...
Date Toddy	38,105 10 2	38,105 10 2	0 0 0	... ...
Gánjá	500 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	... ...
Total.....	57,452 14 0	60,989 2 7	3,536 4 7	... ...
Deduct Decrease.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Net Increase.....	.. ..	... ...	3,536 4 7	... ...

38. The increase under the head of "still-head" duty is attributed to one of the stills owned by Lazarus, in which work had been temporarily stayed for about two months last year, having this year worked without any such cessation; and that under the head of "Bagani Toddy" to increased competition among the bidders.

39. The last two items having been rented to Captain Taylor for a fixed sum, they call for no remark.

40. This item yielded an increase of Rs. 464—8—1, when compared with the reve-
Assessed Taxes. nue of the last year, and is made up of the following items :—

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
House tax	20,397 12 3	20,534 12 4	137 0 1	... ...
Shop do	8,361 0 0	8,230 0 0	... ...	131 0 0
Loom do	10,847 0 0	10,724 8 0	... ...	122 8 0
Oil Mill do	2,470 8 0	2,631 8 0	161 0 0	... ...
Cart tax	1,754 0 0	2,280 0 0	526 0 0	... ...
Miscellaneous	139 0 0	33 0 0	... ...	106 0 0
Total.....	43,969 4 3	44,433 12 4	824 0 1	359 8 0
Deduct Decrease.....	... ...	... ...	359 8 0	... ...
Net Increase.....	... ...	... ...	464 8 1	... ...

41. The chief increase is under the head "Cart Tax," which was owing to more care being exercised in the imposition of the cess.

42. The following comparative table shews the revenue derived from this source
Customs. during the year under report :—

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Areca-nut	8,968 1 6	7,171 13 2	... ...	1,796 4 4
Tobacco	11,500 3 11	14,453 2 4	2,952 14 5	... ...
Dry cocoanut	1,198 10 9	1,440 5 10	241 11 1	... ...
Fresh cocoanut	3,619 12 5	4,190 15 5	571 3 0	... ...
Betel leaf	7,116 14 7	7,285 6 0	168 7 5	... ...
Piece goods	3,435 10 10	3,619 11 4	184 0 6	... ...
Miscellaneous	1,100 8 10	727 11 6	... ...	372 13 4
Total	36,939 14 10	38,889 1 7	4,118 4 5	2,169 1 8
		Deduct Decrease.....	2,169 1 8	
		Net Increase.....	1,949 2 9	

43. The decrease in the receipts from areca-nut is accounted for by less exportations this year than in the last; a large quantity of the produce having been held back owing to a fall in the prices. This will be enquired into.

44. The price of tobacco having risen this year, a large quantity of stock tobacco was exported.

45. The decrease under the head "Miscellaneous," which chiefly consists of fines imposed on articles smuggled, and other breaches of the sáyer rules, is satisfactory, since it is the result of the exercise of stricter supervision over the fraudulent actions of the traders.

46. It may be noted here that a case of embezzlement of Rs. 453—12—0 (Sáyer money) was brought to light during the year, and the delinquent (Shékdar of Udgúrn) was found guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with fine.

Opium.

47. The monopoly of selling this drug has been rented to the abkári contractor for a sum of Rs. 150 annually for the whole District.

Salt.

48. The revenue from this source was Rs. 674—3—4, against Rs. 517—1—6 last year. The number of salt pans at work in the District was 171, against 153 in 1871—72.

Stamps.

49. The total income was Rs. 15,950—12—3, or Rs. 2,368—4—9 more than in last year. This result is mainly attributable to the levy of a sum of Rs. 2,940 from the late abkári contractor as penalty on an insufficiently stamped document.

Post Office.

50. The receipts under this head was Rs. 5,907—10—0, or Rs. 122—1—10 more than last year.

Law and Justice.

51. The total realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 35,720—9—1, or Rs. 6,962—3—10 greater than in the past year. The increase consists of (i) Rs. 2,200 Magisterial fines and (ii) Rs. 4,300 from the introduction of Court Fees' labels for the service of processes and the entertainment of process peons and Batta Amíns on fixed salaries.

Police.

52. The receipts amounted to Rs. 50—5—0 during the year under report.

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Educational.

53. The receipts were Rs. 8,983—10—3, or Rs. 7,822—7—2 more than in the past year, attributable to an order of Government directing the transfer of 24 per cent of the local cess in favor of education.

Miscellaneous.

54. The revenue under this item was Rs. 10,808—2—10, or Rs. 5,824—7—9 more than in last year. The receipt of a recent order from the Deputy Accountant General, directing that the amount realized by the levy of a toll on the Saklésapura iron girder bridge (which was credited during the last year to the Local Fund) should be transferred to the Imperial Funds, has been one of the main sources of increase. The remainder is made up of (i) Revenue fines, (ii) sale of building sites, (iii) unclaimed deposits, and (iv) duty on firewood, all which aggregated Rs. 2,425.

Revenue Sales.

55. Coercive measures had to be resorted to in 58 instances for the recovery of Rs. 882—14—10.

Revenue Measures.

56. The year under report was not remarkable for the introduction of any fresh revenue measures. The work of demarcating the village gomáls (commons) was continued, and it has nearly been completed in all the Talooks except Hassan and Chennaráyapatna.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

57. The year under report has not been remarkable for the introduction of any new Revenue enactments, though the following may be mentioned under this head :—

(i) Rules for the execution of revenue processes.

(ii) Chief Commissioner's General Circular No. 5 of 1872—73, laying down rules for the succession to hereditary village offices.

(iii) Rules for the grant of jungles for cardamom cultivation.

(iv) The District-Forest scheme.

B.—JUDICIAL.

Revenue Suits and Business.

58. The following comparative table shews the result of this year's work as compared with the last :—

Heads.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original cases	147	167	20	...
Appeals	24	40	16	...
Referred cases	23	36	13	...
Petitions	22,334	26,020	3,686	...
References, reports, &c.	1,45,176	1,64,626	19,450	...
English letters, "To"	3,320	4,072	752	...
Do "From"	3,932	3,908	...	24

59. The prospect of a plentiful harvest, added to the fact of the disputes between inámdars and their sub-tenants having arisen to sixteen cases against two cases of the past year, may be said to have contributed to swell the number of cases under this head.

Original Cases.

60. There is an increase of sixteen cases over last year. In many instances the appeals were made on frivolous grounds, and had therefore to be rejected.

Appeals.

61. The large increase perceptible under this head is due to numerous petitions presented, especially in the Talooks of Arakalagúdu and Attikuppa during the jamábandi time, relating to complaints on the subject of the insufficiency of water supply by the Channel Department and enhanced garden rates, though in major instances their complaints ultimately proved to be groundless.

Petitions.

62. Looking at the very large increase under this head it is beyond question that there has been too much of correspondence during the year under report, though it is believed that much clerical labor would have been saved had the talook authorities exercised more care, punctuality and promptitude in the disposal of the papers received by or referred to them.

References and Reports.

63. It is satisfactory to notice that only eleven cases were pending disposal at the end of year in the several Revenue Courts of the District. The date of the oldest case pending is 12th December 1872, on the file of the Deputy Commissioner, the delay in the disposal of which is accounted for by the fact that it had to be returned twice to the Amildar for further information.

Pending Cases.

E.—MILITARY.

64. The expenditure during the year on account of 165 Silédar horse and three Companies of Bár Sepoys maintained in the District amounted to Rs. 94,561—9—2. Of this strength 77 Silédars and 90 Sepoys were stationed at Hassan.

65. No separate stables are provided for the horses.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

66. The following table exhibits a comparison between the receipts and disbursements of this year and that of the last as reported by the Treasury Officer :—

General Results.

	1871—72.			1872—73.		
Receipts	12,52,904	0	6	12,62,826	12	5
Disbursements	3,18,529	6	9	3,24,332	1	3
Difference.....	9,34,374	9	9	9,38,494	11	2

100

67. The subjoined statement shews the several sources of income :—

Receipts.

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land (including Coffee)	10,43,807 14 0	10,25,846 2 5	... ...	17,961 11 7
Forest	4,564 14 5	4,922 2 2	357 3 9	... ...
Abkári	64,202 12 10	62,449 10 7	... ...	1,753 2 3
Assessed Taxes	42,119 12 1	4,6911 10 7	4,791 14 6	... ...
Customs	36,491 1 2	38,666 1 9	2,175 0 7	... ...
Salt	702 2 0	672 7 10	... ...	29 10 2
Post Office	5,785 8 2	5,907 10 0	122 1 10	... ...
Law and Justice	28,758 5 3	35,720 9 1	6,962 3 10	... ...
Stamps	13,582 7 6	15,950 12 2	2,368 4 9	... ...
Police	50 13 0	50 5 0	... .	0 8 0
Public Works	6,693 7 11	5,937 7 8	... ...	756 0 3
Education	1,161 3 1	8,983 10 3	7,822 7 2	... ...
Miscellaneous	4,983 11 1	10,808 2 10	5,824 7 9	... ...
Total.	12,52,904 0 6	12,62,826 12 5	30,423 12 2	20,501 0 3
		Deduct Decrease.....	20,501 0 3	
		Net Increase.....	9,922 11 11	

68. The only item in the above statement calling for any special explanation is the large decrease under the head "Land Revenue," which is attributable to the arrears of the past year being less than that of the year previous.

69. The causes for the fluctuations under the other heads need not be repeated here, since they have already been given against the corresponding heads under Part 1, E.—Fiscal, where the demands as per jamábandi have been shewn.

70. The following exhibits the items of disbursements :—

Expenditure.

Items.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Land Revenue including Revenue Survey ...	82,071 5 10	82,405 2 3	333 12 5	... ...
Forest	2,890 3 4	9,132 8 3	6,242 4 11	... ...
Law and Justice	79,589 1 11	82,751 7 4	3,162 5 5	... ...
Police	47,610 0 9	46,577 6 4	... ...	1,032 10 5
Education	18,485 15 11	17,476 0 5	... .	1,009 15 6
Muzariyi	51,731 15 11	48,183 10 10	... .	3,548 5 1
Medical	3,996 15 2	3,956 4 2	... ...	40 11 0
Pensions including Palace	5,693 8 3	4,613 1 11	... ...	1,080 6 4
Post Office	19,841 1 5	19,967 8 9	126 7 4	... .
Miscellaneous	6,619 2 3	9,268 15 0	,649 12 9	... ...
Total.	3,18,529 6 9	3,24,332 1 3	12,514 10 10	6,712 0 4
		Deduct Decrease.....	6,712 0 4	
		Net Increase.....	5,802 10 6	

Accession No. 1435
Date

71. The increase in this item is attributable to the pay of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, having been disbursed from the District Treasury while he was on circuit in the District, and to the increase of pay of the Deputy Commissioner.

Land Revenue.

72. The increased expenditure under this head is accounted for by the pay of the Assistant Conservator and his establishment, together with their travelling and contingent allowances having had to be met from the District Treasury.

Forest.

73. The entertainment of process peons and Batta Amíns on a fixed scale has been the main cause of the increase under this head.

Law and Justice.

74. The diminished expenditure is due to the savings effected.

Police.

75. The abolition of the normal school for the training of hóbli school-masters has been the chief cause of a saving in expenditure under this head.

Educational.

76. The decrease is mainly due to no arrears having been paid this year as in the last.

Muzaráyi.

77. The saving is owing to the death of Mr. Assistant Superintendent Syed Amír Ahmed.

Pensions.

78. The increased expenditure is owing to the enhancement of the salaries of Mutsaddís and runners.

Post Office.

79. This head is composed of several petty items, the fluctuations in which, when taken individually, are not of such an importance as to call for any special explanation. Two items may however be mentioned, *viz.*, (i) repairs of tents for which Rs. 1,270 were disbursed, and (ii) firewood plantations which cost Rs. 820.

Miscellaneous.

80. Currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,56,275—0—0 passed through the Treasury. Notes to the value of Rs. 1,38,800 were cashed by the planters in Manjarábád, and this brought in Rs. 347—1—5 as premium at As. 4.

Currency Notes.

81. Up to the end of November 1872, the duties connected with this Department was under the management of the Money Order Agent; but from the 1st December 1872, it has been placed under the control of the Treasury Officer. (*Vide* the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 258 of the 22nd November 1872.)

Money Order Office.

82. The system of granting money orders in favor of parties in the United Kingdom also came into force.

83. The following table shews, at a glance, the result of the working of the Department during the year under report:—

101

		1871—72.		1872—73.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
India ...	Orders issued ...	1,277	56,774 2	1,213	53,049 0	...	... ...	64	3,725 2
	Orders paid	244	7,687 8	228	6,805 7	...	... ...	16	882 1
Overland,	Orders issued ...	...	... ...	6	556 14	6	556 14	...	... ...
	Orders paid	...	... ..	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
	Total.....	1,521	64,461 10	1,447	12,711 5	6	556 14	80	4,607 3
	Commission credited.....	...	640 2	...	558 12	...	... ...	...	81 6

84. The Money Order Office at Sakalésapura was closed on the 1st December 1872, up to which date money orders to the value of Rs. 6,449—4—0 have been issued.

85. Depositors have placed sums aggregating Rs. 1,803 during the year, which raised the number of depositors to 51 and the capital to Rs. 3,637—12—7. It may be pointed out that Rs. 1,856—11—6 inclusive of interest have been withdrawn.

Savings' Bank.

86. The following comparative statement shews the different sources of receipts and disbursements from Local Funds :—

District Fund.

Heads.	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1871—72.	1872—73.	1871—72.	1872—73.
Ferries	1,599 1 6	2,230 6 11	1,599 1 6	138 0 0
Local Fund cess as per order of Government ...	10,495 0 11	44,185 15 0	29,192 12 6	27,111 14 4
Cattle trespass fines	6,827 9 4	8,382 14 6	8,244 11 3	192 12 0
Sale proceeds of stray cattle	3,271 13 6	2,948 0 0	3,271 13 6	
Municipal	5,188 8 10	4,931 12 6	4,837 0 0	5,099 0 5
Miscellaneous	1 0 0	6 1 6	1 0 0	0 0 0
Total.....	27,383 2 1	62,685 2 5	47,146 6 9	32,541 10 9

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

87. An increase of four Méstrís and six Mutsaddís has been been made to the staff which consisted of a District Surveyor, a Clerk, four Méstrís and four Mutsaddís. A second Surveyor has also been sanctioned lately by the Chief Commissioner. A Clerk on Rs. 15 was employed for a period of 5½ months specially for the preparation of Tank Registers which have been completed by the incumbent.

Staff.

88. The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works including forests during the year under report :—

Expenditure.

Heads.	From Imperial Revenue.		From Local Funds.	Total.
	Through D. P. W. and Forests.	Through Dy. Commissioner.		
Military Works	...	176 0 0	...	176 0 0
Civil Buildings	...	4,010 3 6	357 8 11	4,367 12 5
Irrigation	...	15,622 2 1	139 4 0	15,761 6 1
Communications	...	1,403 13 5	23,602 1 10	25,005 15 3
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...
Forests	9,132 8 3	1,401 4 6	...	10,533 12 9
Total.....	9,132 8 3	22,613 7 6	24,098 14 9	55,844 14 6

89. The net expenditure by the Deputy Commissioner was Rs. 46,712—6—3 in the past year, as against Rs. 23,404—6—9 in the previous year.

Accommodation for Troops.

90. Bár huts at Arakalagúdu, Nágamangala, Sakalésapura and Alúru were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 176. The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to lay down that accommodation for small details of the local forces employed on District duty should be provided for in the Civil Budget. In accordance with which, steps are being taken for the preparation of estimates and plans on an economical scale.

Civil Buildings.

91. The chief original work which was in progress for the last three years was the new Talook Cutcherry at Arakalagúdu, on which the full appropriation of Rs. 1,821 has been expended, and the office is now put out of hand. Improvements to the girl school at Hassan, thána choultry at Háranahalli, anché-houses at Sakalésapura and Shravanabelagula have been constructed at a net cost of Rs. 1,338—4—0. Repairs to the civil buildings at a cost of Rs. 2,672—1—0 were executed through this Department.

Educational.

92. Rupees 299 were spent in the repair of the school houses at Hassan and Arakalagúdu.

Irrigation Works.

93. Sufficient attention has been paid for the repair of tanks, as can be judged from the fact of no less than 84 tanks having been dealt with during the year under report together with 21 tanks which were in an incomplete state at the close of the last year. The expenditure on these works amounts to Rs. 15,622, against Rs. 15,523 of the last year. Contribution to the money value of Rs. 6,359—4—0 was made by ryots towards these works. Many more tanks would have been put in hand and their repairs expedited, had it not been for delay necessarily caused by the then existing order that every estimate should be checked and countersigned by the Executive Engineer before it is submitted for sanction.

Communications.

94. The high roads from Bangalore to Mangalore, and from Shimoga to Bangalore have been metalled. They are under the Department Public Works, and kept in a good state.

District Fund Roads.

95. A road from Hassan to Halébídu was opened this year with the co-operation of ryots. The total estimate was Rs. 3,361, of which ryots contributed Rs. 2,459 in labor. Roads from Halébídu to Belagód, Hassan to Mysore, *viâ* Narasipura, and French

Rocks to Mayásamudra having been handed over by the Department Public Works to Revenue Department, they have increased the length of this class of roads by 408 miles, but no expenditure was incurred on the two latter roads this year. These roads are still unmetalled owing to the difficulty engendered by the reduction of the maintenance allowance in some cases from Rs. 50 to 30.

Repairs of Roads.

96. Of the full allotment of Rs. 17,375, Rs. 17,113—9—5 were spent in the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 261—6—7 unexpended, which should be considered as savings.

Tools and Plant.

97. Of the full allotment of Rs. 714, Rs. 668—3—5 were expended towards the purchase of tools, &c.

Ferries.

98. There are 31 ferries in the District plying on the rivers Hémávati, Yagachi and Kávéri. The expenditure for the repairs of boats are borne from District Funds, four of which were repaired at a cost of Rs. 138 during the year under report.

Accommodation for Travellers.

99. Rs. 1,726—6—4 were expended by this Department towards the repair of six bungalows and Rs. 1,636—13—2 for the maintenance of their establishment. The amount realized by fees from 1st and 2nd class travellers' bungalows was Rs. 674—4—0 in aggregate. The hotel kept at the Hassan Travellers' Bungalow by Kuppu has proved a very great boon to the coffee planters and the travelling public. The former avail themselves largely of the accommodation and comfort which the hotel affords, either the heavy rains in their plantation, or business in the District Courts, or the requisition for medical advice, necessitating their occasional trips to Hassan.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

100. No work was sanctioned under this head during the year under report.

Arboriculture.

101. Only one mile of road was planted with 30 cuttings and 190 plants. The number of deaths was 9,881 and they have all been nearly replaced. The total number of miles of roads, lined with 147,861 avenue trees, is 602.

Village Groves.

102. Groves were formed in 48 villages during the year, and the description of trees planted were mainly (banyan) ála, mango, and jack. The total number of groves in the District amounts to 2,657. The forms prescribed by the Government were received very late in the year. Consequently, and looking to a large number of groves which had to be inspected, allowance must be made for the short comings of the returns.

Forest.

103. Formerly only the Reserved or Royal forests were under the direct management of the Forest Department; but by the introduction of the District-forest scheme, the District forests have also been taken up, leaving a few scrub jungles under the control of the Revenue authorities. Therefore the Officers of that Department are in a better position to give a detailed report on the subject. It may however be added here that during the year under report, 41 free passes for wood grown on ryots' own pattá lands, and 16 licenses for the removal of unreserved wood from District forests were issued; the duty levied from the latter at the rate of rupees three per cart-load being Rs. 727-5-5.

104. The Assistant Conservator had made applications for the transfer of certain neglected coffee jungles in the Malnád talooks; but the Deputy Commissioner was not able to comply with his requests, since further time for their reclamation had to be given

to the owners under the Chief Commissioner's orders conveyed in his Secretary's letter No. 3398—108 of the 25th September 1869.

Firewood Plantations.

105. A special establishment at a monthly cost of Rs. 76 has been maintained on the Aiyadahalli Kával in the Hassan Talook for the conservancy and supervision of the cutting of firewood for the supply of the town of Hassan. The receipts from the levy of a duty of annas four on every cart-load of firewood amounted during the year to Rs. 651-8-0, and the cost of establishment was Rs. 668-4-6.

Plantations in Kávals.

106. The Gendékatte near Hassan and the Hasavina, &c. Kávals in the Nágamangala Talook have been specially selected as fuel plantations. The progress made in planting them is satisfactory, as may be seen from the following figures :—

Kavals.	No. of Trees up to the 31st March 1872.	Planted during the year.	Total.	Annual Cost.
Gendékatte Kával	10,787	2,485	13,272	248 6 0
Hasavina, &c. Kávals	1,671	2,388	4,059	424 0 0

107. The plants chiefly consist of banyan, babúl, mango, hippe, &c.

108 The enclosing of the Gendékatte Kával with a ditch and hedge has been completed, with the exception of a few hundred yards.

109. Planting operations were also carried on in the Anékatte Kával in the Arakalagúdu Talook, though without any cost to Government. The sandal plants are reported to have grown to a height of 5 feet and the mugli plants to be yet ¾ feet above the surface of the ground.

Fruit Trees.

110. A supply of 40 graft mango plants were obtained from the Lál Bágh at Bangalore, and were distributed to certain respectable parties. The ryots do not seem to take a fancy to the formation of orchards, and therefore little has been done in this respect.

C—RAILWAYS.

Nil.

D—AGRICULTURE.

111. On the whole, the past year was favorable to all the crops; the only crops that sustained damage on account of untimely rains being the paddy, dál, avare and Bengal-gram. The season was particularly favorable to coffee, and the out-turn is expected to be remunerative. The rains have brought in a fair supply of water to most of the tanks in the District.

112. The following table shews the extent of lands under different crops this year, as compared with the last :—

Crops.	1871—72.	1872—73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rági	213,404	216,520	3,116	...
Rice	62,372	64,175	1,803	...
Coffee	52,551	52,721	170	...
Oil-seeds	21,433	22,262	829	...
Sugar-cane	5,015	4,480	...	535
Cocoanut Gardens	14,022	13,735	...	287
Tobacco	7,418	8,211	793	...
Cotton	72	172	100	...

113. Had it not been for the unseasonable rains, the increase in cultivation would have been greater.

Rice.

114. The cultivation of this plant is confined to a small extent in the eastern talooks. The sowing of the Hinganghát cotton seed was carried to some extent in the Bélúru Talook, where it is reported to have yielded a fair crop. It may be noted that the people of this country are generally indifferent towards the cultivation of this plant.

Cotton.

115. As already mentioned, the past year has been a favorable one for coffee, and the out-turn is said to be on the increase. The hálat levied during the year amounted to Rs. 29,195—9—6, or Rs. 4,643 11-1 more than in last year. Of this sum, Rs. 7,291—10—1 were paid by European planters on account of 364½ tons exported by them, and Rs. 21,903—15—5 were paid by the Native planters for 1,095 tons of coffee.

Coffee.

116. The report of the 1st Assistant Commissioner is attached to this report. On the whole, the work appears to have been done satisfactorily.

Coffee Business.

117. None of the applications received for the grant of lands for cardamom plantations were disposed of, pending the receipt of the cardamom rules. Two hundred and seventy-nine applications were forwarded to the Assistant Conservator for inspection. The rules which have recently been published in the local Gazette and which authorize the leasing of jungles for a term of 20 years, also require the demarcation of lands by the Assistant Conservator into plots not less than 10 acres. The hálat levied during the year was Rs. 1,031-15-6 on 516 maunds. Rs. 266 was also realized at the auction for the privilege of collecting cardamoms in the District forests, to which has to be added a sum of Rs. 47—8—9 on account of cardamom lands granted on pattás. The total receipts during the year exceeded that of the past by Rs. 208.

Cardamoms.

118. A very fair crop was reaped this year, and a large quantity was exported. A small quantity of Manilla tobacco was received and distributed for experimental cultivation to all the talooks in the District, in some of which it was not sown as the season had past. Seeds sown in the Deputy Commissioner's garden and on the Gendékatte Kával sprung up well and yielded a maund of tobacco.

Tobacco.

119. These seeds obtained from the Central Provinces and known as Katang bamboo were given a trial in the Hassan and Nágamangala Talooks, and the plants are reported to be one and a half feet above the surface of the ground.

Bamboo.

120. No Amrat Mahal bulls were supplied; but of those received in 1871-72, one allotted to the Narasípura Talook died of marrain. The calves of the cows crossed by these bulls are reported to be higher and more vigorous than the ordinary kind.

Stock.

121. As the bulls hitherto supplied were generally found to be very savage and unmanageable, it has been resolved, as suggested, that the next supply should consist of two year old bulls.

122. The number of casualties during the year was 21,317, inclusive of 1,078 head killed by wild beasts. The following table exhibits a comparison between this year and the past:—

Death among Cattle.

	1871—72.	1872—73.
Cows	7,114	7,109
Bullocks	5,115	4,447
Buffaloes	5,083	3,182
Sheep and Goats	6,296	6,293
Horses	238	105
Donkeys	383	181
Total.....	24,230	21,317

123. It will be seen that the number of deaths was less this year than in last, owing to a favorable season and plentiful pasturage.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

124. The following table shews that the prices of the staple articles of produce have this year slightly risen when compared with the prices current during the past year, which is attributed to the untimely rains:—

Produce.

Articles.	1871—72.	1872—73.
	Seers.	Seers.
Rice 1st sort, per rupee	16	13½
Do 2nd do	20	16
Rági.	51	46
Dál.	16	11
Avare.	15	14
Bengal Gram.	12¼	11⅜
Horse Gram.	40	30
Coffee per maund.	5	8
Tobacco do	6-3	9—12
Chillies do	1—5—4	1—14—0

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125. There has been no change under this head.

Labor and Carriage.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

126. As nothing further than what has already been said can be related under this head, an extract from the Report of 1871—72 is given below :—

"There are no mines. A small quantity of iron ore is to be found on the surface in the Talooks of Manjarábád, Háranahalli and Hassan ; but it is worked in the Háranahalli Talook only. Near Attikuppa is a hill known in Kanarese as the silver hill. Silver can be procured, but not in sufficient quantities to repay working expenses. Lime is obtained in the usual manner from Kankar, that at Arakalagúdu is said by natives to be the best, but is by inquiries considered too faulty. Quarries of pot-stone are to be found in Hassan and Bélúru ; 800 years ago, they were worked to supply materials for the building of Halébíd and similar temples. Since then they have been unused.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

127. The following table shews the nature and value of the articles manufacutred in the District :—

Nature.	*Value Rs.*
Cotton Cloth	.. 1,89,168
Wool and other fibres	.. 26,900
Hardware (brass and copper)	.. 76,608
Salt	.. 1,348
Gunny	.. 2,340

128. The only towns in the District in which manufactures are carried on to any extent are :—

Mélkóte
Hosaholalu & Kikkéri } in the Attikuppa Talook locally famous for cotton cloths.
Basavápatna in the Arakalagúdu Talook do
Narasípura Do do

Shravanabelagula —in the Chennaráyapatna Talook noted for its manufactures in brass.
Tagare. } Do
Bélúru }

H.—TRADE.

129. Excise duties are confined to betel leaf and nut, tobacco, dry and fresh cocoanuts and cloth. With the exception of half the quantity of the aforesaid articles produced in the District (at an average) which is exported to Bangalore, Coorg, Canara and Bellary, the rest are kept for home consumption. Native coffee and chillies are also exported to Bangalore, and Mangalore. Oil, which is chiefly manufactured in the Háranahalli Talook, is taken largely to Coorg and Bangalore.

130. The chief articles of import are cloth. Gootty tobacco from Her Majesty's Territories, and nuts from Nagar.

131. The largest market in the District is at Alúru, the head quarters of the Mahárájanadurga Taiook. The Dudda and Hassan markets are of secondary importance.

132. The demand for cattle at the Subramanyem festival was so great that the dealers seem to have realized large profits on their sales.

K—.CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

133. There are 4,063 (large and small) temples and 12 chatrams under the control of the Muzaráyi Department in the District. The aggregate amount of endowments in land on this account is Rs. 13,323—6—9, plus the ready cash allowance of Rs. 29,324—2—2, which makes a total of Rs. 42,647—8—11. The establishment maintained in the temples, &c., cost Rs. 39,313—13—1 during the year, and their repairs Rs. 680—15—3, which was met from the General Surplus Fund.

Muzrái.

134. The cost of feeding travellers in chatrams was Rs. 7,923, and the salaries of the establishment amounted to Rs. 2,166—12—0.

135. A saving of Rs. 3,334—5—10 was effected during the year and was credited to the General Surplus Fund.

136. A sum of Rs. 4,485—8—2, was in deposit in the Treasury on account of Pudavat Funds at the close of the year.

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

137. Since the death of the Rev. Mr. Webber, the chaplains at Bangalore have taken it by turns to pay the usual quarterly visits. At other times, divine service is conducted by the Deputy Commissioner.

138. The District was also visited once by two Wesleyan missionaries with the object, it is believed, of establishing a mission at Hassan, and one of their catechists has been stationed here.

139. The Roman Catholic Mission at Settahalli continue to do their work steadily.

B.—EDUCATION.

140. Rs. 17,476—0—5 were expended during the year in the cause of education, being Rs. 1,009—15—6 less than in last year.

141. The following table shews the expenditure in detail :—

PARTICULARS.	1871—72.			1872—73.			Difference.		
2 Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Hassan and Narasípura ...	6,459	8	9	6,102	0	4	—357	8	5
8 Vernacular Talook Schools	2,464	13	5	2,636	8	8	+171	6	3
1 Normal School.	2,329	4	0	...	...	...	+2,329	4	0
76 Hóbli Schools.	5,050	5	1	6,559	6	5	+1,509	1	4
1 Girls' School at Hassan	389	9	0	348	0	0	—41	9	0
4 Grant-in-aid Schools at Mélukóte, Chittanahalli. Hassan and Bélúru Hindustáni Schools	700	0	0	900	0	0	+200	0	0
Hóbli School Inspector's Pay and Batta	856	8	0	930	6	0	+93	14	0

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142. The number on the rolls during the year was 152, and the average daily attendance was 132. Ten young men were sent up for the Matriculation test of the Madras University, of whom three succeeded in passing. The school is steadily progressing under the care of Mr. Haldwell, the Head Master.

Hassan Government School.

143. Though the attendance during the year was meagre, consequent on the removal of some families and the marriage of some of the girls, the progress was steady. It may be noted here that the school has sustained a serious loss in the death (on the 19th April 1873) of the old master, who, I am told, had by his learning and age gained the confidence of the parents.

Girls' School.

144. The number of private schools, including two Hindustáni schools, was 172 with 1,762 boys.

Private Schools.

145. No new Hóbli Schools were opened during the year, but the one at Alúru has been closed in the month of March 1873, thus reducing the number to 76.

Hóbli Schools.

146. The total attendance during the year was 1,442.

147. Some of these schools were inspected by the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners when on jamábandi, and have generally been reported upon favorably.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

148. Under this head, it may be mentioned that copies of inscriptions in all the talooks were caused to be taken and sent to the Commissioner for transmission to Mr. Rice. In one instance, a copper sháshana found in a Jain temple in the Nágamangala Talook was so illegible that it had to be photographed.

Archæology.

149. Rupees 117—15—0 were spent in removing the stone carvings of the ruined temple at Halébíd to the Mysore Museum at Bangalore.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

150. The following table gives the number of deaths from different causes:—

Deaths.

Causes.	1871—72	1872—73	Increase.	Decrease.
Small-pox	122	312	190	...
Fevers	5,707	3,585	...	2,122
Bowel complaints	...	350	350	...
Injuries	94	130	36	...
Other diseases	647	1,453	806	...
Total	6,570	5,830	1382	2,122

151. The general result shews a decrease of 760 in deaths which gives a ratio of 9·18 per mille of population.

152. The number of births registered during the year aggregated 3,153, or 5 per mille of population.

Births.

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

153. The new hospital, which was reported to have been completed last year, was handed over to the Assistant Apothecary in the month of September last, since when the attendance is reported to be on the increase. Relief was afforded to 4,992 out-door and 3 in-door patients during the year under report, or an increase of 1,030 when compared with the last year. It may be recorded that 340 European patients are reported to have been treated by Mr. Wright, the Assistant Apothecary.

Hassan Hospital.

154. It is pleasing to note that the two large festivals annually held at Mélkóte and Bélúru came off without the *break* of any epidemics.

Fairs and Festivals.

155. Two hundred and nine in-door and 2,054 out-door patients were treated in the dispensary, and the cost of medicines is said to be Rs. 400 nearly.

Settahalli Dispensary.

156. A supply was received from Bangalore and distributed to talooks. The Amildars have reported that the medicine has been largely availed of by the public.

Quinine.

C.—VACCINATION.

157. The staff consists of 11 vaccinators, one to each talook, and an extra hand for four months in the year for the Manjarábád Talook, and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 1,370. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 12,586, of which 12,348 or 98·26 per cent were successful. There is a decrease of 176 when compared with the figures of the past year, which is attributable to the vaccine operations in the Chennaráyapatna Talook having been suspended for a whole month consequent on the illness of the vaccinator.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

158. A post office (Her Majesty's) has been recently opened at Hassan. The office establishment consists of a deputy post master and a delivery peon; while the same runners as are employed by the Mysore Government carry the mails, no separate runners being engaged for the purpose.

The Post.

159. New Anché-houses have been opened at Mádihalli in the Hassan Talook, and Hirésáve in the Chennaráyapatna Talook, as a temporary measure, at a cost of Rs. 24—8—0 per mensem.

Local Anché.

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160. It may not be out of place to mention here that, in the month of September 1872, a packet of letters was made away with by one of the anché servants, though entailing no pecuniary losses. The case fell to the ground for want of evidence, but the Anché Bakshi took personal action and removed the suspected persons from office.

Robberies of Mails.

161. The following table shews the receipts and disbursements during the year under report :—

Municipality at Hassan.

Receipts.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Balance of last year	1,314	9	7
Mohatarfa collected	2,291	0	8
Duty on cloth from Her Majesty's Territory	1,724	0	10
„ On Tobacco	541	14	10
Miscellaneous	324	12	2
Total.....	6,196	6	1

Disbursements.

Pay of executive branch	1,492	2	2
„ Town Police	882	10	7
Contingencies	40	12	4
Lighting	55	9	0
V. Shaped drains	538	5	9
Improvement of the Angadi Street	922	12	0
Experimental agricultural farm	244	0	11
Rewards for killing dogs	11	2	0
Road to the Maharnavami Mantapa	132	0	0
Covering the drain near the old school	48	3	2
Miscellaneous	740	6	6
Total.....	5,108	0	3
Balance on hand on the 1st April 1873...	1,088	5	8

162. As may be seen from the above, the main works executed were the V shaped drains laid in four main streets, the widening of the Angadi street, and the formation of a road to the Maharnavami Mantapa. Besides these, many other minor improvements conducive to public health have also been executed.

163. The agricultural farm has been well attended to, and the yield from the sale of paddy, potato and other products amounted to Rs. 83—5—1.

164. Agreeably to instructions conveyed in Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1173—19 of the 7th June 1872, received under cover of the Superintendent's circular docket No. 97 of the 14th June 1872, an Abstract Return A, and Return B, shewing the details of water-supply in the District, are forwarded with the other annual accounts. With the exception of a very few villages where water-supply is drawn from neighbouring hamlets at a distance of not more than ½ or ¾ of a mile, the rest obtain their supply from either wells, tanks or rivers. Besides, wells are also to be found in private houses where water is available generally throughout the year. On an average there is a well for every 80 men.

Wells and other Water Reservoirs.

165. The Amildars do their best to see that water reservoirs in their talooks are kept clean; but the natives, as a rule, are so unmindful of the advantage of cleanliness, that pollution is not uncommon.

Emigration.

166. The only emigration that is carried on, is by the coolies who leave the District for employment in the coffee growing districts.

Boundary Marks between Her Majesty's Territories and Native States.

167. The boundary marks between Coorg and this District were inspected by the 1st Assistant Commissioner in connection with the settlement of a boundary dispute near the 16th stone. The stones have been reported to be in good order, except that the one near Keródi, on the Manjarabád side, has fallen down. Necessary steps will be taken to replace the same.

168. As the boundary dispute with Canara in connection with the encroachments by the Hebbarte of Nyaré, has not as yet been finally settled, the boundary marks on the disputed portion were not inspected.

General Remarks.

169. Since I assumed charge of the District in February, I have been materially assisted by Captain Maltby and Mr. Shanmugavélu Pille, who have worked well and assiduously.

170. I have not as yet been long enough in the District to have had a fair chance of forming a just opinion of the several Amildars, so must refrain from saying anything regarding them at present.

171. The Revenue Sheristadar Sivagyánam Pille has rendered me great assistance and has always had his work well forward. With the work of the other officials generally I am well satisfied.

172. The English Office under Mr. Eames is in very good order, and the papers well kept and arranged.

F. H. T. G. CUMMING,
Offg. Dy. Commissioner.

26th April 1873.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE WORKS IN THE HASSAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1872--73.

Season.

The year 1872—73 is calculated to be one of the most favorable seasons, in which there was abundance of crop and a very good market for the sale of coffee.

Area cultivated.

2. The total area cultivated with coffee in the five talooks of the District, consisting of 14,170 gardens, amounts to 52,770 acres, or 219 acres, in 444 gardens, more than the extent brought under cultivation in the year 1871—72.

The extent cultivated by the European planters (51 in number) is 23,238 acres forming 193 gardens, or 43 acres in three gardens more than that cultivated in 1871—72; while the extent cultivated by the native planters (7,667 in number) amounts to 29,482 acres, involving 13,988 gardens, or 176 acres in 441 gardens more than the extent brought under cultivation in 1871—72.

Cause of Increase.

* Major Beresford.

3. The extent of 219 acres above shewn, as taken up during the year under review, was not obtained on formal applications, but they are unauthorized plantations discovered and brought to book this year. A grant was however specially made in a single case* with the approval of the Chief Commissioner on condition that it should be subjected to any revision which may be made hereafter. With the exception of this no other fresh grant is made, as it is prohibited by the Chief Commissioner.

Revenue.

4. As coffee lands in Mysore are not taxed like those in Coorg, the revenue is derived from an excise duty of four annas per maund imposed on the quantity exported. The amount of hálat duty thus collected in this year amounts to Rs. 29,195—9—6, with a local fund cess of Rs. 912—5—9, or Rs. 4,643—11—1 more than the sum realized in 1871—72.

The amount realized from the quantity exported by the European planters is Rs. 7,291—10—6; while that exported by the native planters amounts to Rs. 21,903—15—5.

The sum collected from other items as per Statement No. II enclosed, is Rs. 1,638—12—8, which, as will be noticed under proper heads, swells the amount to rupees 31,746—12—11.

It would appear that about 1,900 maunds are still left unexported in the Talook of Manjarábád. Of these, 500 maunds are with the European planters, and the rest with the Natives.

Pattás.

5. There were 537 gardens for which pattás had to be granted (22 European and 515 Native), up to the end of 1871—72. To this, 444 (3 European and 441 Native) have been added during the year under report; thus making a total of 981 gardens.

Of these, 318, including one European garden, have been disposed of during the year by the issue of pattás to the owners. Of the balance, *viz.*, 663, pattás were prepared for 156 gardens and submitted for the Chief Commissioner's signature. Pattás for 89 gardens, received with the Chief Commissioner's signature, were sent to the talooks

for distribution, and pattás for 408 gardens are pending preparation. In one case two pattás were granted for one and the same garden, so one of them was necessarily cancelled.

The fee collected under this head amounts to Rs. 398.

Transfers.

6. There was only one garden measuring about seven acres transferred by sale from a native planter to Mr. Sanderson.

It may be here remarked that transfers by sale, &c., generally take place among native planters without any regular deed of conveyance, and should a deed be executed at all, it is unregistered. Measures are, however, being taken to issue notices informing that, unless the deeds are registered as required by Section 17 of the Registration Act, the transfers will become invalid.

Resignations.

7. There were eight gardens of very small extent, *viz.*, four acres in all, resigned by the native holders, because the land was found unfit for coffee cultivation.

Abandoned Estates.

8. Owing to the ravages of borer, and the want of timely fall of rains for several years past, the planters in general became discouraged, since under the aforesaid disadvantage, they had to contend with loss of labor and money, thus driving them to the stern necessity of abandoning their estates. But fortunately the total disappearance this year of borer, and the timely fall of rain, have enlivened the once suppressed spirits of the planters to resume cultivation in view to recouping their former loss.

Boundaries.

9. Boundaries to 13,206 gardens, which include 17 European, were erected up to the end of last year, either by digging and forming fences around, or by fixing stones specially prepared for the purpose, also by erecting earthen mounds according to the orders issued from time to time.

There are, however, 964 gardens (176 European and 788 Native) to be yet defined with boundaries, *vide* Statement No. IV.

It was ruled that all the gardens exceeding 50 acres in extent should be defined with stones, as their extent would hardly admit of ditches being made, and that all those which are below 50 acres should have their boundaries formed of ditches and fences.

Advance.

10. An advance of Rs. 325 was made by Government for the purpose of preparing boundary stones. Of this sum, Rs. 160—4—0 have been adjusted up to date, leaving a balance of Rs. 164—12—0 yet to be adjusted. Measures are being taken to adjust this amount by the sale of stones to the planters.

Unauthorized Plantations.

11. At the end of 1871—72, only 68 gardens of this nature were discovered. To these, 1,937 gardens have since been added during the coffee "Vattuvari," thus making a total of 2,005 gardens. Of these, 506 gardens have been disposed of either by confirming the gardens to such of the owners who have paid penalties, or by selling them by public auction where the penalties were refused. There is however a balance of 1,499 gardens yet to be disposed of, *vide* Statement No. V. But the final disposal of these plantations will doubtless entail a heavy correspondence and extra work on the staff of this and the Deputy Commissioner's Offices.

12. Rs. 7,000 and odd were originally estimated as the income under this head. Both penalties and sale proceeds have secured during the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,220—13—8. The rate of penalty levied is Rs. 5 per acre on Hittals, and Rs. 10 on jungles.

Penalties.

13. A register has been opened in this office, in which all the gardens whose extent does not exceed one acre are entered. The holder, on application with a stamp of 8 annas, is entitled to a copy of the entry, and no pattás are given for such gardens unless on a special application made by the owner. Pattás are granted for the gardens exceeding one acre in extent.

Register.

14. Under recent instructions of the Chief Commissioner all the pattás once granted under signatures of the Assistant and Deputy Superintendents, required to be collected from the owners and submitted for the countersignature of the Chief Commissioner. There were 6,634 pattás of this sort. Two thousand two hundred and sixteen were countersigned by the Chief Commissioner and returned to the parties in 1871—72; and in the year under review 2,409 pattás were disposed of in the same manner. Nine hundred and eighty four pattás, received with the Chief Commissioner's countersignature, were sent to the talooks to be returned to the owners. Three hundred and ninety three pattás are pending in the Chief Commissioner's Office, a few of these being returned to this office for emendation and resubmission. Thus, it will be seen that the whole number has been reduced to 632 pattás, which require to be collected from the parties.

Countersignature.

The Amildars being called on for the speedy submission have reported that some of the owners are absent from the country, some have lost their pattás, while others have transferred them by sale, &c., to others. Hence the delay in their submission for the Chief Commissioner's countersignature. Measures are however being taken to prepare copies of the lost pattás and submit them at an early date.

15. Some of the European planters have of late attempted to grow cardamoms in their coffee estates, and have succeeded in planting them.

Cardamom Plantation.

16. The only expenditure incurred in this Department is the pay of three Mutsaddís at Rs. 25 each, with six peons at Rs. 6 each, per mensem. This establishment is temporarily appointed for weighing coffee and collecting hálat duty at the different Kattés during four months in a year, *i. e.* from January to April. Their pay amounts in all to Rs. 444.

Disbursement.

17. There is no separate establishment for this branch of work either in this or Deputy Commissioner's Office, and as the work is heavy, the Officials of the Court have to work extra hours. There is every reason to anticipate a further increase in the work both in this and the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

General Remarks.

E. C. SHANMUGAVELU PILLE,
In charge of the 1st Asstt. Commr.'s Office.

22nd April 1873.

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STATEMENT No. I.

The Total Area cultivated.

Items.	European.			Native.			Total.			Remarks.
	No. of Pattás.	No. of Gardens.	Extent in Acres.	No. of Planters.	No. of Gardens.	Extent in Acres.	No. of Planters.	No. of Gardens.	Extent in Acres.	
Gardens at close of past year	51	190	23,195	7,610	13,547	29,356	7,661	13,737	52,551	
Do taken up this year...	...	3	43	57	441	176	57	444	219	
Total.....	51	193	23,238	7,667	13,988	29,532	7,718	14,181	52,70	
Cancelled or resigned during the year	...	...	...	9	11	50	9	11	50	
Remaining under actual cultivation	51	193	23,238	7,658	13,977	29,482	7,709	14,170	52,720	

STATEMENT No. II.

Revenue realized.

Items.	Total Collections.									Remarks.
	From Europeans.			From Natives.			Total.			
Tax on Coffee Produce	7,291	10	1	21,903	15	5	29,195	9	6	
Local Fund on do	227	13	9	684	8	0	912	5	9	
Penalty on unauthorized plantations ...	...	...	...	1,157	6	8	1,157	6	8	
Sale Proceeds of Government Coffee Jungles	5	0	0	58	7	0	63	7	0	
Fine for evading Hálat	...	...	...	20	0	0	20	0	0	
Fees on Coffee Pattás	8	0	0	390	0	0	398	0	0	
Total Rs.....	7,532	7	10	24,214	5	1	31,746	12	11	

STATEMENT No. III.

Pattás for Gardens.

Items.	Number of Gardens requiring the issue of Pattás up to 31st March 1872.	Number added during the year 1872—73.	Total.	Number of Gardens for which Pattás were issued during the year.	Number requiring Pattás to be issued.	Remarks.
European ...	22	3	25	1	24	
Native ...	515	441	956	317	639	
Total.....	537	444	981	318	663	

STATEMENT No IV

Boundaries to Coffee Estates.

Description.	Number of Gardens requiring Boundaries.	Gardens defined with Boundaries.			Remaining to be defined with Boundaries.	Remarks.
		In 1871—72.	In 1872—73.	Total.		
European	193	13	4	17	176	
Native	13,977	10,823	2,366	13,189	788	
Total.....	14,170	10,836	2,370	13,206	964	

STATEMENT No. V.

Unauthorized Plantations.

Number of unauthorized Plantations brought to Book up to 31st March 1872.	Number of Gardens brought to Book during the year 1872—73.	Total Number of unauthorized Plantations.	Number disposed of during the year 1872—73.	Number remaining to be disposed of.	Amount of penalty estimated to be levied on the above number.		Remarks.
68	1,937	2,005	506	1,499	6,481	0 8	

SATEMENT No. VI.

Pattás requiring the Chief Commissioner's Countersignature.

Total Number of Pattás to be countersigned.	Number of Pattás countersigned and returned to the owners.			Remaining in hand.	Remarks.
	Last year, 1871—72.	This year, 1872—73.	Total.		
6,634	2,216	2,409	4,625	2,009	

E. C. SHANMUGAVELU PILLE,

For 1st Assistant Commissioner.

22nd April 1873.

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NAGAR DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE OFFG. COMMISSIONER OF THE NAGAR DIVISION.

FOR THE YEAR 1872—73.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of the Nagar Division for the past year, the duties of which have devolved on myself, Major Hay having been relieved by me on the 5th April 1872.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

2. On assuming charge I found the Division in a state of peaceful prosperity with nothing of any very striking character going on. Much attention was being paid to the opening out with roads the southern parts of the Wastára Talook, a wild and mountainous tract, where much engineering skill was required to trace roads which should be trafficable for carts. These have all been pushed on with vigor under the untiring energy of Mr. Groves, the Assistant Engineer in charge of them, and a full report of what has been done will no doubt be given by the Chief Engineer, no reports having been received by me as to the progress made, and I regret I have not been able to visit these roads this year since I went over one of them in the month of May 1873 in company with the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Groves. But on this trip a very successful hit was made, whereby a lower saddle than the one crossed by the old track was discovered, and the new line over this saddle having been found just as practicable as the old line, and the country traversed by it having been found more fertile, the adoption of the new line was strongly advocated.

3. But while the opening out of these roads has been going on, other parts of the wild and mountainous parts have not been forgotten. The new Hyderghur Ghát has been progressing, and the main feeder to it *viâ* Kúlúru katte has been opened out and improved, and other feeders from Ságara have been proposed and will shortly be under construction. Besides this, the extension of the line from Ságara to Sirálkoppa on to Heereh Kerroor in Dharwar, and the extension of the line from Shikáripura to Soraba and on to Siddapoor in North Canara, and a short road from Anavatti to Goudy in the Dharwar Collectorate have all been commenced, and several improvements in existing lines by bridging and embanking have been arranged and settled for construction during the current year.

4. In fact the attention of the administration has been largely turned during the year to the opening out of new lines and improving the existing communications especially in the hilly and wild tracts to the west and southern parts of the Division. Wants long felt are thus being supplied, and to no better purposes could money be laid out than to the civilization of these trackless regions by bringing them into communication by means of roads, with the rest of the country.

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5. The next most important matter during the year has been the work of the Revenue Survey Department. The operations of this branch of the administration were commenced in the Harihara Talook, the final settlement of which occurred in the year 1865—66. Since then the whole of the ten talooks of the Chituldroog District have been surveyed and settled, and two and a half talocks of the Shimoga District have also been completed in like manner. During the year under review the final settlement of the three talooks of Chituldroog District, noted in the *margin, were completed, and the half of the Shikáripura Talook of Shimoga District. Besides, the classing of the Talooks of Ságara, Anantapura and Honnáli was being carried on and the survey of the talooks as per †margin was being conducted.

*Pávagada.
Molakálumúru.
Doddéri.

†Shimoga.
Kávaledurga.
Tarikere.
Lakkuvalli
Kadoor.

6. In the months of September and October I travelled over the whole of the Chituldroog District from end to end except the Hosadurga Talook, and throughout, I think I had only one complaint brought to me about the survey assessment; but this was not entirely against the Survey Department, for the complaint was, the survey had put on wet rates when it was impossible to raise a wet crop from want of water in the tank. This speaks well for the contentment of the people at the impositions put on them. In some parts, however, especially in the newly settled talooks, loud cries were raised by the people when talking to them of their fields being charged at garden rates, when only dry crops could be raised on them. Their case did seem hard, but as they irrigated their crops from well-water, the garden rate put on was only in accordance with the practice of the Department, and on this being explained, they seemed quite resigned and satisfied, so that no doubt the fields, though rated as gardens, are well able to bear the assessment put on them.

7. In the settled talooks there is a steadier demand for land than in the unsettled talooks, but for a given number of years the rise in the revenue of a talook before settlement is always greater than it is in the same talook after settlement for the same number of years. This may be accounted for by the profits from concealed cultivation being impossible after the talook is settled.

8. During the year much has been done to improve the Police by orders of the Judicial Commissioner. A set of rules were framed for their guidance, and fresh forms and statements are required to be filled in by them, by which a better check is maintained over the work done by the Police, than was before possible. The effect of these reforms is visible in the increased population of the Jail at Shimoga.

9. The wants of the country in schools has not been forgotten, there having been an increase of 55 hóbli schools over those in existence last year.

10. The blessing of a fine season has added much to the prosperity of the country. The out-turn of the crops was almost every where good, but some damage was sustained by some unseasonable showers in the months of November and December. There has been a very marked increase in the Sáyer revenue amounting to Rs. 1,50,179, but this was to be expected, as there was a serious loss from this source last year.

11. The health of the population has also been on the whole good, notwithstanding that the vital statistics do shew an increased mortality. It must be admitted, however, that small pox has been very prevalent in some parts causing many deaths and creating great alarm.

12. Several experiments have been tried with Carolina paddy and other foreign products, but with no very marked success. That the ryots should interest themselves in these experiments is, I think, barely to be expected. The Ságara Assistant, Captain Ludlow, gives a curious account of the result of one of these experiments with Carolina paddy. The seed was sown and the crop raised, and both the straw and the ear gave promise of a fair return, but on the ears being thrashed there was no yield. The Assistant attributes this surprising failure to want of depth of soil and to the probable badness of the seed which had been kept in glass bottles for some time prior to its being used.

13. The management of the forests has been during the year placed entirely under the Forest Department; the system of licenses has been abolished and depôts established in their place. It remains to be seen how this system will work.

14. In municipal work there is little to record; the people are gradually becoming more and more accustomed to the system, and when their interest in it is increased, we may look for greater results. At present cleanliness and sanitation are what are mainly looked to in the minor so called municipalities, but at the head quarters many improvements in the shape of markets, drains, ghâts on rivers, planting trees, bandy stands and other matters receive every attention.

15. The avenues of the Division have been kept in fair order, and in the Kadoor District especially the planting of tópes of trees has received great attention. The improvements to the Cantonment of Chikkamagalúru under the energetic superintendence of the late Deputy Commissioner, Major Mottet, reflect much credit on him.

16. A change in the present Sáyer system is on the tapis, and is receiving consideration and will be duly reported on separately.

17. Having now briefly referred to the main points in the administration of the year, I proceed to report in detail.

PART II.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

18. In its physical features the Division may be very properly divided into two parts. The hilly and wooded part, which runs along its whole western portion and inland for roughly about 50 miles as the crow flies, and the open and champaign part, which lies to the east of the former. In the western or hilly portion, the woods and forests are very extensive, and the rain-fall in some parts is very heavy being probably on the average over 150 inches yearly. Here too are found several mountain ranges and isolated hills, the attitude of the highest peak Merti Paravata being over 6,000 feet above the sea. The height of the plains from which these mountains and hills rise ranges from 3,400 feet to 2,000 or less, so that the height of the lowest hill will probably not be less than 3,000 feet above the sea. Most of these elevated situations are however so inaccessible and situated so far from the reach of villages that it is almost impossible to establish a sanitarium on any of them. The Bábábudans are an exception to this; here a sanitarium has been established, but even here the nearest market town being 18 miles off, the commissariat difficulties are very great.

19. It is in these western hills that the principal rivers of the Division take their rise. The sister rivers Tunga and Bhadra take their rise from two sides of the same hill,

and after running a generally northern course for about 200 or 300 miles join together at the village of Kúdli (junction) in the Shimoga Talook, whence the river assumes the joint name of the two former streams and is called the Tunga-Bhadra. Besides these two rivers there are several large streams as the Védávati, which rising on the eastern slopes of the Bábábudans pursues its eastern course through this portion of the Kadoor District, and entering the Chituldroog District turns to the north and runs from nearly end to end through this District and empties itself into the Tunga-Bhadra in the Bellary District. There are also the Hémávati and its main feeder the Yagade which rising in South Wastára and Chikkamagalúru Talooks, flow in a southerly direction and join the Kávéri river in the Ashtagram Division. I may also mention the Warda, the Chórdi and the far famed Gairsoppa. The former takes its rise in the hills of the Ságara Talook and generally follows a northerly course and falls into the Tunga-Bhadra in the Dharwar District. The other two have their origin in the hills near Humcha in the Nagar Talook. The former has a northern course while it flows through this Division, but after leaving it turns suddenly eastward and falls into the Tunga-Bhadra also in the Dharwar District. The latter also flows north first, and then flows west into the sea at Honawur. It is shortly after this stream turns to the west that it takes its headlong drop of 800 and odd feet into Canara.

20. The Division is bounded on the north by the Districts of Dharwar and Bellary, on the east by the latter District, on the south by the Divisions of Nandidroog and Ashtagram and on the west by the Districts of North and South Canara.

21. The area has been directed by the Chief Commissioner to be reckoned at 10,562 square miles.

22. The climate is different in the main divisions of the country. In the western parts there is very abundant rain during the monsoon ; dense fogs and a cold air succeed the monsoon, which again are followed by dry winds during the day and a cool and refreshing sea breeze at nights in the hot weather.

23. The characteristic of the climate of the eastern portions is its extreme dryness generally, and excessive heat in the hot season.

24. The chief staples of the Division are the usual food cereals of the country, rice, rági and chólam and the luxuries of supári, coffee, jaggory, cardamom and pepper, and some cotton ; and in metals, iron ; in manufactures, cumblies, cotton cloths and a very little silk and some pottery.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary.

25. I regret I have not time this year to get up the material for a historical summary of the Division. I may however briefly state that the rule of the eastern portion was generally under the sovereignty of petty chiefs called Pállégars whose sway extended to all they could lay their hands on and keep. In the western portions the government was more that of a kingdom, the country forming the government being more extended, with greater royalty and state.

Form of Administration.

26. The form of administration is that generally known as non-regulation, but the distinctiveness of this term is fast passing away. It having been considered that the strict enforcement of the laws and enactments to which the older Provinces had been long accustomed would not prove a blessing to a newly acquired Province, the newly

acquired Districts were ruled by special regulations, and rules drawn up by the Chief Officer at the head of the affairs of the Province, and for the sake of economy the commissions thus formed were composed of Civil and Military Officers, whose salaries were fixed at a somewhat lower rate than what prevailed in the Regulation Provinces. At first all the Departments of Government were under the entire control of one Head in each Division. Subsequently several separate Departments have been established, the Engineer, the Irrigation, the Forest, the Revenue Survey and the Education, and the Commissioner of the Division is supreme officially only in Fiscal, Judicial and Criminal matters, although of course subjects connected with other Departments come under his consideration on points other than routine.

27. Under the Commissioner of the Division, there are in Nagar three Deputy Commissioners, and under each Deputy Commissioner two or one Assistant according to the requirements of the District. The Districts are divided into 26 talooks, the head of which is the Amíl. All these officers have revenue, judicial and criminal jurisdiction, except the Assistants who have no judicial work, this work being undertaken by Assistants especially appointed, who are under the orders of the Commissioner. Under an Amíl there are in all talooks a Sheristadar, 3 Revenue and 3 Judicial Gumástas and a Treasury Gumásta. Some have the addition of a Péshkar. The Sheristadar has in some instances magisterial powers, but is chiefly in charge of the treasury and accounts; in the former charge he is aided by the Treasury Gumásta and the remaining Gumástas aid the Amíl, Sheristadar and Péshkar in such duties as may be deputed to them, the Péshkar being usually a Sub-Magistrate and general assistant to the Amíl. Besides this there are the Police who are now being put solely under the orders of the Killédars and a few Revenue peons to aid the Amíl. A Méstri and Mutsaddi carry on the public works of the talook under the orders of the Amíl. The talook is sub-divided into máganis, the presiding officer in which is called the Shékdar, a purely revenue official, whose main duty is to conduct the pahani operations and to give such assistance as may be needed in carrying out public works.

Character of land tenures. System of Survey and Settlements.

28. This is known by the term ryotwár, in which the dealings are between each individual ryot and the Government, but this is being gradually supplanted by the introduction of the Bombay Revenue Survey which professes to be a field assessment, but in so far as the dealings of Government are concerned, the character of the tenure may be styled ryotwár even here as each ryot pays his revenue for the fields he holds direct to Government, *i. e.* the Government official who is the head of his village.

29. In surveying, each village is separately dealt with; the lands contained in it are formed into what are considered convenient fields, and each field is separately surveyed and numbered; the numbering of the fields is commenced from the village and ends again at the village so that the first and last numbers always adjoin. The surveys are not, I believe, scientifically correct, but sufficiently so for all revenue purposes. After the fields and villages are surveyed another set of officers and men go over these and classify each field separately, and observe that the bánds or boundary marks are all correctly put up as indicated in the village map of the fields. These classifications form the basis of the assessments that are afterwards put on to the fields unless they be gardens which are usually separately assessed, the data of classification being used for them supplemented with other data.

30. If the anna figures of the classer are suited to a country, the productive qualities of a soil including its rent-bearing capabilities are brought out with wonderful accuracy, so that the success of assessment is mainly dependent on the suitability of the classers' figures to the country.

31. When the villages are all classed for the purpose of assessing them, they are classed into groups according to their rent-bearing capabilities in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, who is the head of the Survey and Settlement Department, and an officer of large experience in revenue settlement matters. The rent-bearing capabilities are decided by various considerations, such as the quality of the soil, the climate, its water powers, nearness to roads and markets, &c. These groups being arranged, what is called a maximum rate is fixed for each group. This rate being determined, the whole work of assessment is over; the rate on each field is brought out with mathematical precision by means of tables. How this maximum rate is determined and fixed I have no where seen explained so as to make it quite intelligible to me, nor can I learn more than that it requires much experience and great consideration.

32. The Division is divided into three Districts, and in each District, except Chitaldroog, there is a sub-divisional charge under an Assistant. The Districts are divided into talooks, of which there are 26 in the Division, and the talooks are divided into máganis, of which there are altogether 125 in the Division.

Civil Divisions.

33. The details and exact figures of the last census have not yet been received; but the population of the Division has been approximately given by Major Lindsay at 1,328,000 as shewn in the margin.

Details of the last Census.

Shimoga ...	...5,00,000
Kadoor ...	...3,00,000
Chitaldroog...	...5,28,000

34. In the appendix is given the names of the different tribes in the Division and the languages spoken by them. Those in ordinary use in the Division are Kanarese, Hindustáni, Telugu and Mahratta.

Tribes and Languages.

II. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

35. On the subjects under this head I am unable to give any detailed information, as I have received no special reports on the subjects alluded to in the first two heads,—surveys and settlements.

Surveys—Settlements.

36. No waste lands for coffee jungles have been sold this year as this has been interdicted by the orders of the Chief Commissioner contained in your letter No. 5335—R. 33, dated the 21st January 1871, and except for coffee waste lands are alienated only for new village sites. There are neither Government nor wards' estates in the Division.

Waste Lands.

Government and Wards' Estates.

III. PROTECTION.

37. Under this head municipal administration alone calls for report, the other subjects having been reported on in the Civil Administration Report except Registration which is under the immediate control of the Inspector General. Military will be reported on by the Military Assistant. I need only remark here there are in the Division the strength as per margin, whose duties are to guard the several Treasuries and Jails and escort treasure, the cavalry being occasionally employed to patrol the high roads.

Silédár Horse.	No.
Regimentdar	1
Risáldars	11
Sarjafardar	1
Jaffardars	11
Jamádars	55
Silédars	550
Sar-Péshkar	1
Péshkars	11
Maháldars	11
Other servants	10
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Bár.	
Commandant	1
Risáldars	2
Adjutant	1
Subédars	14
Jamádars	14
Havildars-Major	2
Havildars	98
Sepoys	700
Drummers, Fifers and other servants	70
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There are no marine.

Marine.

38. There are in the Division three chief Municipalities, one at each of the Head Quarters of the Districts. These are administered by a Board consisting of the Deputy Commissioner as President and his Assistant as *vice*. The members are 4 or 5 of the members of the community of different castes selected for their intelligence, with the Amil of the Talook, the Executive Engineer, and the Medical Officer as *ex-officio* members. Monthly meetings are held at which the finances of the fund are examined and checked; various propositions are discussed; the letters and papers received since the last meeting are read; and such minor matters as have occurred or been undertaken are brought to notice and disposed of. These on the whole work well; but besides these there are so called Municipalities at the Head Quarters of the Talooks as in the *margin. I have more than once advocated the abolition of these from the roll of Municipalities. It is little more that they can do than look after the cleanliness of the place and keep the roads in order, and it seems to me hard on the people to pay as it were for the privilege of living in a kasabá town. So far as cleanliness is concerned this could be enforced without the necessity of having to pay for a cart and sweepers, and if any little odd job is particularly desired by the people, I am sure they would gladly subscribe among themselves and get up the necessary funds for its construction, and it would be time enough to form them into a Municipality when the request came from them instead of as at present forcing it on them whether they like it or not.

Municipal Administration.

*Chennagiri.
Honnáli.
Námti.
Shikáripura.
Soraba.
Ságara.
Thírthahalli.
Taríkere.
Kadoor.
Bírúru.
Bánávára
Dávanagere.
Harihara.

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

39. There has been no improvement in the mode of cultivating the land; the same description of implements which have been used from time immemorial are still used. Neither have the ryots been got to interest themselves in the growth of foreign seeds or to attend to the hints given them for improving their crops by attention to the point of reserving the best seed for sowing or exchange of seed with another cultivator. Enterprize and energy are still sadly lacking.

Agriculture.

40. The chief cereals grown are rági, chólam, rice and wheat. The two first form the chief articles of food for the greater portion of the population and are very extensively grown in all the open talooks and are hardly at all cultivated in the Malnád. Rice again is most extensively cultivated in the Malnád and western portion of the Division, where from the abundant rain-fall little irrigation is required, and in all other parts where it is practicable from an adequate supply of water from a tank. This staple is the chief food of the residents in the Malnád. The extent of cultivation of wheat is put down at 8,740 acres. It is always grown on black soil and chiefly produced in the Talooks of Honnáli, Harihara and Dávanagere.

41. Supári is much cultivated in the western and southern portions of the Division particularly. The crop this year has been a large one, little damage having been done from that fruitful source of evil, the koléróga, a species of rot which attacks the young nuts and kills them before they come to maturity. In the Malnád, where the best nuts are produced, the trees are planted in sheltered valleys where there is abundant water supply and good soil and fair shelter. It takes from 10 to 12 years to come into bearing, and with care and culture it will yield for 60 years.

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42. The supári grown in the Maidán talooks is of an interior kind, and can be cultivated only where there is an ample store of water.

43. Cotton is a cultivation which has of comparatively late years been much taken to as a crop. Five and twenty years ago the breadth of cotton cultivation must have been very insignificant. In 1850 many endeavours were made to give an impetus to the cultivation of this crop, and this was continued for some years with but very partial success. It was not till the breaking out of the American war that any real cultivation of cotton can be said to have existed. At this time to such a furor did this cultivation rise that I can well remember petitions being received to interdict the growth of this crop as it was interfering with the cereal growth of the country to such an extent as to reduce the poor to starvation, and large sums of money would be paid to the ryot for his expected crop as soon as his field had been sown with cotton. The extent of this cultivation this year is 38,505 acres, being an increase of 374 acres over last year. This cultivation is mostly conducted in the Chitaldroog District, where 34,308 acres are said to be so cultivated.

44. Coffee is also a cultivation which has come into vogue of comparatively late years. On the slopes of the Bábábudan Hills and perhaps in a few other spots it has been grown for years. In fact I have heard the late Sir Mark Cubbon allude to a particular tree of great size which used to grow near one of the gates of the Fort at Nagar as having been known to him so far back as the year 1803. This tree is however now dead, and there is but very little coffee now grown in that talook.

45. Formerly Messrs. Parry and Co. used to be the wholesale purchasers of all the coffee grown in the Division. But since the year 1837—38 their contracts have been stopped, and during the course of the last quarter century the growth of coffee has made very great and rapid strides. The influx of European settlers has not been very great. Five and twenty years ago there were but three European planters in the Division and now the number has risen to about 23, and the number of native planters or rather natives who hold pattas and grow coffee is 4,915.

46. The energy and superiority of the cultivation by Europeans is seen by the figures that 1,862 candis of coffee were exported by Europeans, while only 8,154 candis were exported by natives. There has been a very great rise in the price of this article lately both in the local and home markets, but unfortunately speculators at least so far as natives are concerned, have been the benefiters.

47. Cinchona cultivation is carried on to any extent only on the Bábábudan Hills, where some 24,000 trees have been planted out; but since the report of Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, it has not been thought prudent to do much in the extension of this plant. A few nurslings which had been reared in the nursery will be planted out this year. A few plants have also been given to private individuals, but I have not heard what success has attended the private culture of the plant. In the Shimoga District to rear the plant has proved an utter failure, want of elevation being the probable cause. Those on the Bábábudans are looking fairly healthy and strong.

48. Captain Gaskell at Nimar appears to be the only gentleman who has attempted the cultivation of cardamoms under the rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

49. The experiments with the marginally noted products have, I regret to report, not been successful. Indeed it is impossible to expect the ryots to take to the culture of new staples until the necessity for it is forced upon them by unmistakable signs of profit. Past experience in cotton very distinctly shews this.

Italian Millet, Sorghum and Queensland Maize, Virginia Tobacco, Katang Bamboos.

Weather and Crops.

50. The season commenced very propitiously, and the rains were on the whole heavy and good, but they lasted a little too long. The heavy showers which fell in November and December having done a good deal of damage to the standing corn or to that reaped and not stacked.

Horticulture.

51. Some little horticulture is carried on in the garden of the jail at Shimoga; the main object being to raise vegetables for the prisoners, it is unnecessary for me to enlarge on this point. Some of the experimental seeds and plants have been put down and grown here; but, without a practical gardener to superintend and direct the experiments, the seeds and plants do not get a fair trial.

52. An extract of a memo from the officer in charge of the jail is given below:—

"The Katang bamboo seeds were supplied in July 1872, and at once planted in a nursing bed from whence they were transplanted after attaining the height of 6 inches round the edge of the lower and a portion of new garden bordering on the tank. They have thrived well and are now in most cases upwards of three feet in height and look quite healthy.

The Grevillia robusta, eucalyptus, vivgatus and Java grass were as plants supplied in January 1873. The two former kinds were kept in pots, but are now transplanted, some in the Division Cutcherry compound, others in the cemetery, and a few in the jail compound. The Java grass was planted in the ground when received, and has attained the height of about three feet, and when fit for further transplanting the bulbs or roots will be separated and planted more extensively."

Forests.

53. This subject will be separately reported on by the Department, and calls for no separate remark from myself.

Mines and Quarries.

54. There are no mines and neither can it be said there are quarries. A class of people called Kallu Waddars gain some livelihood in the neighbourhood of the larger towns and villages and in places where rocks are abundant by heating the granite rock and dashing cold water over the heated part which causes the rock to split and become detached. The detached stone is then removed and carted to the required spot.

Manufactures.

55. The people of the Division being more given to agriculture than manufacture, there is little to relate under this head. The local manufactures are cumblies and cotton and silk cloths. The former are woven principally in the talooks as per *margin. Cloths are woven in the talooks of Harihara, Molakálumúru and Hosadurga, and in Molakálumúru there are a number of silk-looms, the silk used being all imported from the Bangalore District.

Dávanagere.
Harihara.
Kanakuppá.
Chituldroog.
Chennagiri.
Tarikere.

Trade.

56. The trade returns are still incomplete. The following table shews the value of some of the chief products as contrasted with the previous year, which shews that under most heads there has been a brisker trade in the year under report. The chief exports are arecanut, cardamom, coffee, cotton, dry-cocoanut, jaggory, paddy, pepper and rági; while the imports consist mainly of iron, piece-goods, salt, and utensils both brass and copper.

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	1871–72.	1872–73.
Arecanut	20,74,049	22,09,406
Coffee	10,16,856	15,94,600
Rice	1,69,000	4,72,559
Rági	92,527	13,69,000
Jóla	...	4,53,500
Dál	...	50,879
Jaggory	1,44,233	79,646
Iron	88,932	1,11,613
Sugar	7,968	23,000
Horse-gram	1,81,098	2,51,465
Wheat	83,562	1,56,320
Tobacco	1,53,424	1,58,403
Cotton	5,49,299	2,10,300
Cocoanuts, fresh	1,24,325	1,08,771
Salt	1,39,037	45,050
Chillies	67,061	81,496
Cumblies	1,45,800	87,500
Brass	62,160	16,000
Copper utensils	...	60,400

57. The total grants for public works in the Division were as follows:—

Public Works.

	Allotment for Civil Officers.	Sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, and Superintending Engineer.	By Chief Commissioner, out of Miscellaneous Revenue Grant.	By Judicial Commissioner.	Total.
1. For District Fund Works	78,743	...	...	...	78,743
2. For Agricultural do	6,450	2,922	...	...	9,372
3. Communications ...	422	2,540	...	...	2,962
4. Civil Buildings ...	4,300	9,256	496	1,203	15,255
	89,915	14,718	496	1,203	1,06,332

58. The expenditure under the first item is given under the next subject of roads.

59. The allotments for Civil Officers were distributed as follows:—

Agricultural.

Shimoga	500
Kadoor	950
Chituldroog	3,000
For the Commissioner	2,000
	6,450

60. The amount of sanctions including a contribution of Rs. 861 paid by ryots was Rs. 6,607—12—0, of which the expenditure was Rs. 5,451—2—4.

61. The number of works for which estimates ranged from Rs. 13 to 614 on which the above expenditure was incurred, were 2 in Shimoga, 12 in Kadoor and 22 in Chituldroog.

62. The principal works sanctioned under this head by the Superintending Engineer were:—

	Expenditure.
Repairing Madagóde Tank, Lakkuvalli Talook	567
Dévankere Tank, Kadoor do	1,020
Rámanáyikankere, Tarikere do	600
Constructing a sluice to Nannival Tank, Chituldroog Talook	252

63. The sum of Rs. 422 above mentioned were sanctioned by the Commissioner on four works. Repairing out-houses to Hiriyúru Bungalow, Travellers' Bungalow at Chituldroog, Musáfarkhána at Honnáli and the Travellers' Bungalow at Bánávára, at an expenditure of Rs. 413.

Communications.

Out of Rs. 2,540 sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for repairs to 1st and 2nd class travellers' bungalows and Musáfarkhánas, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,496—13—0.

64. The sum of Rs. 4,300 allotted to Civil Officers was distributed and expended as follows :—

Civil Buildings.

	Expenditure. Rs.
Commissioner	... 2,700
Shimoga	... 800
Kadoor	... 300
Chituldroog	... 500

65. The principal works carried out were:—

Repairing Division Office at Shimoga	... 450
Improving do	... 203
Constructing a Latrine at Shimoga	... 148
Repairing Civil Hospital at Chikkamagalúru	... 196
Do District Office at do	... 229
Do old Palace at Chituldroog	... 213
Do Talook Cutcherry at Hiriyúru	... 230
Do old do at Chituldroog	... 290
Constructing a Police Choultry at Nyámti	... 350

66. The works sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner were:—

Constructing a wall round the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Chituldroog	... 550
Constructing a Talook Cutcherry at Dávanagere	.. 3,810
Repairing Talook Cutcherry at Wastára	... 193

67. The Dávanagere Talook Cutcherry was completed.

68. The Chief Commissioner sanctioned seven works out of the revenue miscellaneous grant at his disposal for Rs. 496 above mentioned, and the expenditure therein has been Rs. 490.

69. The sanction of Rs. 1,203 made by the Judicial Commissioner, was for repairing lock-ups, tanna-houses and jails, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,152—13—3.

70. There are in the Division 579½ miles of road under the Department Public Works, while 556 miles of road are under the District Officers and charged to the District local funds. These are distributed as shewn below:—

Roads.

Shimoga District.

	Miles.
Department Public Works roads	251
Local Fund roads	171½

Kadoor District.

Department Public Works roads	163½
Local Fund roads	161

Chituldroog District.

Department Public Works roads	165
Local Fund roads	223½

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71. Owing to the increase of revenue derived from the introduction of the Revenue Survey system which enhances the cesses to be paid by the ryots from half an anna in the rupee of assessment to one anna, the useful expenditure of the funds so raised is a subject for much consideration. As already noticed the welfare of the wilder parts is almost entirely dependent on the construction of roads, and the money being laid out judiciously. Much is now being done and as funds are available much more will be required. We have, however, one standing difficulty to contend with, and that is to get competent persons to undertake the preliminary arrangements of tracing and surveying the lines proposed. The climate is really not unhealthy or unsuited to natives, but unfortunately it has such a bad name, that it is quite enough to send a surveyor to do a certain work in the Malnád parts, and in less than a month he will be ill and back in Shimoga. Another and another attempt will be made to carry on his work with the same result, and in the end he is invalided, and a new man has to be found, who in his turn has to succumb. Thus it is evident another class of men must be got, or greater attention will have to be paid to the comforts of these men while employed in these wild parts by the erection of sheds and providing them with blankets and warm clothing.

72. During the year the following works have been carried on in the Shimoga District :—

Road from Honnáli to Kumsi, 24 miles, the road work of this is completed, and 1 bridge and 4 drains are still required.

Anantapura to Kallúru Katte under the agency of Executive Engineer, 23 miles. The expenditure on it was Rs. 1,159—5—9.

Constructions of drains and bridges on Benkipura-Dúmi road. Expenditure Rs. 294.

Tracing Sirálkoppa-Hirékerúr road. Expenditure Rs. 800, miles 8, and furlongs 3.

Soraba-Siddápura road. Expenditure Rs. 161—2—0, 3½ miles.

Tracing Anawatti-Gundi, 4 miles. Expenditure Rs. 500.

Erecting stone and wooden, mile-posts. Expenditure Rs. 394.

Road from Ainúr to Bunavalli	...	1,100	0 0
Do do Hárnahalli	...	90	0 0
Do Tirthahalli to Anantapura	...	1,500	0 0
Do Honnáli to Kumsi	...	720	0 0
Do Shikáripura to do	...	360	0 0
Do Honnáli to Soraba	...	720	0 0
Do Sirálkoppa to Ságara	...	600	0 0
Do Anantapura to Kallúrukatte	...	600	0 0
Do Anantapura to Bramhéshvaradurga		597	0 0
Repairs to 3rd Class Bungalows	...	981	9 0
		7,268	9 0

Besides, a sum of Rs. 7,268—9—0 has been expended in the repairs of roads as shewn in the *margin.

73. The detais of works in the Kadoor District are :—

Constructing drains and bridges on the Bánávára-Sakkrépatna road. Expenditure Rs. 915—13—0.

Do on Adjampura-Hosadurga road. Expenditure Rs. 1,336—10—6.

Do Tarikere-Adjampura road. Expenditure Rs. 745—12—5.

Do on Huliyár road. Expenditure Rs. 25—0—6.

Improving tunnels on Bírúru-Adjampura road. Expenditure Rs. 257—13—0.

Constructing a cattle pound at Mailimane, Rs. 50.

74. Repairs to roads as shewn in the margin have also been carried out, and a sum of Rs. 605 was expended in the repairs of 3rd class bungalows.

Road from Adjampura to Hosadurga ...	215	10	5
Do. Birúru to Adjampura	216	0	0
Huliyara road	429	12	10
Jamgal road	375	0	0
Bánávára-Sakkrépatna and Santavéri road	562	15	6
Hariharapura-Wastára road	396	1	11
Kalhatti road	120	0	0
Tarikere-Adjampura road	434	0	0
Bánávára-Belúru road	217	4	5
Mandagódé-Yedahalli road	327	6	7
Bélúru road	157	0	0
Chikkamagalúru-Anúru road... ...	350	1	8
Kóvé road	302	10	3
Repairs to 3rd Class Bungalows ...	605	0	0
Works sanctioned from Reserve ...	864	6	2

75. The details of work done in the Chituldroog District has been as follows :—

Road from Harihara to Bellary frontier, 6 miles. Expenditure Rs. 1,866—6—10.

Constructing a Chattar at Hiriyúru. Expenditure Rs. 2,000.

76. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 416—9—0 was expended in the purchase of the trees standing in the compounds of the old Cantonment at Harihara, and a sum of Rs. 1,459—3—9 was spent out of Reserve on the following works :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Converting a circular well into a gunta at Hiriyúru	296	0	0
Improving the Cooly Chennappanáyikere at Bharmanáyakanadurga ...	251	0	0
Sinking well near Gollahalli	160	0	0
Parapet walls to a Honda at Hiriyúru	35	0	0
Purchase of a Musfarkhána at Vijápura	500	0	0
Sinking a well on the Bellary road between Sanikere and Gollahalli ...	132	8	0
Do do Herehalli and Bommanakere	84	11	9
	1,459	3	9

	Rs.	A.	P.
Haugal to Ráyidruga	182	0	0
Huliyár to Sirá frontier	549	14	1
Hiriyúru to Huliyár	2,774	15	1
Chituldroog to Ujjini	1,800	0	0
Do to Chellakere	1,800	0	0
Pávagada towards Bellary	1,533	13	9
Huliyár to Chikkanáyakanahalli	575	0	0
Do to Bánávára	549	15	6
Do to Honnavalli	200	0	0
Hosadurga to Adjampura	525	0	0
Do to Huliyár	2,199	0	2
Hiriyúru to Márikanave	1,100	0	0
Bistávalli to Jaggalúru	2,500	0	0
Palace to Main road	100	0	0
District Office to do	25	0	0
Reserve Repairs	1,784	0	0
	15,548	10	7

77. The repairs carried out to roads cost Rs. 15,548—10—7 as shewn in the margin.

RAILWAYS. *Nil.*

CANALS. *Nil.*

TELEGRAPH. *Nil.*

78. The local Post is styled Anché. The information in regard to the details of this portion of the administration are not available and will no doubt be given by the Bakshi. I need here only remark on the slowness of the post which even on the main line to Bangalore does not attain a speed of 4 miles an hour, and on the cross lines the rate is usually 3 miles. The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 11,751—8—3, being an increase of Rs. 618—11—6 over last year.

Post Office.

79. The Irrigation Department has not been able to extend its operations to the Districts of Shimoga and Kadoor. I must except the channels under the Súlikere lake in the Chennagiri Talook of Shimoga, but as I have not been favored with the details of the work done during the year and there is a separate Department for these works, all further details will be supplied by Major Johnson.

Irrigation.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

80. The land revenue of the Division has been this year fixed at Rs. 24,53,155-11-10, being a net increase of Rs. 40,606—15—7 over the previous year. The statement given below will shew how this has been derived, and gives the increase and decrease under each head as compared with last year, and gives further the realizations from each District.

Statement shewing the Items comprising the Land Revenue of the Nagar Division for the year 1872—73.

No.	Items.	Revenue for 1871—72.			Revenue for 1872—73.			Comparison. Increase.			Comparison. Decrease.		
1	Káyamgutta villages ...	1,450	1	5	1,325	1	5	...	...	...	125	0	0
2	Sraya villages	15	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	11
3	Jódi villages	8,238	10	0	8,363	10	1	125	0	1	...	...	...
4	Ryotwár	21,68,836	15	10	22,10,851	7	0	42,014	7	2	...	...	...
5	Batáyi	11,516	9	8	4,403	4	7	...	...	...	7,113	5	1
6	Ardhamányam	1,09,788	9	10	1,03,781	13	6	...	...	...	6,006	12	4
7	Hulgávalu	48,294	4	4	51,619	1	7	3,324	13	3	...	...	...
8	Coffee	50,301	12	7	49,893	9	10	...	...	...	408	2	9
9	Sale of waste land... ...	1,273	10	0	1,921	12	6	648	2	6	...	...	...
10	Miscellaneous	12,832	15	8	20,995	15	4	8,162	15	8	...	...	...
	Total.....	24,12,548	12	3	24,53,155	11	10	54,275	6	8	13,668	7	1
					Net Increase			40,606	15	7	...	...	...
	Abstract.												
	Shimoga District	11,08,086	2	0	11,02,808	3	11	...	...	...	5,277	14	1
	Kadoor do	5,96,392	13	10	5,86,597	11	1	...	...	...	9,795	2	9
	Chitaldroog do	7,08,069	12	5	763,749	12	10	55,680	0	5	..	...	...
	Total...	24,12,548	12	3	24,53,155	11	10	55,680	0	5	15,073	0	10

81. It will be seen that the main source of increase is derived from the 4th item, ryotwár, amounting to over 42,000 Rs. This is due chiefly to the increase derived from the three talooks as per *margin settled during the year by the Survey Department. The ryotwár collections of the Districts of Shimoga and Kadoor shew a decrease of Rs. 7,685—11—8 and Rs. 12,061—2—0 respectively, being a percentage of 0·75 in the former and 2·36 in the latter, and is accounted for by large resignations in consequence of the fall of prices in paddy according to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadoor. The other items of increase need no remark, except that the increase from hulgávalu would have been higher had more attention to this been paid in the Shimoga District, where there is shewn a loss of nearly Rs. 1,600 accounted for by the Deputy Commissioner by want of competition, but this ought to have been stimulated when no doubt it would not have been so great.

*Molakálmúru.
Doddéri.
Pávagada.

The principal decrease is shewn under the head Batáyi. This is entirely in the Chitaldroog District. This item of revenue will disappear from the accounts of the District from this year. The probable explanation for the decrease is that the

batáyi revenue shewn represents only the Vaisákha batáyi, there having been no Kártika batáyi as there would have been had not the settlement dispensed with this system. The decrease under ardhamányam is due to the inám settlements and the abolition of the aya jódi in the Chituldroog District, in consequence of the completion of the settlement of that District. Owing to the derangement of the former holdings of dry, wet and garden by the operations of the survey, it would be fallacious to shew the results under these heads.

82. The sáyer revenue this year is the largest ever realized and amounts to Rs. 6,52,006—6—2, being an increase of Rs. 1,50,174 —0—0 over the receipts of last year or very nearly 30 per cent. The largest sáyer revenue ever previously netted was Rs. 6,48,639—8—4 in 1865—66, or Rs. 3,366—13—10 less than the revenue of this year.

83. In the first year of British Administration, 1834—35, the sáyer revenue was Rs. 3,41,455—5—0, and in the next year it fell to Rs. 2,41,846—6—1, the lowest revenue ever derived. The receipts from this source therefore in 38 years have nearly doubled, being nearly 91 per cent.

84. The realizations from supári alone are greater this year by Rs. 35,324—4—7, than in the year 1865—66, in which the revenue was the highest ever previously collected from this source. The increase from supári this year over the receipts of last year comes to Rs. 1,46,620—7—7, or nearly 29 per cent over the returns of last year.

85. The quantity which has paid duty is 588,346 *m.* 27 *s.* 11 *t.*, as against 382,082 *m.* 9 *s.* 6 *t.*, last year. Notwithstanding the large exports made it appears from the returns that there are still 141,493 *m.* 37 *s.* 19 *t.* in store, on which the duty is calculated to be Rs. 157,209—12—3. It is believed to be owing to a fall in the price of this article that so much remains unexported.

86. The duty levied from tobacco this year amounts to Rs. 78,191—11—10, being an increase of Rs. 11,108—1—1 over last year, or over 16½ per cent increase. The highest revenue ever derived from this source was in the year 1865—66, when it realized Rs. 82,976—3—0 or Rs. 4,783—7—2 more than the revenue of this year, which is the next largest on record. The receipts from tobacco are derived nearly entirely from the Kadoor District, the returns from it being nearly ¾ of a lac. The exports amounted to 84,255 *m.* 6 *s.* 5 *t.*, the duty on which realized Rs. 75,111—12—0, and the imports are put down at 3,534 *m*, yielding a duty of Rs. 3,079—15—10.

87. The next largest item is betel-leaves, the revenue from which realized Rs. 14,454—2—5, being an increase of Rs. 1,619—12—7 or nearly 13 per cent over last year. After betel leaves come fresh cocoanuts, which yielded Rs. 8,067—10—3, being Rs. 933—8—5 or 13 per cent over last year. Then follows piece goods, from which a sum of Rs. 3,474—7—1 was gained, giving an increase of Rs. 283—14—0 or nearly 9 per cent. After this comes cardamoms Rs. 2,478—0—7, being a decrease of Rs. 1,256—8—0, or nearly 34 per cent. This is attributable, I understand, to the price having fallen at Havari in Dharwar, to which place the product is mostly exported. The next item is dry cocoanuts yielding Rs. 1,742—3—10, or Rs. 284—4—1 increase, being over 19½ per cent. Pepper follows this, and realizes Rs. 1,603—6—8, being a decrease of Rs. 1,404—2—11, or about 47 per cent decrease, almost all having occurred in the Shimoga District from where this revenue is chiefly derived and is accounted for by the Deputy Commissioner by a decrease in the produce.

88. There is some force in the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga on the duty derived from betel-leaves. But at the same time when I compare the re-

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venue from betel-leaves in the Shimoga District, with that from the other two Districts, it is difficult not to believe there is a large quantity smuggled and the duty evaded. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner will be drawn to this point.

89. I give in the margin a comparative statement of the items of custom which will shew at a glance the details above given. The rise of the revenue is attributable to the favorable season for the production of the crops taxed and to the increase of trade in the matter of piece goods.

Items.	Revenue for 1871—72.	Revenue for 1872—73.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
Supári	4,25,324 3 7	5,71,994 11 2	1,47,104 8 8	484 1 1
Tobacco	67,083 10 9	78,191 11 10	11,108 1 1	... ...
Opium	... ...	4 13 11	4 13 11	... ...
Pepper	3,007 9 7	1,603 6 8	... ...	1,404 2 11
Cardamoms	3,734 8 7	2,478 0 7	... ...	1,256 8 0
Dry-coconut	1,457 5 9	1,742 3 10	284 14 1	... ...
Fresh coconut	7,134 1 10	8,067 10 3	933 8 5	... ...
Betel-leaves	12,834 5 10	14,454 2 5	1,619 12 7	... ...
Piece goods	3,190 9 1	3,474 7 1	283 14 0	... ...
Miscellaneous	3,178 3 8	2,797 2 2	... ...	381 1 6
Grand Total...	5,26,944 10 8	6,84,758 5 11	1,61,339 8 9	3,525 13 6
Deduct Allowance, &c...	25,112 4 6	32,751 15 9	7,389 11 3	... ...
Balance...	5,01,832 6 2	6,52,006 6 2	1,53,699 13 6	3,525 13 6
		Net...	1,50,174 0 0	

Salt.

90. The total revenue from salt amounted to Rs. 10,663—9—1, being an increase of Rs. 2,017—13—11 or 23·34 per cent. This revenue is derived mainly from the Chituldroog District, where the right of manufacture was sold in all the talooks except Búdihálu and Molakálumúru, no traders having come forward to bid for those two talooks. In the Kadoor District in one talook, Taríkere, the right of manufacture is put up to sale. In the remaining two talooks of Kadoor and Bánávára where salt is produced, the salt-pans are separately rented, and this year there was an increase of one pan. In the Shimoga District salt is produced only in the two Talooks of Chennagiri and Honnáli where also the pans are rented out.

Excise.

91. The revenue from abkári, which it is presumed should be treated as excise, was this year Rs. 2,54,053—1—7 and yielded a net increase of Rs. 19,004—7—1, or nearly 8 per cent over last year. Under the item of toddy there was an increase of Rs. 9,040 or over 6¼ per cent.

92. Still head duty shews an increase of Rs. 9,606—14—6, or nearly 17 per cent. License fees yield an increase of Rs. 583—13—2 or 4 per cent. From sale of licenses there is a decrease of Rs. 435—4—0, or nearly 2½ per cent. The decrease from gánja was Rs. 173, or about 10 per cent. From opium the decrease was 512, or about 70 per cent. The increases were owing to larger bids at the sales of toddy, greater consumption of spirits and more numerous shops, while the decreases arose from failure of competition at the sales. The great fall in opium is consequent on there having been no bid at all in the Kadoor District this year.

93. I give in the margin a statement shewing the realizations from still head duty since the year 1864—65, the first year in which the Oudh sadar distillery system came fully into force. From this it will be seen there has been a very steady rise in the consumption of spirits shewing an increase of revenue in those years amounting to Rs. 23,314—8—11 or 53·63 per cent in eight years, which seems to me a fair indication that this duty may very properly be raised.

1864—65	43,469	4	0
1865—66	45,350	4	5
1866—67	48,750	5	1
1867—68	51,070	9	4
1868—69	52,208	7	9
1869—70	56,464	13	9
1870—71	59,267	15	6
1871—72	57,116	13	5
1872—73	66,783	11	11

94. The next statement in the margin shews the full realizations under all heads from the introduction of the Oudh system which includes the license fees and sale of shops for sale of arrack as well as the still head duty. This shews there has been an increase of Rs. 45,374-3-7 during the eight years the system has been in vogue, being an increase of 83·62 per cent. This, it seems to me, is only a further proof that the rate of still head duty may with every propriety be raised.

1864—65.	54,259	9	1
1865—66.	71,577	7	0
1866—67.	74,866	9	10
1867—68.	83,222	1	11
1868—69.	85,445	1	7
1869—70.	91,683	8	11
1870—71.	88,113	12	11
1871—72.	89,218	5	0
1872—73.	99,033	12	8

95. In the year 1860—61, when the abkari of the old Nagar Division was under amani, the net revenue to Government after deducting the cost of establishments was Rs. 73,994—14—4, and I find that, if the realizations of the talooks of the old Nagar Division are taken, the revenue under the Oudh system this year after deducting cost of establishments is very nearly equal to that derived when the abkari was under amani, being Rs. 73,578—4—11 or only Rs. 416—9—5 less. As then by the Oudh system a revenue equal to that realized under amani can be realized, its superiority is undoubted.

96. From stamps a revenue of Rs. 40,520—13—2 has been derived shewing an increase of Rs. 5,799—2—4. This is mainly derived from the sale of stamp papers as will be seen from the marginal statement. The Kadoor Deputy Commissioner brings to notice the difficulty in obtaining vendors for the sale of stamps.

	For 1871—72.	For 1872—73.
Sale proceeds of Stamp Paper	30,317 2 0	35,517 12 0
Ditto Labels ...	1,527 2 0	1,515 10 0
Penalty for unstamped documents, &c.	2,888 14 10	3,485 9 2
Total.....	34,733 2 10	40,520 13 2

97. Under mohatarfa there has been an increase over the revenue of last year of Rs. 4,803—11—1, the total sum realized under this head being Rs. 1,22,977—0—9. Every item under mohatarfa shews an increase as will be seen from the table in the margin, which also shews that only in the Shimoga District was there any loss, but this of only a trifling amount. The increase from house tax amounts to over 3½ per cent and under shop tax to a little over 7 per cent: the remaining items need no remark the increase being so trifling.

Mohatarfa.

Statement shewing the details of the Mohatarfa Revenue of the Nagar Division for the year 1872—73.

Items.	Revenue for 1871—72.	Revenue for 1872—73.	Comparison. Increase.	Comparison. Decrease.
1. House Tax	47,607 10 4	49,313 11 4	1,706 1 ...	... ...
2. Shop do ...	33,551	35,944 8 ...	2,393 8 ...	... ...
3. Loom do ...	22,798	23,080 8 ...	282 8 ...	... ...
4. Oil Mill do ...	2,059 8 ...	2,095 8 ...	36	... ...
5. Cart do ...	12,126	12,179	53	... ...
6. Miscellaneous ...	31 3 4	363 13 5	332 10 1	... ...
Total.....	1,18,173 5 8	1,22,977 ... 9	4,803 11 1	... ...
Abstract.				
1. Shimoga District ...	35,034 7 4	34,553 13 1	... ...	480 10 3
2. Kadoor do ...	25,817 7 4	27,240 ... 10	1,422 9 6	... ...
3. Chitukdroog do ...	57,321 7 ...	61,183 2 10	3,861 11 10	... ...
Total.....	1,18,173 5 8	1,22,977 ... 9	5,284 5 4	480 10 3

Net Increase 4,803—11—1

98. Under law and justice a revenue of Rs. 1,02,010—2—3 is shewn. Nearly three parts of this is under the head civil, and consists of registration fees and fines and court fees papers and labels. The ¼ lac shewn under criminal is the realizations from fines and the sales of unclaimed property, the balance being the receipts from jail manufactures and labor.

Law and Justice.

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99. Police shews a total revenue of Rs. 619—10—2 and gives a net decrease of Rs. 163—10—1, and calls for no particular remarks.

Miscellaneous.

100. Under miscellaneous there is a revenue of Rs. 21,677—8—8 put down, being a net decrease of Rs. 722—3—5 under this head on the receipts of last year. The only item under this head calling for any remark is an increase of Rs. 504—11—11 from school fees.

Outstanding Balance.

101. The balances of previous years including the jamabandi or the total demand for 1871—72 amounted to Rs. 50,32,579—7—5, of which Rs. 37,19,837-1-5 was collected during the year; and Rs. 1,202-12-8 was remitted as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,11,539-9—4; of this balance, Rs. 12,34,092-5-6 is in connection with the land revenue, being the khists of April and May, and the remainder includes a balance of Rs. 3,527—10—10, land revenue arrears of years previous to 1871—72, and the sums to be collected under forest, abkari, mohatarfa and revenue miscellaneous.

102. The properties of the defaulters had to be proceeded against for the recovery of Rs. 4,418---13---4.

103. The expenditure under all heads according to treasury accounts is Rs. 77,79,602---12---10½, and the details are shewn in the subjoined statement :—

Items.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Land Revenue	24,62,329 5 7	4,38,937 7 9
Forests	1,94,612 0 3	26,024 13 2
Abkari including opium	2,52,985 1 1	9,935 8 10
Mohatarfa	1,25,294 11 11	0 0 0
Sayer	6,52,006 6 2	19,909 9 10
Earth salt	6,684 2 1	0 0 0
Stamps	40,520 13 2	1,705 15 8½
Post Office	11,751 8 3	38,555 3 4
Law and Justice	1,02,010 2 3	71,667 14 5
Police	619 10 2	1,23,904 7 2
Schools	13,321 2 2	35,214 2 1
Miscellaneous	18,817 5 9	1,004 1 10
Public works	9,611 1 11	3,33,725 1 7
Revenue Survey Department	0 0 0	30,524 3 0
Medical do	0 0 0	21,070 3 1
Hospitals	0 0 0	2,760 2 11
Pensions	0 0 0	15,769 13 4
Muzarayi	0 0 0	29,607 6 8
Special contingencies	0 0 0	23,190 3 7
Municipal fund	35,510 6 0	32,615 5 6
District do	2,58,410 9 8½	1,02,147 11 6
Total.....	41,84,484 6 5½	13,58,269 7 3½
Other Items.		
Refunds	0 0 0	6,282 2 5
Forest advances	0 0 0	26,137 5 9
Survey do	4,246 15 7	1,26,000 0 0
Savings' Bank	3,921 5 8	1,221 4 9
Deposit	1,17,235 7 7½	1,06,531 10 0½
Miscellaneous	1,38,678 2 4	88,568 2 9
Money Order Commission	0 0 0	90 8 4
Local remittance	35,65,355 5 7½	60,42,002 9 3½
Cinchona Plantation	0 0 0	1,200 0 0
Allowance to Sringeri Matt	0 0 0	12,000 0 0
Her Majesty's Treasury	11,711 7 10	11,299 10 3
Total.....	38,41,148 12 8	64,21,333 5 7
Grand Total.....	80,25,633 3 1½	77,79,602 12 10½

B. REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Revenue.

104. Under provincial revenues I have included the ½ anna cess on the realizations from abkari and supari halat as shewn by the revenue accounts to Rs. 25,179--7---6 according to Districts, the particulars of which will be seen from the statement in the margin. As the sum thus contributed will probably be equal to very nearly half the provincial revenues of the Province, it is earnestly to be hoped that in its expenditure a considerable amount will be devoted to this Division.

Half anna cess on Supari and Abkari, and 1½ of the duty on other Sayer realizations.

Shimoga...	... 14,645—2—5
Kadoor...	... 5,888—1—1
Chittledroog ...	... 4,646—4—0

Local Fund.

105. I find that the collections for local fund cesses for expenditure on roads, tanks and education amounted in the year to Rs. 1,91,204-4-0; this with the balance on hand on the 1st April 1872 amounting to Rs. 26,544--10--3 gives a sum of Rs. 2,17,748--14--3 available for expenditure in the Division as given below:—

Statement shewing the Details of the District Fund Receipts on account of Road, Tank and Educational Cesses during 1872—73.

Items.	Shimoga.			Kadoor.			Chittledroog.			Total.		
Balance at credit of the fund on 1st April 1872, including the cash in hand of Deputy Commissioners,	13,106	6	2	4,821	11	7	8,616	8	6	26,544	10	3
⅚ths shares of 1 anna cess in surveyed talooks.	26,183	10	...	..	...	...	37,163	13	10	63,347	7	10
Do of ½ anna cess on land revenue in unsurveyed talooks including coffee.	27,775	13	7	16,885	1	6	3,583	3	9	48,244	2	10
Do do on Sayer, Forest and other collections excepting Supari and Abkari.	626	3	...	2,611	9	5	570	15	9	3,808	12	2
Ferry Fund	2,155	4	4	609	5	9	664	...	...	3,428	10	1
Fines for cattle trespass	1,626	5	...	1,256	2	5	2,434	10	...	5,317	1	5
Sale of stray cattle	1,093	8	9	714	10	...	1,107	11	6	2,915	14	3
Ready money contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	165	...	...
Miscellaneous	31	13	10	6	7	4	23	8	11	61	14	1
Total ...	59,492	10	6	22,083	4	5	45,712	15	9	1,27,288	14	8
⅚ths of ½ anna and 1 anna cesses for education.	10,791	14	3	3,377	...	3	8,149	6	8	22,318	5	2
Tank Cess	24,409	11	...	...	...	...	17,187	5	2	41,597	...	2
Total Collections ...	94,694	3	9	25,460	4	8	71,049	11	7	1,91,204	4	...
Total including the Balance ...	1,07,800	9	11	30,282	...	3	79,666	4	1	2,17,748	14	3

Road and Education Cesses.

106. Of the total collections for local fund cesses it is calculated there is credited for roads Rs. 1,27,288—14—8, for education Rs. 22,318-5-2, and for tanks Rs. 41,597—0—2. This last item is collected only from the Shimoga and Chittledroog Districts, and the whole of the balance shewn as available belongs to roads. As it will take sometime to obtain true and correct accounts of the unexpended balance belonging to education and tanks, they are not given.

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107. The total receipts from municipal revenues amounted to Rs. 35,505—3—6 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,078—9—8. Thus though the expenditure has been less than the actual receipts it has not been nearly as much as it ought to have been, for the year commenced with a balance of Rs. 24,799—10—9 and which has unfortunately now been increased to Rs. 29,226—4—7. The attention of the Deputy Commissioners will be drawn to the increasing amount of balance on hand with instructions to see that the minor municipalities especially get more for the money paid by them.

Municipal Revenue.

V. VITAL STATISTICS.

108. The returns of vital statistics shew the births in the Division to have been 14,465, against 9,165 of last year. Males 7,617, females 6,848; the increase for the year under review being 5,300.

Births.

This though still far from being an accurate return, shews that more attention has been paid to the registration of births, and in time, we may hope for returns on which some reliance can be placed so as to make them useful data on vital returns.

109. From the mortality returns the number of deaths appears to be 15,891, against 14,269 as follows :—

Deaths.

		Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.
Shimoga	6,791	15·
Kadoor	4,341	15·
Chittledroog	4,759	10·
	15,891	13·

The mortality from the different causes is shewn below :—

	1871—72	1872—73.
Cholera	6	5
Small pox	758	1,123
Fevers	8,694	8,759
Bowel complaints...	2,131	2,586
Suicide	46	51
Wounding	26	33
Accident	170	143
Snake bite or killed by wild beasts	63	87
All other causes	2,375	3,054

110. The deaths from cholera are clearly wrong and should have been expunged from this head. The increase of deaths from small pox is to be regretted and calls for more strenuous efforts on the part of the vaccinators.

111. The other heads shew an increase over last year, under every disease, which indicates greater attention having been paid to these returns rather than that there was greater sickness.

112. The system for the collection of vital statistics remains the same as last year, and it is a matter of difficulty to organize an efficient machinery for the purpose without resorting to the Police. Meanwhile the returns are useful notwithstanding their imperfections, in bringing promptly to light any important outbreaks of disease, and thus calling the earliest attention to the existence of epidemic or contagious illness.

113. No returns for emigration are kept.

Emigration.

Medical Relief.

114. The Medical Department will submit a separate report on this subject, but the necessity of establishing a Branch Dispensary at Sagara which is the head quarters of a European Assistant in charge of the Sub-division, has been brought to notice in the last year's report, and it is repeated this year being considered a matter of much moment.

115. It is well known that people in the Malnad where even native practitioners are few and far between, die in great numbers for want of treatment, and it is very right that some sort of medical assistance should be placed within their reach.

The expenses for this might very properly be met from the provincial revenues.

116. No remarks.

Sanitation.

Vaccination.

117. The results of vaccination, as exhibited in the Statistical Tables, shew that throughout the Division there were 26,881 operations performed, of which 22,298 were successful and the remainder 4,583 failures.

118. As has already been observed, small pox made great ravages during the year under review, and I would again beg to press on the Chief Commissioner's notice the necessity for making vaccination compulsory and of appointing well-paid vaccinators at the rate of one for each talook, more especially for the Malnad Talooks where the visitation is more severe and more dreaded.

VII. INSTRUCTION.

Education.

119. Among a wild and illiterate people, education is a subject for much consideration, and I am happy to report that there has been some fair progress made during the year in the education of the youths in the interior, there having been an increase of 55 hobli schools. But real success is not likely to be attained without greater expenditure not only in increasing the number of schools but in enhanced pay to the masters and instructors. The local fund cesses shew that a sum of Rs. 22,318 has been taken from the pockets of the population with a view to its expenditure for this purpose, and this sum laid out for the increase of the schools and the obtaining of better masters on higher pay would be a lasting boon and a real benefit.

120. There are three Anglo-vernacular schools, one at the head quarters of each District, but the school at Chikmagalur is on a lower standard than those at the other two head quarter stations, and I think it might with reason be raised to the same standard of a District school. The education given at these District schools is perhaps pitched too high and the subjects taught are not exactly I think all that is required. A good practical education and sound elementary grounding on subjects of every-day practice being I consider all that should be required.

121. In the Shimoga District School the average attendance has increased from 193 to 207, but there are on the rolls of the school 313 boys, of these 210 belong to the English branch, 62 to the Kanarese, and 41 to the Hindustani. During the year nine boys or three in excess of last year were sent up for the Matriculation examination, of whom seven passed, two 1st class and five 2nd class. Altogether within the last three years, since Mr. Taylor, the Head Master, has been in charge of the school 17 boys have gone up for this examination and 12 boys have passed successfully, three 1st class and nine 2nd class, which speaks volumes for the success of Mr. Taylor's tuition and the care and attention and trouble he devotes to the pupils entrusted to his charge.

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122. Though there are ten classes in this school, and an extra F. A. class, there are only six masters, so that to one master must fall the work of more than one class. The monthly rate of school fees varies from one rupee to one anna. The revenue of the school derived from fees and sale of school books amounted to Rs. 728—2—6, and the amount paid by Government towards the expenses of the school was Rs. 4,306—12—0, and the annual cost to Government of the education of each pupil came to Rs. 17—9—10. Great credit is due to the Head Master, Mr. Taylor, for his untiring zeal and energy in the discharge of his duties, and the interest which he takes in the welfare and success of his scholars is very praiseworthy, and I trust will meet with its reward by an increase to his pay which he seems to have been entitled to for some time past.

123. In the Chittledroog District School Mr. Clapham, the Head Master, seems to be just as popular, as energetic and as deserving as Mr. Taylor at Shimoga. During the year there has been an increased attendance of 36 boys. The cost of educating each pupil is set down at Rs. 36 in this school, and one scholar out of the three who went up for the Matriculation examination seems to have passed successfully.

124. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadoor attributes the want of success of the school at Chikmagalur entirely to want of efficient masters; but as the returns of attendance shewn by him clearly manifests an improvement, I trust the rank of the school may be raised, and an efficient master may be appointed to it.

125. Besides the increase of 55 hobli schools already alluded to, there has also been an increase in the number of indigenous schools established in the Division, *viz.* 35 in Chittledroog, 44 in Kadoor, this point is omitted in the Shimoga District Report.

126. There are also two girls' schools in the Division, one at Shimoga conducted by the Wesleyan missionaries, and the other at Chittledroog where there were 40 girls on the rolls. It is sustained by private subscriptions. These schools are both in their infancy.

127. There has been a slight revival in Hindustani schools, a new one having been formed at Chikmagalur and a Hindustani branch having been added to the District School at Shimoga.

128. No Remarks.

Literature and the Press.

129. No Remarks.

Arts and Sciences.

130. No. Remarks.

Archæology.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

131. Quarterly visits are paid by the Episcopalian ministers at Bangalore to the head quarter station at Shimoga. Shimoga is one of the stations of the Wesleyan Mission, but during the year the missionaries left it, and will remain absent for a season.

Ecclesiastical.

Two Roman Catholic priests are stationed at Shimoga, who regularly visit their different churches in the interior.

132. Stationery is regularly supplied by the Chief Commissioner's office at Bangalore, for the use of all the offices in the Division. The Amils supply themselves with stationery from the monthly allotments given them for the purpose.

Stationery.

General Miscellaneous.

133. Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce joined the Shimoga District on the afternoon of the 13th July, and was in charge till the 6th January 1873, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave. The report for the District has been submitted by him. He is an Officer of long standing, but owing to his never having served previously in this Division, he has had a good deal to learn and acquaint himself with in revenue details. He has at all times rendered me willing assistance. For the first four days of the year, I was myself the Deputy Commissioner, and for the next four days Captain Ludlow was in charge, awaiting the arrival of Major Armstrong, who joined on the 9th April and remained in charge till relieved by Colonel Bruce on the 13th July. This Officer was again in charge of the District for 22 days in January, when he made over charge to Captain Ludlow, and left to take up his appointment in Mysore. From the 29th January 1873 to the close of the year Captain Ludlow held charge of the District.

134 Major Mottet was in charge of the Kadoor District for nearly the whole year. He left on privilege leave on the 21st October and returned on the 3rd January, having in this interval been temporarily employed in Bangalore as Cantonment Magistrate. Major Armstrong was in charge of the District, while Major Mottet was away. During the time Major Mottet has been in charge of this District, he has taken much interest in its welfare, and has shewn himself energetic and painstaking in the discharge of his duties. Having a turn for gardening he has done much for the improvement of the treeless Cantonment at Chikmagalur by planting avenues along all the roads and studding it with groves of ornamental trees.

135 Mr. P. Krishna Rao was in charge of the Chittledroog District till nearly the close of the year ; he made over charge to his Assistant on the 24th April last, when he proceeded to take charge of the Kadoor District, and on the 25th April Captain Maltby, the present Officiating Deputy Commissioner, took charge. Mr. Krishna Rao has given me every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties and seemed to be much respected in Chittledroog.

136. Colonel Bruce has recorded his opinion of the different Assistants who have served under him, but neither of the other two Deputy Commissioners have done so, owing to their having joined their Districts at the very close of the official year. If Major Mottet had continued in Kadoor I have no doubt he would have spoken favorably of Mr. Mahomed Saliha, and the like would probably have been done by Mr. Krishna Rao of his Assistant Mr. Srinivasaiengar. So far as my own knowledge goes they have both done well.

137. During the year the Judicial Assistants in the Division have been Mr. Balakrishnaiya, who, I regret to say, died—rather suddenly at Madras on the 3rd June 1872, while his Court at Shimoga was adjourned for the usual two months' recess. He was a good Officer, and I believe Major Hay, who had more opportunities of judging than myself, entertained high opinions of him. He was succeeded in the office of Judicial Assistant, Shimoga, by Mr. Vijayendra Rao, who was recommended by me for the post on account of his superior education better fitting him for the new duties to be performed by him than any of the other Assistants in the Division. He is acquiring much experience.

138. Mr. Srinivasaiengar is Judicial Assistant of the Kadoor District ; he has been here since the formation of the Court, and is well acquainted with his duties.

139. Mr. Ramaiya Naidu has been for nearly the whole year performing the Judicial Assistant's duties of the Chittledroog District and has given satisfaction.

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140. All the Officers who have served under me during the year merit my thanks for the generally creditable manner they have each in their several spheres aided in carrying on the administration of the Division.

141. In my own office I would beg to bring prominently to notice the name of Mr. Lincoln, the Manager of my office, of whose personal qualifications the Chief Commissioner is so well aware that I need not refer to them here. He has been as usual assiduous and attentive in the performance of his duties and in conducting the work entrusted to him. During the absence of Dr. McGann, the Medical Officer in charge of the Division, in addition to his own official duties, Mr. Lincoln, who has taken his diploma as Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, Edinburgh, as also Licentiate in Midwifery, spared neither time nor trouble in attending medically on the European residents at Shimoga, and with great success.

142. My Revenue Sheristadar has been over four years in this post and was, I know well thought of by Major Hay, and has always rendered me excellent service. He is careful and painstaking and straight forward. He is well acquainted with his duties, and has a good knowledge of English.

143. My Judicial Sheristadar was acting in this post for three months, at the commencement of the year, and on the dismissal of the late Judicial Sheristadar, he was appointed in his place. He has had very great experience in judicial work and has rendered efficient aid. He is also the Public Prosecutor, but as this is an inconvenient arrangement for many reasons, I should be glad if the appointments could be separated as they were before, and are, I believe, everywhere else. The duties of Judicial Sheristadar are perhaps not as arduous in this Division as in the other two, but the duties of Public Prosecutor are more onerous here than in Ashtagram and much about the same as they are in the Nandidroog Division.

H. M. ELIOTT,
Offg. Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR 1872—73.

No. 1732—REV. 114, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH JUNE 1874.

With his letter No. 797 of the 11th May 1874, the Survey Commissioner submits a report from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement shewing the progress of the operations of his Department during the Survey year from 1st November 1872 to 31st October 1873.

2. From the *marginal statement, it will be observed that 55,830 fields and 943,655 acres were measured in 1872—73, against 61,933 fields and 1,081,163 acres in 1871—72, shewing a decrease of 6,103 fields and 137,508 acres in the year under report.

*Year.	Measurement.					
	Fields.			Acres.		
	Surveyed.	Tested.	Percentage.	Surveyed.	Tested.	Percentage.
1871—72 ...	61,933	4,579	7·39	10,81,163	37,342	3·46
1872—73 ...	55,830	4,998	8·95	9,43,655	49,262	5·22

3. Four-thousand nine-hundred and ninety-eight fields and 49,262 acres were tested, against 4,579 fields and 37,342 acres of the previous year. The percentage of the test applied was 8·95 (and not 9·4 as stated by the Survey Superintendent) in the number of fields and 5·22 in the number of acres actually surveyed, against 7·39 and 3·46 respectively in the year 1871—72. The average cost of measurement per acre was Rs. 0—3—4·3, against Rs. 0—2—7·5 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 8·8 pies in the year 1872—73. The test work appears to have been satisfactory, but the increase in the average cost of about 28 per cent is large.

4. After making due allowances for the difficulties in the process of measurement owing to the nature of the country, the total operations of the Measurement Branch for 1872—73 contrast unfavorably with those of the previous year, in which there were only 8 against 9½ establishments at work in the year under report. This falling off in the work is to be regretted; but the explanation given as to the cause therefor on the whole sufficiently accounts for it, and is accordingly accepted. Colonel Meade is, however, sorry to observe that the performance of Mr. Clerk's party is not considered altogether satisfactory, and the large proportion of days lost by it—26·44 per cent, or more than 10 per cent in excess of the average for the whole survey—reflects very seriously on that officer.

5. The * marginal statement shews the performance of the Classification and Settlement Branch of the Department. 56,784 fields and 10,51,076 acres were classified in 1872—73, as against 48,910 fields and 658,005 acres in the previous year; and 5,296 fields and 37,713 acres or 9·3 and 3·58 per cent respectively were tested, as against 4,837 fields and 24,555 acres or 9·89 and 3·57 respectively in the preceding year. These results are satisfactory, there being an increase both in the number of fields and acres classified and tested, as compared with 1871—72.

*Year.	Classification.					
	Fields.			Acres.		
	Classed.	Tested.	Percentage.	Classed.	Tested.	Percentage.
1871—72 ...	48,910	4,837	9·89	6,58,005	24,555	3·57
1872—73 ...	56,784	5,296	9·3	10,51,076	37,713	3·58

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6. The average cost of classification per acre was Rs. 0-0-11·5, against Rs. 0-1-2·6 in 1871—72, shewing a decrease of Rs. 0-0-3·1, which is favorable to this Branch of the Department.

7. The tests applied to the survey and classification operations respectively shewed a mean average error of $\frac{24}{40}$ of an acre, as against $\frac{27}{40}$ in the previous year for the former, and 5 pies as against 6 pies for the latter. These results are satisfactory so far as the diminution of error is concerned; but the work tested appears to be comparatively small, being only 5·22 per cent on the surveyed and 3·58 on the classified area. The percentage of tests should be as large as can be carried out without practical detriment to the progress of the work, and there ought to be a minimum, which should be fixed by the Survey Commissioner. From the report under review it is not clear that any waste lands have been tested. The Chief Commissioner considers it desirable that a certain *percentage of waste lands* should be tested to secure accuracy, as otherwise the classifiers and measurers would skim over this part of their operations under the impression that it would not be subjected to the scrutiny of their superior officer.

8. The subjoined statement shews the work performed by the establishment which was formed in the beginning of the year under report for the survey of *inam* villages.

	Villages.	Fields.	Acres.
Measured	29	1,943	27,217
Classed	11	719	8,164

The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that the duties of the new establishment were efficiently carried on by Captain Major, and it is satisfactory to find that the *inamdars* on the whole gave their assistance to these operations very freely. It is however not stated in Captain Grant's report in how many villages regular survey and classification was introduced at the request of the *inamdars*, and in how many a mere survey only and approximate valuation was made without fieldwar measurement, demarcation and classification in the manner directed in the Chief Commissioner's order on the subject. This point should be noticed in future reports.

9. The cost of the establishment for the survey of *inam* villages commenced but not completed in the year appears to have been Rs. 9,141. There are 2,050 whole *inam* villages including *Mahal Jodi* in the Province; at Rs. 326 per village, calculated upon the survey figures, the cost of all *inam* villages may be roughly estimated at Rs. 6,50,000, which is very large. But it is hoped that where *inam* villages are surveyed and assessed along with the Government villages in the taluks, the cost will be considerably reduced.

10. There were only 145 villages the maps of which at the close of the year had to be copied and distributed to the Local Officers. This branch of the work has never appeared in such an advanced and satisfactory state as in the year under report, and Captain Grant explains the cause of this small arrear not to be due to any increased exertion but to paucity of work from the unavoidable non-settlement of the Ságar and Honnali Taluks.

11. The monsoon office work, noticed in para 27 of Captain Grant's report, is satisfactory under the circumstances therein represented; but the statement appended to the

report does not, as in former years, shew the work of the Survey Superintendent or of his Deputy.

12. Captain Grant's statement No. 3 puts down the number of villages in which boundary marks were erected and examined in the year under report at 1,506, as against 1,504, and the cost is shewn to be Rs. 8,836—13—2, against Rs. 11,099—3—0 of the previous year. These results are satisfactory, but no explanation is furnished as to how many of the marks were constructed at the cost of the Government. It is very gratifying to Colonel Meade to observe that the villagers are now erecting their own boundary marks more generally than before, and that the ill-feeling which often arises from the agency of Government in their erection is thus avoided.

13. The total expenditure for the year 1872—73 for both the Survey and Settlement Branches was Rs. 2,65,322-1-5, against Rs. 2,28,108-12-4, shewing a net increase of Rs. 37,213-5-1. This increase is due almost entirely to the additional strength of Officers and of the Establishments. The cost per acre under all heads was Rs. 0-4-3·8 in 1872—73, against Rs. 0-3-10·1 in the previous year, shewing an increase of pies 5·7 per acre. This increase of nearly 12½ per cent is a serious rise on the previous cost, though apparently unavoidable.

14. In the year under review, the settlement was introduced into three maganis of the Shikarpur Taluk, the remainder of the taluk having been settled in the previous year. All was ready for the introduction of the settlement into the Ságar and Honnali Taluks in the past season, but owing to changes in the channel through which settlement reports have hitherto been submitted, the introduction of the rates in the two taluks had to be deferred. It is subject for regret that this delay should have occurred.

15. With reference to paras 45 and 47 of Captain Grant's report, it is satisfactory to find that, except in one instance, no complaints of extortion or oppression were made against the subordinates of the Department, and that there has been no serious opposition to the Survey operations during the year, except one case in the Magadi Taluk.

16. The Chief Commissioner is glad to learn that, with the exception of Mr. Clerk, whose performance was noted in para 4 above, all the Officers of the Department have not only done their duty but also have done it well. The labors of the classing officers appear to merit special commendation.

17. Colonel Anderson is requested to accept for himself, and to convey to Captain Grant and Captain Anderson, the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments of their services during the year under report.

"By Order,"

J. S. F. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary.

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MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL, I. M. S.,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I.—GENERAL.

Climate and Seasons.

The meteorological annals of the year are mainly marked by a rain-fall considerably above the average as gauged at the Bangalore Observatory.

In other features much deviation from the ordinary meteorological conditions are not traceable. The Administration Report for the last official year gives a meteorological table purporting to be an abstract of observations taken at Bangalore from the years 1862 to 1866 inclusive, which gives the mean rainfall of the station as 35·23 inches.

During the year under report it was 39·911 inches or 4·681 above the average of those 5 years, and 10·853 above the fall of 1871. The following table gives the general meteorological results as contrasted with the two previous years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Mean Barometric pressure	26·910	26·927	26·911
„ Temperature of air	72°·8	72°·9	73°·8
„ „ wet bulb	66·2	66·2	66·2
„ Observed extremes of temperature. { Maximum	84·2	84·2	82·8
{ Minimum	64·5	64·7	64·3
„ Humidity (saturation=100)	73	72	72·6
„ Maximum solar heat in vacuo	133·2	132·	128·8
„ Minimum on grass	61·5	61·9	62·1
„ Daily velocity of wind in miles	81	100	168·6
„ Depth of rain in inches	39·255	29·058	39·911
Number of days on which rainfell	121	107	92

The results differ somewhat considerably from those given in the table referred in the last Administration Report; but are, I think, more reliable, the instruments being kept in the new Observatory under conditions more likely to give true results. Besides, the observations are reduced and corrected in accordance with errors noted against each instrument, all of which have been compared with approved standards before issue.

Necessaries of Life.

The out-turn of the harvest has, I am given to understand, generally been quite up to the average; though some of the dry crops, especially the grain crops, suffered from unusually heavy falls of rain at a later period of the year.

General State of Public Health.

The general state of public health may be said to have been good. With the exception of dengue and small pox, no epidemic disease has prevailed and those diseases only to a moderate extent; the latter however to a greater extent than in the previous year. Cholera has not prevailed in an epidemic form at all. Although in certain limited localities the mortality was heavier than in the preceding year, fevers of malarious origin, if I may judge by the general mortality, have been less prevalent than in the preceding

year. The mortality by the more important diseases will be shewn in the next section, contrasted with that of the previous year.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The results of the recent census have been communicated to me so far only as applies to the bare enumeration of the population by sexes.* The population of the Province was last year given at 4,299,699, but the recent census returns it at 5,055,412, being an increase of 17·6 per cent. The proportion of the sexes is 2,535,924 males to, 2,519,488 females, or in the ratio of 100 males to 99·35 females.

By the returns with which I have been favored by the Officer in charge of the Census, the area of the several districts is as in the marginal table, in which also the population by the square mile as determined by the recent census is given. The density of population for the entire Province is thus 186·96 to the square mile.

Districts.	Area. Area in sqr. miles.	Popln. to sqr. miles.
Bangalore ...	2,914	284·26
Kolar ...	2,577	240·18
Túmkúr ...	3,806	175·33
Mysore* ...	4,090	230·61
Hassan ...	5,291	203·10
Shimoga ...	3,797	131·41
Kadur ...	2,294	145·56
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	118·84
Total	27,040	186·96

*Inclusive of Yelandur Jahagir the area of which is taken at 36 square miles.

Births.

The births registered amount to 45,602 or in the ratio of 9·02 per mille of the population. Birth registration is thus clearly largely evaded, and the returns are not reliable. In the Cantonment of Bangalore registration of births is more fully enforced. Out of a population of 81,810 souls, 1,677 births were registered or in the ratio of 20·5 per mille, which, although a considerable advance upon the recorded rate of the Province, can only be accepted as an approximation to the true birth rate of the native community.

Of the births registered in the Province, 23,767 are males and 21,835 females or in the proportion of 100 males to 91·87 females.

The birth rate varies much in different districts, such variation being so clearly due to the varying care taken in registration, that it is scarcely profitable to quote examples. I content myself by referring to annual form No. X.

Deaths.

The deaths registered throughout the Province are 57,990 or in the ratio of 11·47 to each 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths 31,411 are males and 26,579 females or in the ratio of 100 males to 84·6 females.

By Districts.

By districts as shewn in annual form No. II, the deaths and rates per mille of population are as follows:—

Bangalore	12,658	or 15·28 per mille.
Kolar	7,620	or 12·31 ,,
Túmkúr	6,306	or 9·97 ,,
Mysore	9,348	or 9·91 ,,
Hassan...	5,706	or 8·54 ,,
Shimoga	7,164	or 14·36 ,,
Kadur	4,402	or 13·18 ,,
Chitaldroog	4,786	or 9·00 ,,

*It will take a considerable period to tabulate the results in all the forms required by the Government of India.

These figures are suggestive of very defective registration in many districts.

The deaths by months and seasons for the entire Province are shewn by annual form No. II to be as follows:—

By Months.

Months.		Ratios per 1000 of population.	Quarters.	Ratios per mille.
January	4,221	0·83		
February	3,889	0·77	12,144	2·40
March	4,034	0·78		
April	4,427	0·88		
May	4,487	0·89	13,819	2·73
June	4,905	0·97		
July	6,182	1·22		
August	5,716	1·13	16,732	3·31
September	4,834	0·96		
October	5,202	1·03		
November	5,084	1·01	15,295	3·02
December	5,009	0·99		

The 3rd quarter of the year, essentially the wet one (the rainfall being 22·485 inches) was the most unhealthy *quoad* mortality, and the month of July the most so of all the months. The last quarter affords the next largest number of deaths and the first *quarter* the fewest.

The deaths registered by different "causes" as shewn in annual form No. III are for the entire Province as follows and are contrasted with the deaths in 1871:—

By different causes.

Deaths by—	1871.	1872.	Ratio per 1000 of population as per recent census.	
			1871.	1872.
Cholera	4,297	51	0·85	0·01
Small-pox	1,494	4,532	0·30	0·90
Fevers	32,797	31,140	6·49	6·16
Bowel Complaints	5,798	6,284	1·15	1·24
Suicide	125	145	0·02	0·03
Wounding	96	107	0·02	0·02
Accident	799	826	0·16	0·16
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts ...	276	229	0·05	0·05
All other causes	12,536	14,676	2·48	2·90
Total.....	58,218	57,990	11·52	11·47

The great reduction in, indeed almost entire exemption from cholera, mortality is the distinguishing feature of the year under report, and next the increased mortality by small pox. The fever mortality is lower than in the previous year, and that from bowel complaints slightly higher. Deaths from all other causes are higher in 1872 than in 1871, the causes for which it is profitless to speculate upon. The aggregate mortality is 228 less. Public health then, spite of the enhanced death rate by small pox, may be said to have been better in 1872 than in the preceding year.

Annual form No. IV shews that the 57,990 deaths are distributed over the following ages:—

Deaths according to age.

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Per mille of aggregate deaths.

		1872.	1871.
Born dead	845	14·51	12·21
Under 1 year	6,969	120·17	82·21
1 to 5 years	5,232	90·22	63·62
6 to 12 "	3,696	63·74	64·93
12 to 20 "	4,629	79·82	87·21
21 to 30 "	7,682	132·47	145·73
31 to 40 "	6,828	117·74	137·16
41 to 50 "	6,662	114·88	134·94
51 to 60 "	6,028	103·94	118·97
Over 60 "	9,419	162·42	153·03

The rates deduced for 1871 are given in the 4th column in antique figures for comparison. It is perhaps not very profitable examining the results. Suffice it to say that infant mortality, that is up to 5 years of age, exclusive of "born dead," is higher in the year under report by 64·56 per mille of aggregate deaths. Sufficient accuracy has not been attained in registration to justify comparison of these results with those tabulated by the Registrar General of England. The population by "ages" has not yet been tabulated, so I cannot comment upon "mortality at different ages."

Mortality by classes.

I cannot give any information under this head as I have not yet been furnished with the population by "classes." Annual form No. V, therefore, merely enumerates the deaths amongst the different classes.

Deaths by Cholera.

The almost entire absence of cholera in an epidemic form is the most gratifying feature of the year.

Deaths by small-pox.

I have already referred to the enhanced death rate by small-pox in the year under report, 4,532 deaths against 1,494 in the preceding year. By reference to annual form No. VII it will be seen that the deaths were distributed by months as in the * margin. June and July offer the highest series of numbers. The incidence of the disease is most marked in the Nundydroog Division in which 2,311 deaths were registered, the largest number 1,247 in the Bangalore District. The Nagar Division contributes 1,233 and the Ashtagram 988 deaths. Under the head of vaccination, it will be seen that 97,241 operations were performed, of which 86,231 were successful. These latter represent 17·06 per mille of the population only. The registered births we have seen were 45,602, but as these may fairly be accepted as representing only one-half of the actual births, the Vaccine Department is accomplishing but little, commensurate with its cost, towards protecting the mass of the community against the ravages of this terrible disease—ravages which are expressed more by the maiming and disfigurement of its victims than by the actual mortality amongst them.

January	...	291
February	...	359
March	...	353
April	...	420
May	...	399
June	...	562
July	...	653
August	...	460
September	...	268
October	...	214
November	...	282
December	...	271

Deaths by fevers.

The annual form No. VIII, which shews the deaths by fevers, has special interest in relation to this Province, which is usually spoken of as a "fever-stricken" one and in which fevers do very often commit great havoc. If the deaths recorded may be accepted as an indication of *prevalence*, the year under report *quo ad* fever has been a healthy one, as the deaths are less numerous than in 1871 by 1,657. But at the close of the year fever was reported to be very rife and mortality heavy in the Periyapatna Taluk of the Mysore District. Comparing the mortality by Districts with that of 1871 we find it as in the margin.

District.	1871.	1872.
Bangalore	5,080	5,800
Kolar	3,808	3,167
Tumkúr	4,143	3,577
Mysore	6,374	5,970
Hassan	4,340	3,589
Shimoga	4,437	3,806
Kadur	1,943	2,537
Chitaldroog	2,672	2,694

In the Bangalore, Kadur and Chitaldroog Districts alone does the mortality exceed that of 1871. In the Mysore District, notwithstanding the great prevalence of fever in the Periyapatna Taluk, the general mortality is less by 404. In the Periyapatna Taluk it was certainly very much heavier in the two last months of the year, than in the same months of the preceding year as shewn in the margin.

	1871.	1872.
November ...	31	81
December ...	36	149

Deaths by diseases of the bowels (annual form No. IX) numbered 6,284, which exceed by 486 the numbers registered in 1871, still the mortality by these diseases is low. It is only 1·24 per mille upon the entire population. The mortality by different months is given in the margin. The wet months of the south-west monsoon,—June, July, August and September,—give the largest number of deaths; August contributing *the* largest number. The 3rd quarter of the year gives the largest mortality, and the 1st quarter the lowest. The per mille rates of mortality in the several districts are as follows:—Bangalore 1·01, Kolar 1·68, Túmkúr 0·71, Mysore 1·32, Hassan 0·51, Shimoga 2·56, Kadur 2·47, Chitaldroog 1·08.

Deaths by Bowel Complaints.

January	... 446	
February	... 380	1,187
March	... 361	
April	... 447	
May	... 461	1,509
June	... 601	
July	... 726	
August	... 759	2,154
September	... 669	
October	... 559	
November	... 483	1,434
December	... 392	

Violent deaths of all kinds number 1,307* or in the ratio of 0·26 per mille of the entire population of the Province. The ratios for districts vary but little. The largest number of deaths by snake-bite and wild beasts is recorded against the Bangalore District.

Deaths by Injuries.

*Suicide ...	145
Wounding ...	107
Accident ...	826
Snake bite or killed by wild beasts ...	229

The deaths from all other unspecified causes number 14,676 or in the ratio of 2·90 per mille of the population of the Province.

Deaths from all other Causes.

Annual form No. X is of comparatively small value, as birth registration is evaded to a far greater extent than death registration. It will be seen that the death rate very considerably exceeds the birth rate, while the recent census shews that the population has very considerably increased.

Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths.

The time has not arrived for any more detailed examination of the vital statistical forms upon the system adopted by the Registrar General for England.

The health of the Cantonment of Bangalore and of the large Native towns associated with it and of the town of Mysore, as illustrated by the mortality, is as follws:—

Mortality of large Towns.

		Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Bangalore	Cantonment	81,810	1,688	20·63
Do	Town	60,703	1,143	18·83
Mysore	Do	57,765	1,068	18·49

III.—MILITARY.

The mean annual strength of the Native troops *serving in the Mysore Province is 2,474. The aggregate admissions into Hospitals were 2,121, the deaths 23 (18 in and 5 out of Hospital) and the average daily sick 63.

These figures give the following per mille ratios of average strength:—

Bangalore.	* *Details.*
	Head Quarters, Sappers and Miners.
	23rd Regiment, N. I.
	27th " "
	36th " "
	39th " "
French Rocks, 30th Regiment, N.I.	
Mysore Detachment Do	

Admitted sick	857·3		
Died. { In Hospital	7·27	} Total..	9·29.
Died. { Out of Do	2·02		
Average daily sick	25·4		

At the different stations the ratios were as follows:—

	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Daily sick.
Bangalore	1818·10	937·78	11·0	28·34
French Rocks	589·92	666·19	5·09	19·02
Mysore	65·84	349·33	,,	3·80

In the entire force as compared with the two previous years the ratios are as follows:—

Years.	Admitted.	Died.	Daily sick.
1870... ...	684·6	11·34	28·7
1871... ...	705·3	11·70	24·9
1872... ...	857·3	9·29	25·4

The increase in the admission rate in the year under report is due to the prevalence of dengue at Bangalore, at which station there are 333 admissions amongst the troops. The death rate of the year is the lowest of the three years.

Health of Families of Sepoys.

The health of the troops generally has been good. The health of the families and followers living in the lines of the several regiments, as illustrated by the mortality, has not been good; not worse than in preceding years, but bad as regards the health of the general native community, as evidenced by the death rate amongst them. The average strength of the Civil population (exclusive of the troops) living in lines of Native Regiments is 5,908 with 152 deaths or in the ratio of 25·72 per 1000. For Bangalore alone the figures representing strength and deaths are 4,265 and 123 giving the per mille death ratio of 28·8 against 20·6 for the Cantonment and 18·8 for the town. But adding the strength and deaths amongst the troops to that of their families and followers the mortuary rate is reduced to 23·5 per mille which more closely approximates to, though still higher than that of the general community. I am disposed to accept it however as nearer the true death rate of the native community than that obtained by registration in the town and cantonment, because the strength or population is more accurately determined and death registration better enforced.

IV.—JAILS.

The mean annual strength of prisoners incarcerated in jails, not including lock-ups, in the Province, is 1580·27. There were 1,434 admissions into Hospital, 31 deaths and 41·30 constantly sick. The ratios per mille of strength are:—

Admitted sick	907·44
Died	19·62
Constantly sick	26·13

Contrasted with the past two years the figures are as follows:—

	Ratio per mille of average strength.		
	1870.	1871.	1872.
Admitted sick	862·81	783·79	907·44
Died...	23·14	24·09	19·62
Constantly sick	45·79	25·51	26·13

The admission rate is slightly in excess of both previous years. The death rate considerably lower than in either, and the constantly sick rate very slightly in excess. The reduction in the death rate points to a very satisfactory condition of health.

I proceed to comment briefly upon the health of individual jails, and 1st of the Bangalore Central Jail.

The health of the prisoners incarcerated in this jail, if judged by the figures representing sickness, mortality and average daily number sick, was not so good as in the preceding year as shewn by the marginal statement. The sick admission rate is considerably higher than in any preceding year. The death rate is higher than in the two preceding years, but lower than in 1869. The increase upon the year 1871 is 8·04 per mille. The average daily sick rate is slightly higher than last year. The Medical Officer explains that most of the deaths occurred amongst men of "advanced length of confinement," previously debilitated and in whom some deterioration of health had been going on for some time.

Central Jail at Bangalore.

Sick admission per mille of average strength ...	1869	871·7
	1870	748·6
	1871	691·8
	1872	1023.16
Died do. ...	1869	30·34
	1870	17·76
	1871	13·76
	1872	21·80
Average daily sick.	1869	29·5
	1870	23·69
	1871	27·51
	1872	29·29

Dr. Henderson also refers to the fact of his having reported at the close of 1871, that the health of the prisoners appeared to be falling away, and that consequent upon their shewing signs of innervation and innutrition, he made a small increase to the diet scale of vegetables and tyre, and with advantage, their health gradually improving and being quite re-established by the close of the year. There was no prevalence of any epidemic disease though a "form of low fever" prevailed and which was arrested by the addition to the diet just referred to.

The sanitary arrangements and discipline of the jail are, as the Chief Commissioner so well knows, everything that can be desired, and it is difficult to trace the causes which led to the fluctuations in the health of the prisoners noted in the case of this jail. The mean mortality for the four years is however only 20·91 which is probably lower than that of the free population of the native community.

The statement in the margin gives the same information as regards this jail. The admission rate is on a par with the preceding year. The death rate is considerably less. The great fluctuations in mortality in this jail are noteworthy. The average daily number of sick are rather higher in the year under report than in preceding years. The health of the prisoners may however be pronounced as pointing to a very satisfactory condition of their sanitary surroundings. The Medical Officer alludes to a considerable reduction in the number of admissions and deaths by bowel complaints to which sickness and mortality in this jail was in former years so largely due.

Jail at Mysore.

Sick admission per mille of strength.	1869	1251
	1870	774·4
	1871	843·2
	1872	842·5
Deaths do	1869	59·52
	1870	8·03
	1871	52·24
	1872	16·85
Average daily sick.	1869	„
	1870	19·9
	1871	16·76
	1872	24·0

No epidemic disease prevailed during the year. The sanitary arrangements are good. The provision of a better and more abundant water supply is the only desideratum of importance and unfortunately a difficult one to meet.

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This jail presents a steady and most gratifying declension in all the elements pertaining to health of the prisoners, *viz.*, admissions, deaths, and constantly sick, as the marginal table shews. This declension is so striking as to require little comment. All the conditions surrounding the prisoners, accommodation, ventilation of buildings, drainage, diet and general conservancy are very favorably reported upon. The most gratifying feature in the health of this jail is the steady reduction in the mortality which in four years has fallen from the appalling ratio of 144·1 to the very small one of 6·6, and this not per saltum but, at any rate in the last 3 years, by a steady declension.

Jail at Shimoga.

Admitted sick per mille of average strength ...	1869	1221·4
	1870	796·8
	1871	464·3
	1872	234·5
Died do ...	1869	144·19
	1870	41·47
	1871	29·97
	1872	6·61
Average daily sick	1869	,,
	1870	28·7
	1871	16·10
	1872	8·98

I do not think it necessary to comment upon each of the smaller jails. The numbers incarcerated in each are too small to admit of any satisfactory statistical deductions. All that I think it necessary to note is that while the 3 larger jails with a mean annual strength of 1,333 prisoners give a sick admission ratio of 804·2 per mille of strength; and deaths and constantly sick ratios of 17·25 and 23·5 respectively, the 5 smaller jails * with a mean strength of 247 give as their admission, death and constantly sick rates respectively, the figures 1465·6, 32·39 and 40·32. The admission rate is very considerably higher, the death rate is nearly twice as high, and the daily sick rate almost double.

Ratio per mille.

Jails.	Strength.	Adm.	Died.	Daily sick.
*Túmkúr ...	75·15	1796·4	39·9	54·3
Kolar ...	74·7	227·5	,,	8·16
Chitaldroog ...	51·9	2966·6	38·5	75·1
Chikmagalur	7·85	4076·4	,,	56·0
Hassan ...	37·25	644·3	80·5	24·9

The ratios, which each jail contributes, is shewn in the marginal table. The Túmkúr, Chitaldroog and Chikmagalur jails present very high admission rates, while Hassan has a very high death rate. No deaths occurred at Kolar and Chikmagalur.

The new jail at Kolar was remarkably healthy, the admission and constantly sick rates being very low and mortality nil.

V.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The following comparative statement shews the working of the several hospitals and dispensaries exclusive of special hospitals for the year under report contrasted with that of the previous year:—

	Total treated.		
	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Total.
1871	2,711	69,830	72,541
1872	2,831	85,885	88,716
Excess in favor of 1872	120	16,055	16,175

The results are very considerably in favor of the year under report, especially in the out-patient Department.

The principal incident of the year is the closure of the Pete Hospital as a hospital, and its retention as a Dispensary for out-door relief only.

The new Hospital at Hassan has also been completed and was opened on the 1st September.

The new hospital at Kolar is completed, but has not yet been opened for the reception of in-patients. A new dispensary was also opened at Chikballapur.

The table given below exhibits the working of the several charitable institutions. Amongst the 2,831 in-patients, there were 234 deaths or in the ratio of 8·26 per cent, which is lower by 0·96 than the mortality of the previous year.

Stations.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.		Average daily sick.		Died.		Per mille ratio of deaths to treated (in-patients only.)
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	
Bangalore ...	... Bowring Civil Hospital	1,317	16,228	64·	138·	135	2	102·51
Do ...	... Pete Dispensary ...	172	18,398	31· 6	114·38	4	1	23·26
Mysore ...	... Raja's Hospital ...	493	20,146	41·75	152·	59	6	119·68
Shimoga ...	... Civil ,, ...	270	6,727	14·75	77·91	13	3	48·15
Hassan ...	... ,, Dispensary ...	3	4,992	0·25	44·50	1	3	333·33
Sethalli ...	... ,, ,, ...	214	1,973	2·25	22·	8	...	37·38
Chitaldroog	... ,, ,, ...	210	6,031	9·83	68·53	1	...	4·76
Chikmagalur	... ,, ,, ...	152	2,530	8·27	29·08	13	2	85·58
Kolar ...	... ,, ,, ...	...	4,391	...	48·38	...	6	...
Túmkúr ...	... ,, ,, ...	...	3,650	...	33·80	...	5	...
Chikballapur	... ,, ,, ...	...	819	...	54·50	...	...	...
	Total.....	2,831	85,885	172·70	783·08	234	28	82·65
	Grand Total...	88,716		955·78		262		82·65

Pete Hospital, Bangalore.

This institution, as above remarked, was closed as a hospital on the 1st of April and retained only as a dispensary for out-door relief. A single ward for each sex was however retained for the temporary treatment of grave cases of accident or injury *till they can be* transferred to the Bowring Hospital.

The grounds which led to the closure of this institution as a hospital have been fully set forth in the correspondence which took place on the subject.

The 172 cases of in-patients, shewn in the above statement, were admitted in the first 3 months of the year, and the figures representing the average daily sick refer only to those 3 months.

The out-patients numbered 18,398, and the average daily attendance of this class of patients was 114·38 or rather below the average of the previous year. The figures however represent a large amount of relief to the suffering sick and poor. Some complaints have been made against the closure of the institution as a hospital for in-door relief; but the grounds for the proceeding were valid and sufficient.

Bowring Hospital.

This now constitutes the only institution for *in*-door relief of sickness for the Cantonment and Pete of Bangalore. It is capable of making up 120 beds, which have never yet been fully occupied. One half were always empty prior to the closure of the Pete Hospital. During the year under report 1,317 persons were treated within the walls, against 1,182 in the year preceding, while the out-patients numbered 16,228, against 12,780 in the year 1871. The increase is 135 *in* and 3448 *out*-patients.

This increase is partly due to the prevalence of dengue fever towards the close of the year. Amongst the 1,317 in-patients, 135 deaths are recorded or in the ratio of

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10·25 per cent. It was anticipated that the closing of the Pete Hospital would have largely increased the number of patients seeking in-door relief at this hospital, but up to the present time this has not resulted.

The increase in the out-patient department may be fairly attributed to the appointment of an Assistant Apothecary for the entire and exclusive service of this Department, which has resulted in more speedy ministration to applicants for relief, to their manifest satisfaction. Formerly many went away rather than wait to be attended to.

H. H. the Raja's Hospital, Mysore.

The numbers treated in this hospital were 493, against 447 in the previous year. The out-patients numbered 20,146, against 20,206 in 1871. The average daily number of sick were *in*-patients 41·75, and of *out*-patients 152, representing a large amount of relief to suffering and sickness. The deaths in hospital were 59 or 11·9 per cent, or 1·7 less than in the previous year.

Hospital and Dispensary at Shimoga.

This, the next largest institution of the kind, afforded relief to 6,997 persons or 923 in excess of the previous year. The increase is in the out-patient department. The deaths in hospital were 13 or 4·8 per cent.

The small hospitals and dispensaries noted in the margin afforded, in the aggregate, relief to 24,965 persons, 579 in and 24,386 out. The deaths amongst in-patients were 23; 13 in the Chikmagalur hospital, 8 in the Sethalli and one in the Chitaldroog. Sethalli is a Catholic Missionary Establishment receiving a grant-in-aid of 50 per mensem. At Kolar, Túmkúr and Chikballapur the institutions are dispensaries for out-door relief only.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Treated.		Average daily sick.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Hassan... ...	3	4,992	0·25	44·5
Sethalli ...	214	1,973	2·25	22
Chitaldroog ...	210	6,031	9·83	68·53
Chikmagalur ...	152	2,530	8·27	29·08
Kolar	...	4,391	...	48·38
Túmkúr ...	...	3,650	...	33·80
Chikballapur ...	...	819	...	54·50
Total.....	579	24,386	20.60	300·79

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

Lunatic Asylum.

The accommodation of the asylum has been sufficient, but as the number of inmates is steadily increasing, it may soon be found necessary to occupy a portion of the buildings which were vacated a few years ago and which are still available.

At the close of 1871, there were 129 lunatics under treatment, 43 were admitted during the year, 17 were cured, 6 relieved, 3 transferred to other hospitals and 6 died, leaving 140 at the close of the year 1872.

The average daily number during 1871 were 126¾ and during 1872 136, shewing an increase of 9¼. The ratio of recoveries is 39·5 per cent, against 36·7 in 1871.

Since 1851 the asylum has sheltered 1,276 lunatics, of whom 603 have been discharged as recovered.

Of the 43 admissions during the year, 18 are returned as acute mania, 20 as chronic mania, 1 as epilepsy, 2 as chronic dementia and 2 as amentia. Amongst the "causes,"

15 are attributed to smoking bhang, 2 to domestic affliction, 1 to grief, 2 to congenital idiocy, 2 to general paralysis and in 21 instances the cause was unknown or not traceable.

Of the 6 fatal cases, 2 died from general atrophy, one from tetanus and 3 from old age and diarrhœa.

The mortality is in the ratio of 4·41 per cent of average strength, against 7·27 in 1871.

The general health of the inmates has been very good.

No epidemic prevailed. No change has been made in the general discipline and arrangement of the institution. No personal restraint is permitted, confinement to a dark room with medicinal treatment is all that is permitted during the presence of maniacal excitement.

The general sanitary arrangements are everything that can be desired; amusements such as music, dancing and various kinds of games have been encouraged with manifest advantage. Indeed the lunatics as a body are cheerful and contented, and take the greatest interest in the industrial occupations upon which they are employed.

Financial. The entire cost of the asylum is rupees 15,100—8—5, and the average cost per head inclusive of all salaries has been Rs. 8—13—3, per mensem, against Rs. 8—11—3 in 1871.

Leper Asylum. The numbers remaining at the close of 1871 were 38, and 12 were admitted during the year. Of these 6 died, 11 absconded, and 5 were discharged at their own request, leaving 28 at the close of the year 1872. The average number in hospital was 30¼.

The system of dieting by giving grain and batta was changed for a regular system of diet as in other hospitals. It was as might be expected distasteful to the lepers and 11 absconded.

But as the Medical Officer remarks, the change was very necessary "as formerly they were in a state of semi-starvation, especially when provision was dear."

The sanitary state of the asylum has been improved. The 6 deaths all resulted from the ravages of the disease, leprosy. No epidemic disease gained admission into the asylum and the general health of the inmates was good.

The total cost of the institution was Rs. 2,288—7—8, being an increase of Rs 555—12—5 over the former year, such increase being due to the change in the system of diet.

Financial. Under form K. "Charitable Institutions, the sum of Rs. 39,815 is shewn as the cost, all under the head of "Imperial Revenue," which includes the cost of medicines and medical and surgical appliances.

This sum, divided by the aggregate number of sick treated (88,716,) gives 0—7—2 as the cost of medical relief to each person.

Vaccination. By form 3 (Vaccination) 97,241 persons were vaccinated by the regular establishment, of which number 86,231 were successfully vaccinated at a cost, inclusive of establishment, of Rs. 10,892—8—2, which is at the rate of 1 anna 9·5 pie per each operation or 2 annas 0.25 pies per each successful operation. The numbers are 712 over those of last year and the successful

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operations are in the ratio of 93·86 per cent of the whole. No change has been made in the constitution or organization of the Department during the year. The Superintendent reports favorably, generally, upon the conduct of the vaccinators. A system of inspection by the Apothecaries while on circuit with Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners was inaugurated during the year, and Dr. Oswald gives a table of such inspections. 131 villages were visited in the two Divisions of Nundydroog and Ashtagram and 4,648 children examined, of whom, 3,316 presented marks of previous vaccination. 305 of small-pox, while 1027 were unprotected, either by vaccination or previous attacks of small-pox. The numbers are too small to be of much practical value.

Medical subordinates have vaccinated 1,140 persons, of which 978 proved successful.

The total successful operations are thus raised to 87,209 or 1·73 per cent of the entire population of the Province. The registered births are 45,602, but as these certainly represent only about one half of the actual births, vaccination does not yet overtake the annual increase to the population by births.

Conclusion.

The usual forms accompany this report. The vital statistical forms are compiled for Taluks (Registration Circles) only as the population by rural circles (Hoblis) has not yet been compiled in the Census Office.

J. L. RANKING,
Dy. Inspector Genl., I. M. D.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF MYSORE FOR 1872, BY THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MYSORE DIVISION AND CEDED DISTRICTS.

(CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

The rainfall, as gauged at the Bangalore Observatory, was 39·911 inches, or 4·681 inches in excess of the average, and nearly 11 inches more than that of 1871. The meteorological observations for the past and two previous years as given in the report shew generally very equable results.

The out-turn of the harvest was on the whole up to the average, and the supply of food grains of all descriptions continued plentiful and cheap.

2 The general health of the Province was good. The only epidemics were dengue and small pox, and malarious fevers were less prevalent than in the preceding year, though some parts of the Mysore District are stated to have suffered severely from them.

3. The population of the Province, according to the census of November 1871, is 50,55,412 or 17·6 per cent in excess of that stated in previous returns, which gives a general average of 186·96 persons to the square mile.

4. The registered births amounted to 45,602, or only 9·02 per mille of the population. The returns under this head are obviously valueless for statistical purposes.

5. The registered deaths amounted to 57,990 or 11·47 per mille of the population. Here again the returns are clearly so incorrect as to be valueless. Fever is assigned as the cause of death in 31,140 cases, or 56·35 per cent of the total number registered. The deaths from small pox and bowel complaints were 4,532 and 6,284 respectively, or 7·8 and 10·8 per cent similarly. Deaths from other causes not specified were 14,676 or 25·2 per cent of the total.

6. The adoption of some measures to meet the great and annually recurring mortality from fever is one of the most urgent requirements of the Province, and the Deputy Inspector General is requested to consider if moderate supplies of the preparations from the bark of the Nilgheri Chincona Plantations could not be procured for distribution in the worst affected tracts.

7. More than half of the mortality from small pox occurred in the Nundydroog Division, the deaths from this cause in the Bangalore District alone amounting to 27·6 per cent of the total number registered. Special measures appear to be called for to check the prevalence of this malady in this latter District, in which and especially at Bangalore itself, it has frequently committed serious ravages, while there is ground for believing from the Deputy Inspector General's remarks on the subject, that the Vaccination Department generally does not adequately perform the important duties for which it is maintained, and that its present system of operations requires to be closely scrutinized and probably revised.

8. The attention of the Officers concerned will be drawn to the large number (229) of deaths from snake bites or wild beasts, in view to the adoption of such preventive measures as are practicable, to meet the causes of this mortality.

9. The almost entire exemption of the Province from cholera during the past year is the most gratifying feature of this report.

10. According to the deaths registered, the highest rate of mortality occurred in the Bangalore District, in which it was 15·28 per mille, and the lowest in Hassan, in which it was 8·54 per mille. These figures can only, however, be viewed as indicating that the the registry of deaths receives most attention in the former District, and is simply utterly neglected in the latter. The returns for Chitaldroog, Túmkúr and Mysore shew that little more care has been taken in them in this respect than in Hassan, a result which is highly discreditable to the Officers in charge of all these Districts. Those for the remaining Districts indicate that, as in Bangalore, more effort has been made to obtain an accurate registry of deaths within their limits, but it is clear that, *in all* the Districts, the measures in force with this object are imperfect and untrustworthy and are carried out in a more or less lax and careless manner by those entrusted with the duty. The attention of Commissioners of Divisions will be again drawn to this important subject.

The returns for the Cantonment and Pete of Bangalore and the Town of Mysore give the death rates noted in the margin, which are probably still under the truth, though registration in these towns is more carefully enforced than else where.

Bangalore	Cantonment	20·63	per Mille
,,	Pete ...	18·83	,,
	Mysore ...	18·49	,,

11. The returns shew that, as noted in the margin, the ratio of mortality was lowest in the 1st and 2nd, and highest in the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year.

1st	Quarter	...	20·95 per cent
2nd	,,	...	23·53 ,,
3rd	,,	...	28·84 ,,
4th	,,	...	26·38 ,,
	Total.....		100

12. The report of the health of the British Native Troops serving in Mysore shews that the number of men admitted into Hospital during the past year was considerably in excess of that of the two preceding years, the prevalence of the dengue epidemic being the chief cause of the increase. The ratio of deaths was, however, only 9·29 per mille of strength, against 11·52 per mille in the two previous years. On the whole, the health of the troops is considered to have been good.

The health of the followers and families of the Native Troops and others residing in the lines of Regiments was, as heretofore, very unsatisfactory, the general death rate of these classes for the whole Province being 25·72 per mille, while at Bangalore it was 28·8 per mille.

13. The general health of the prisoners in the several jails of the Province was good, the average daily ratio of sick having been 26·13 per mille of population, and the death rate 19·62 per mille, the latter being considerably below that of the two previous years, which was regarded as unusually favorable. The total number of deaths was 31 in an average strength of 1580·27 prisoners. The health of the prisoners in the Shimoga and Kolar Jails was exceptionally favorable, the ratio of average daily sick having been only 8·98 and 8·16 per mille respectively; while the death rate in the former was only 6·61 per mille and not a single death occurred in the latter.

The health of the inmates of the Central and Mysore Jails was not so good, the ratio of average daily sick having been 29·29 and 24 per mille, and the death rate 21·8 and 16·85 per mille, respectively. These ratios cannot, however, be regarded as in any degree excessive, and when contrasted with those obtaining a few years ago, are indeed highly favorable. The health of the inmates of the jails at the other District headquarters was not satisfactory, as indicated by the ratio of average daily sick, which reached the high figure of 75·1 per mille in that at Chitaldroog, and the death rates,

which were 80·5 per mille in that at Hassan, and 38·5 and 39·9 respectively in those at Chitaldroog and Túmkúr. There were no deaths in the Chikmagalur Jail. The general ratios of average daily sick and of deaths per mille in these four jails were 40·32 and 32·39 respectively. It is however impossible to draw trust-worthy conclusions in the matter of mortality, from the case of a Jail in which like that at Hassan, the average population was only 37¼ persons, as a single death in so small a community would give a high death rate. The general condition of the jails in a sanitary point of view, as gathered from this report, may be regarded as satisfactory.

14. There were 11 Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries open for the reception and treatment of patients during the past year, and relief was afforded at them to 2,831 in and 85,885 out-patients, or a total under both heads of 88,716 as against 78,255 in 1871. The number of deaths amongst the in-patients was 234, or 82·6 per mille, as against 92 per mille in the previous year. The working of these institutions generally was in all respects satisfactory.

Their total cost during the year was Rs. 39,815 as against Rs. 44,104 in 1871; the whole being defrayed by Government, giving Rs. 0—7—2 as the average cost of medical relief to each patient treated.

15. The total number of lunatics under treatment in the Lunatic Asylum during the year was 172, of whom 43 were fresh admissions. Of this number 23 were discharged, cured or relieved, 3 were transferred, and 6 died, leaving 140 under treatment at the close of the year as against 129 at the close of 1871. The daily average number of patients was 136 as against 126¾ in the previous year and 114½ in 1870, shewing a steady increase. The percentage ratio of recoveries was 39·5 as against 36·7 and that of mortality 4·41 as against 7·27 in 1871. The total charges of the institution aggregated Rs. 15,100 or Rs. 111 per head of daily average strength, as against Rs. 14,417 in 1871.

16. The total number of patients under treatment in the Leper Asylum during the past year was 50, of whom 12 were fresh admissions. Of this number, 6 died, 11 absconded, and 5 were discharged at their own request, leaving 28 in the Asylum at the close of 1872, as against 38 at the close of 1871. The daily average number of patients was 30¼. The change in the system of dieting the patients, which is stated to have led to the evasion of 11 of the inmates, was introduced with the Chief Commissioner's approval, and was undoubtedly a proper measure. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,288 or Rs. 75—10—2 per head of daily strength, as against Rs. 1,733 in 1871, the increase being due to the change of system for dieting the patients.

The Superintendent's Report shews that this institution is well looked after, and that the inmates have all reasonable comfort provided for them.

17. The number of persons operated on by the Vaccination Department during the year was 97,241, as against 96,529 in 1871. Of this number 86,231 or 93·86 per cent were successful, 1,140 persons were vaccinated by the Medical Subordinates, of whom 978 were successful, making a total of successful operations of 87,209. The total charge of the Department during the year was Rs. 10,892, which gives 1 *a.* 9·5 *p* as the average cost of each operation, and 2 *a.* 0·25 *p.* as that of each successful one.

The Report of the Superintendent Dr. Oswald—speaks on the whole favorably of the performance of their duty by the Vaccinators, but there appears to be some difference of opinion on the subject, and the Deputy Inspector General considers that vaccination, as at present practised, does not overtake the annual increase to the population by births. The Civil Surgeon of Shimoga is also of opinion that a very small proportion of the

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inhabitants of that quarter are protected by vaccination. The subject is one of very great importance with reference to the constant recurring prevalence of small pox in the Province, and it is desirable that it should be fully considered by the Deputy Inspector General with the Superintendent, and in communication with the other Civil Surgeons of the Province, and any improvements suggested that appear to be practicable, and likely to effect the object aimed at, *viz*-, the more general diffusion of successful vaccination among the people. It is not, however, clear that the present number of successful operations 87,000 odd, if continued annually, would not suffice to cover the annual increment by birth, as a large deduction must be made from the latter for deaths in the early period of infancy, before vaccination could probably be employed.

The great want appears to be some systematic means of practical inspection of the proceedings of the vaccinators and the difficulty of devising some adequate method with that object is undoubtedly great.

18. The Reports noted in the margin, which form an appendix to that of the Deputy Inspector General under review, are all interesting documents, especially Dr. Oswald's on the Lunatic Asylum, which speaks well for the thoughtful care bestowed by him on that valuable institution and its unfortunate inmates. Nos. 1 to 3 of these reports, being of general interest, will be printed for general information in the compilation of Annual Reports for the past year with that of the Deputy Inspector General, to whom the acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner are due for the care and ability with which he has presided over the medical arrangements of the Province during that period.

1. Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.
2. ,, Leper do.
3. ,, of Vaccination.
4. ,, Bowring Hospital.
5. ,, Pete Dispensary.
6. ,, Civil Surgeon, Mysore.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

FOR 1872—73.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to forward the Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Province of Mysore for the year 1872-73. The report is followed by an appendix containing a sketch of the history of the Department since its formation in 1864, and of its operations up to the 31st March 1872. This appendix is submitted in accordance with the orders marginally noted, and is, I trust, full enough to afford a handy reference at any time regarding the growth of the Department, and the work done by it.

Chief Commissioner's orders No. 1 dated 25th April 1873.
2. Government of India Proceedings in the Home Department 1674 dated 12th May 1873 communicated with Secretary's circular No. 1030 G-20 dated 29th May 1873.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. *Forest Legislation.*—The following notifications were issued—

A notification laying down the course to be pursued in the collection of sandalwood growing on Jaghire land.

A notification prescribing the roads along which alone wood and other forest products were to be imported into the Mysore District; and passports for such products were ordered to be discontinued.

The District Forest scheme was initiated; and Notifications of the new depôts opened and the rates to be paid for wood were issued as was necessary.

In the Sandalwood auction sale rules, a clause was added limiting the time of weighing out and stamping wood sold by auction, to two months from date of sale.

Section 35 of the Mysore Forest Rules was amended.

3. In the accounts branch, notifications prescribing the letters of advice to receive monies due to the Department, and laying down the procedure were issued. This was fully described in para 35 of this report.

SPECIAL

HEAD I—STATE FORESTS.

FIRST SECTION.

4. In the Nandidroog Range, the Handigundi Betta forest measuring 9,326, square acres were added to the lists, as was that of Tallagudde in Sorab measuring 5 square miles. The introduction of the District Forests scheme, as pointed out in the report for 1871—72, probably put a limit to any great extension of state Forests.

In Hassan, the forests blazed in 1871—72, to be added to the lists, are now worked by the Department under the District Forest scheme. The annexed tabular Statement is drawn up in the form prescribed in Government of India letter No. 26–1562 of the 6th December 1872, from the Department of Agriculture Revenue and Commerce.

AREA OF RESERVED FORESTS

Reserved Forests.	Area in 1871-72	Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Total remaining in 1872-73.	
	sqr. miles	sqr. miles	sqr. miles †	sqr. miles	
Lakkavalli	60	...	25	35†	Surveyed—error in approximate area corrected by survey
Thegurgudda	20	...	...	20	
Danwass	...	unknown	...	unknown	Proposed
Ubrani	10	...	...	10	
Basanakoté	8	...	...	8	
Shankaragudda	9	...	...	9	Surveyed
Sakrebeil	10	...	...	10	
Chornayeddahalli ...	...	unknown	...	unknown	Proposed
Masrur	16	...	...	16	
Ambligolla ...					
Kumsi					
Chordi	...	unknown	...	not known	Proposed
Tallagudda	...	5	...	5	
Aynur Mariguddi ...	30	...	...	30	Surveyed
Begur	53	...	...	53	Do
Kakankoté	40	...	...	40	Do
Viranhossahalli ...	30	...	...	30	Partly surveyed
Metikupa					
Hunsékupa ...					
Bandipura	15	...	...	15	
Beranibadi	15	...	...	15	Surveyed
Devaraydurga	18	...	...	18	
Bilikal	55	...	...	55	Surveyed
Maddagiri ...	10	...	...	10	
Kandal					
Nandidroog	7	...	...	7	Surveyed
Killekaval	8	...	...	8	
Handigundi Betta ...	...	14¼	...	14¼	Surveyed
Vuyamballi	8	...	...	8	
Arkavati	3	...	...	3	
Devarabetta	10	...	...	10	
Evergreen					
Kabbinale	14	...	...	14	
Kagineri	9	...	...	9	
Bajimalle	6	...	...	6	
Sunkekumri	6	...	...	6	
Total...	470	19¼	25	464¼	
Deciduous	435	19¼	25	,,	
Evergreen	35	,,	,,		
Total ...	470	19¼	25	464¼	

SECOND SECTION.

Requirements of the People in the vicinity of State-Forests, in the matter of wood, &c., how provided for.

5. No remarks required.

THIRD SECTION.

Protection of the Forests.

6. In the appendix to this report I have pointed out that the establishment is not sufficiently strong to enable it to watch the forests, in such manner that the Range Officers can report, with confidence, that the forests are properly protected. It is also impossible for the department at present to attempt to protect the reserves from fires, I think that the fact that the exclusion of fires works real benefit to forests in India, may now be considered as proved, though strongly combated at one time. My opinion is founded on the reports I have from time to time seen regarding the Boree forests in the Central Provinces, and on my own observations of the growth of the Devaroydroog Forests in Mysore. But as I understand it, the Government has not yet issued definite orders on the subject, and I therefore bring the matter forward here, with the view of obtaining instructions whether definite proposals should be submitted for the consideration of Government. If such be sanctioned, a large increase of watching establishments will be unavoidable, which will benefit the forests, but without any return in money for many years to come.

7. The work now required from forest officers in Mysore, is far heavier than in former years; and though I was myself opposed at one time to the use of elephants in the department to enable officers to inspect their forests, I think it is now proper that these animals should be provided, and the matter will shortly be laid before the Chief Commissioner.

8. The following tabular statement in prescribed form, exhibits the number of Forest offences reported in the different ranges.

Prosecutions for breaches of the forest Rules.

Ranges	Number of Prosecutions.		Conviction obtained or still pending.		Remarks.
	No. of cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of cases.	No of persons.	
Nagar	170	423	156	366	One case in Nagar in which six persons are concerned still pending The highest punishment awarded was Rs. 500; the lowest annas 8.
Mysore	34	55	34	55	
Nandidroog	163	...	133	...	
Hassan	5	5	5	5	
Total	372	483	328	426	

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9. As was the case last year the Nagar and Nandidroog Ranges still show a very much larger number of cases than Ashtagram, now divided into Mysore and Hassan. Mr. Macpherson's special attention was called to this difference last year; and the Revenue authorities also directed the attention of their subordinates to this subject. Under these circumstances it is somewhat difficult to explain the differences. As Mr. Macpherson says, it may be that the ryots of Ashtagram have a greater respect for the forest rules than ryots of the other divisions; or if this supposition be not correct, the only view to take is that the Revenue authorities neglect to take cognizance of offences of this nature. But I agree with him in thinking that this last supposition is a sweeping one which could not be maintained. The average of offences in Ashtagram, under different forest officers, has always been low. Of the 34 cases here reported, 27 were brought forward by the Forest, and 7 by the District subordinates.

10. The Nandidroog returns call for no special remarks except that the Assistant Conservator has omitted the "number of persons."

11. It is satisfactory to note that out of 372 cases reported in the Province, 328 were carried through to conviction, a result which shows that charges are not trumped up.

12. The Nagar Range takes an unenviable pre-eminence this year, owing to the position of some of the offenders. A wood-yard Mootsuddy was found guilty of trading in wood, and condemned to pay a fine of Rs. 500 under the provisions of Sections 29 and 35 of the Forest Rules. Owing to the nature of his offence, and other circumstances regarding his conduct, I ordered his dismissal from the department.

13. It had for some time been suspected that timber was smuggled from the border Talooks into the Bombay Presidency. At last on information brought forward by the Deputy Conservator, a joint enquiry by a Deputy Commissioner and Capt. Jarrett was ordered to be held. This resulted in the removal of a killadar from his appointment in the Police.

14. A third case was that of a man who had purchased the timber felled in the demarcation lines round the Sakrébail forests, and who was accused of felling trees within the reserve. This case was proved against all the parties implicated, with one exception that of the Ranger himself (Babu Row) who was however ordered by the Magistrate to be prosecuted criminally. Warrants were issued, but he fled the country and has not yet been apprehended.*

15. A fourth case, of removal of timber without a pass-port, the defendant was fined Rs. 200. A fifth case was similar to that mentioned in para 14, but was dismissed owing to want of sufficient evidence.

16. The case still pending is also one of smuggling teak poles from Shimoga. The dishonesty of the Ranger, and the loose practices of the Wood-yard Mutsaddi go far to account for this state of things. The whole of these cases occurred in one district Shimoga. Capt. Jarrett has taken great pains and trouble in the prosecu-

* NOTE.—Since writing the above, information has been received of his apprehension and he is to be tried on 1st August.

tion of these cases, and deserves much praise for his vigilance. His range is enormous (15,000 square miles), and I sympathize with him in his complaints of the smallness of his establishments.

FOURTH SECTION.

Improvement and extension of Forests.

17. In Nagar no demarcation or compartment work was carried out.

In Nandidroog demarcation lines were cut round 10,783 square acres of forest, in two blocks; one of 9326, the other (a fuel reserve) of 1457 acres.

In Mysore eight miles of demarcation were cut round the Bandipoor Forest, and 10 miles of old lines round Aynur Marigudi were cleared.

In Hassan the lines round the Vijiyapura forests were kept clear.

18. Twelve jungles in the ghauts were inspected for cardamom cultivation, and five plots measuring in all 80 acres were set off in them.

19. *Roads*—On the 31st March 1872, 10 miles 296 yards of the Hannigiri road had been completed. During the year under report, 11 miles 223 yards of road in which four wooden bridges were put up, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 1735-15-8 or Rs. 157 per mile. The felling this year was heavier, and Rs. 236-8-0, spent on tools, is included in this year's average. The total cost of the 21 miles 519 yards has been Rs. 3229-11-4 at an average cost of Rs. 154 per mile, including eight bridges. The Chief Engineer has consented to the tracing of this road over the Buthina Byle, a nasty bit, being done by the Executive Engineer, carefully, as the high road from Shimoga to Nagar will come over this portion of our Forest road.

20. The work on the Hebbe road, completed during the year, was 3496 yards in which distance wooden bridges were put up. The total cost was Rs. 329-11-1. Including last year's length, we have here now 3 miles 1449 yards with 5 bridges, all of which were put up this year. The total average cost per mile all through has been Rs. 160-6-8. More work would have been done here but funds ran short.

21. In Mysore Rs. 39-8-0 were expended in improving old cart-tracks.

22. In Hassan 20 miles of road were traced viz, 10 miles from Arnee Betta to Bailoor, and 10 miles from Aloor to Setthalli. These roads were at once put in hand and will be completed during 1873—74.

23. *Surveys*—In Mysore, boundary survey maps were made of the Bégúr, Berambadi and Metikupa, of the Ainur Marigudi and Kakankoté forests.

In Nandidroog, the fuel plantations at Kumalagod, Chota and Bara Hossaharidi, and at Kadagodi were surveyed. So also were the Handigundi Betta forest, and Makli reserve; or a total in all of 14,587 acres in Nandidroog Range.

24. *Surveyors discharged*—The surveyors employed, were, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India discharged on the 31st October 1872; or more work would have been done.

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Plantations.

25. The tabular statement annexed is according to form. This form I must here remark gives a *totally erroneous* idea of the work done in Mysore Plantations and their cost. It is evidently intended that the actual area *planted* yearly, shall be shown in the "acres" columns. To reason from the figures now given that some of our plantations had cost us more than one hundred Rupees per acre would be *wrong*, for the following reasons. The official year in no way corresponds with our planting year. We plant out from July to September. In our timber plantations felling and burning go on from December to March. But this is not all. Twelve plantations out of twenty one, covering an area of 7973 acres out of 10,264 have been enclosed with hedges and ditches, and four plantations covering a total area of 2050 acres have been enclosed with fences. As the amount of available labour at any one spot at a given time is limited hedging and ditching could not progress if planting operations had been undertaken at the same time. Hence the real cost per acre cannot be gathered from the form now submitted, and will not be known from it till the whole of the areas enclosed are planted up. For example, take No. 4 Kakenkoté teak plantation. Here I have credited 1872—73 with 53 acres planted at a cost of Rs. 1592; but Rs. 266 were expended in preparing the land in 1871-72: while on the other hand, the cost of preparing nearly 100 acres in 1872-73 for the plantings of 1873-74 do not appear in the columns of the return for this year. The form of return may, most probably does, suit the circumstances of some parts of India, but is not applicable to Mysore. Another form, affording more information regarding the plantations, drawn up in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in your No. 545 F of the 23rd September last, will be found in the appendices.

Area of Plantations

Plantations	Area in 1871-72	Total cost	Area added during 1872-73	Amount expended in 1872-73	Total area up to 1872-73	Total expenditure up to 1872-73
	Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees
1 Lakkavalli (teak) ..	15	805	...	58	15	863
2 Sakrebeil ...	30	2409	...	134	30	2543
3 Hebbe ...	3	230	6¼	475	9¼	705
4 Kakankoté ...	...	462	53	1827	53	2289
5 Kumbarhalli (timber) ...	40	1117	66	1639	106	2756
6 Maddagiri ...	...	...	25	334	25	334
7 Alkal (Sandal) ...	71	702	...	33	71	735
8 Anapanakatte ...	237	543	...	16	237	559
9 Gurupura ...	...	406	30	770	30	1176
10 Karépura ...	...	...	5	202	5	202
11 Chota and Bara Hossharidi (Fuel)...	15	2360	46	1471	61	3831
12 Jadiganhalli ...	20	992	15	592	35	1584
13 Nellal ...	...	204	32	717	32	921
14 Kadagodi ...	...	...	10	521	10	521
15 Kumalgod ...	...	2247	25	1269	25	3516
16 Kurandhalli ...	118	754	3	373	121	1127
17 Karapanhalli ...	9	537	4	442	13	979
18 Marsandra ...	15	1114	44	587	59	1701
19 Appasandra ...	46	1501	21	630	67	2131
20 Santawarri (Euc) ...	4¼	726	...	170	4¼	896
21 Nandidroog ...	...	...	...	301	...	301 (avenues)
Supervising Establishment in Nandidroog Range.	...	..	...	334	...	334
Collections of seeds, Purchase of Tools and sundries for general use.	...	...	...	2670	...	2670
Total.....	623¼	17,109	385¼	15,565	1008½	32,674

26. I will now enter into the details of each Plantation.

(1) *Lakkavalli (teak.)* No extension is here contemplated till something definite is known regarding the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company. There are within the area 12,373 young trees. During last year 294 saplings died out, and the Deputy Conservator after a careful examination, came to the conclusion that the deaths had invariably occurred among the smaller saplings which were overshadowed by others, and that it was now time to commence thinning. This will accordingly be done. Pruning was carried out when required. A small area was consumed by fire which entered from the east across a broad nullah. But owing to the very light undergrowth, the only damage done was that a few trees were slightly scorched, from the effects of which it is hoped they will soon recover.

(2) *Sakrebail (teak.)* Here there are in all 24,698 saplings. In the course of two years 1000 trees had died. The plants are too young yet to affect each other; and the deaths are traced to various causes, some to falling trees, some to weeds. The growth of weeds here seems to be abnormal, and has always constituted a heavy item of the expenditure.

(3). *Hebbé (teak).* Here are 7432 young plants in 9 acres. The Deputy Conservator reports a failure in the nursery owing to seed not having germinated. A second batch was sown, and the seedlings being put out too late were watered. This, in addition to the cost of weeding, ran up the expenditure. In future should nurseries fail, the work will be left to lie over till the following year, as watering should not be resorted to.

The cost of these plantations, (2 and 3), both in Nagar, is very high compared with the expenditure in Mysore. In Nagar, seedlings have been grown in nurseries, and put out in large pits, a useless expenditure in the teak growing localities. The Mysore method detailed in the next para, will be introduced into Nagar.

(4). *Kakenkolè (teak).* Here 53 acres of land felled in 1871—72 were planted up in 1872—73, at regular distances of six feet. Seedlings were raised in nurseries in May, and the felled land pegged out with stakes to mark the spots where the plants were to be put out. Great care was taken with the lining to insure its regularity. On the first rains falling, the young seedlings, about 2 to 3 inches high, were put out at once. In spite of several drawbacks, the chief of which was the difficulty attending labour, the result has been most satisfactory, and Mr. Macpherson has done well here. A portion of the clearing was sown with gingelly oil seed, but want of labour prevented due attention being paid to this crop. When sold, it realized Rs. 76-7-4, but the experiment will not be repeated unless we can make sure of command of labour; in which case it will I think pay well. A little cotton was also put down, as it was thought that it would do well as a second crop to succeed the yelloo, but the want of labour has prevented a fair trial being given to these experiments. Nearly 100 acres have been felled for the plantings of 1873—74, and as the plantations extend, lines will have to be built for imported labour. The expenditure at Kakenkoté has been Rs. 37-5-1 per acre, including the felling of 71—72, or only Rs. 7-5-1 per acre in excess of the first year's cost now incurred at the long established Nellumboor plantations. The charges this year will be diminished, and under Mr. Macpherson's care the work will, I am sure, be well done.

(5.) *Kumbarhalli (timber),* is in the Devaroydroog State Forests. Here 1800

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trees were put down in 1870-71: and 8254 in 1871-72. The nurseries formed in 71—72, for the plantings of 1872—73, were, as I reported, too small (see para 28 of my last report). Planting in 1872-73 was therefore more limited than was desirable. The trees put out have however done well. Amongst them are upwards of 300 Jarrah (Eucalyptus rostrata), which when I saw them in May last were thriving, several being more than six feet high. Large nurseries are ready for the plantings of 1873—74, containing amongst others, some Jarrah, and a large number of Acacia melanoxylon. In this plantation pits must be dug if the trees are to grow at all. The climate and rainfall is not like that of the western ranges. The fellings of jungle to make room for timber trees were sold and realized Rs. 352.

(6.) *Maddagiri (timber)*, a small newly formed plantation which it is desirable to extend, if funds permit.

(7.) *Alkol (sandal)*, and (8) *Anapanakatte (sandal)*. These inclosures measuring 119 and 250 acres respectively, surrounded by good ditches and hedges, are both in Nagar. The Deputy Conservator writes thus: "It is satisfactory to observe how successful the plan of dibbling in the sandal seed under shade has proved in Nagar. The seeds dibbled in at the time the Reserves were first inclosed, are now from 6 to 8 feet in height, and the dibbling that was performed each year is shown by the heights to which the plants have grown. The plants of one year being distinct from those of the previous or succeeding year."

Experiments.

27. An experiment, which failed, was tried in these plantations. The ground was ploughed and sown with chili and sandal seed in the early rains. Strange to say not a single chili seed germinated. The sandal came up well, but almost all of it died out, being unprotected. Another experiment, also unsuccessful but from a diametrically opposite cause, was also tried. Sandal seeds were sown in a circle of cassia florida seeds. The cassia being a quick growing and easily reared tree, it was hoped would prove a good nurse to the sandal. All the cassia germinated and grew well, not a single sandal seed came up. These results would be ludicrous, if they were not disappointing. Sandal is not antagonistic to chili, for they have been grown together elsewhere; and I cannot believe yet that cassia is antagonistic to sandal. It is hard to believe that all the chili seed, in one place, and all the sandal seed in the other was bad.

28. But at (9) *Gurupura* in Mysore, our experiments were more felicitous. Here the enclosure measures 2000 acres, and a large quantity of seed was dibbled in. But an interesting experiment was here carried out with fair success: 30 acres of land were cleared of all bushes and trees, ploughed, and togré (cajanus indicus), sown in lines at six feet a part. Down the centre space between two lines of togré, sandal seeds were dibbled in at about two inches apart. The seeds germinated freely. During the hot weather many died out, but as they were close together, the ground is now fairly covered with young plants some of which are now over two feet in height. The togré proved a good nurse. It was hoped that the crop would be remunerative, but throughout the whole country side togré last year was blighted. It is however a biennial, and is still standing and promises well for this year. It has answered its purpose hitherto, and is again being tried this year in fresh clearings. The lines this time will however be run North and South, instead of East and West, so as to throw as much shade as possible. The advantages of this system, which is far more expensive than dibbling, is that the young trees grow more rapidly, and the ground is more evenly covered and more regularly stocked. It is early yet however

to draw conclusions as to the method to be adopted in future for the rearing of this valuable wood.

(9) *Karepura. Sandal.* A small plantation conducted on the same principle as that at Gurupura, but in another talukh, with a heavier rainfall and on deeper soil.

29. From (11) to (19), are fuel plantations, established for the supply of fuel to the Madras Railway. As it was important that the fuel when grown should be within convenient distance of the stations, I was limited as to choice of land, and the expenditure will, for this cause be higher than perhaps would have been the case, had I been able to look only to one point, the quality of the land. But I think I have now grounds for expressing myself in a more hopeful manner regarding the fuel plantations, than I could last year. The plantations are still very young, the land not being made over to the department till quite the close of 1870: and in some cases not till a year later.

(11) *Chota and Bara Hossaharidi.* These together measure 2000 acres, and have been surrounded with good hedges and ditches. The teachings of experience here are clear. If the trees are to grow, they must be put out in pits; and here, as elsewhere in these plantations, all pits are now dug to an uniform size of 3 feet cube. The plantings of last year are looking well, and the preparations for the plantings of 1873—74, have been carefully looked to. In parts of the plantation, the spontaneous growth is *very good*, and thousands of young acacias chiefly leucophlœa, are springing up.

(12) *Jadiganahalli.* This is the oldest and worst of our plantations. It is that on which our experience was gained, and on which many experiments were made, with but unsatisfactory results. The trench system, once thought highly of, was fully tried here, where 50 *miles* of trenches were excavated and sown. I can only say, I wish it had never been tried. It may do well elsewhere, but is, I am persuaded, unsuited to Mysore. The plantings here of last year in large pits, have been successful and the plantation will in the end do well, though always burdened with the sums spent on it, before we found out the only way to grow trees in the dry climate to the east of Bangalore. The object aimed at was economy, but unhappily it proved to be false economy. The plantation measures 395 acres.

(13). *Nellal.* Measures 1485 acres. It was opened in 1872—73, on the large pit system, and is doing well.

(14). *Kadagodi.* Measures 689 acres, and was also opened last year. The planted portion is doing well; a portion of this enclosure, which was covered with small thorny bushes, and useless scrub among which no young trees could be found, was given free of assessment to a ryot, to sow with gram. He to be at all charges, and to give the Department half the crop. This was done, and the half crop sold for Rs. 175. Tree seeds were sown in between the lines of gram, they germinated, and during the hot-weather almost all died out. Still a portion of land has been well cleared, at a money *gain* to the Department of Rs. 175.

(15). *Kumalgod.* Measuring 1115 acres. Portions of this plantation are fast getting covered with acacias self grown. Here the pitting system is being also carried on, with success so far.

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(16). *Kurandhalli.* Covering 324 acres. This plantation is not quite so good as the others, but is worth keeping up, and will in the end pay well.

(17). *Karapanahalli.* Measures 360 acres according to survey. I believe this is incorrect, being far too small, and the plantation will be again measured. It is doing well.

(18). *Marsandra.* Measuring 424 acres, is also doing well.

(19). *Appasandra.* Consisting of 672 acres is also progressing, not quite so well as the majority.

(20). *Santawari.* (Exotic). This plantation is in Nagar. It has again been unsuccessful. It is superintended by the gardener in charge of the small chinchona Plantation close by. This man, without instructions from the Deputy Conservator put down the seeds, and did not report his having done so to Captain Jarrett, who on his next visit to the plantation, found that there were upwards of 4400 seedlings, which it was necessary to put out at once in the Plantation. This was done, but with a result which was bad, for on the 1st April 1873, but 176 were alive. Of the planting of 1871—72, there were alive altogether only 349 Australian exotics. Thus we have but 525 of these trees in Nagar. I had not an opportunity of visiting this range last year, and can yet report no more fully of the reasons for this ill success. We have had far better results in Nandidroog, and this interesting part of our work will receive close attention this year.

30. It is necessary here to explain a discrepancy which will be noticed, between the expenditure on plantations as given at foot of the tabular statement preceding these paras, and the expenditure as given in form No. 21 summary of revenue and expenditure. From the latter sum (Rs. 16,215) must be deducted Rs. 650 spent in Hassan in preparing for 1873-74; no land being actually planted up, Hassan does not figure in the tabular statement.

No. (21) *Nundidroog.* Here no plantation exists. The money was spent on avenues.

31. All fuel plantations (with two exceptions) and two of the sandal plantations are enclosed with capital aloe hedges and ditches. A contract has been entered into this year for surrounding the whole of the fuel plantations, with segékai (soap nut). The produce of this bush will pay well, while giving us capital hedges, in addition to what we already have.

32. In Nundidroog, there were ready pitted (for the reception of plants in 1873-74) on 1st April 1873, 300 acres of land, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the work Mr. King has carried out since he took charge from Mr. Hunter in July 1872.

33. *Forest huts*—Two huts were built in the Mysore Range, and those in the Nagar Range were kept up.

34. *Forests protected from fire*—As I have already reported, the Devaroya droog Forest has not been burnt for seven years. No attempts have been made to protect the large teak forests. We cannot do so with our present establishments, and I have already referred to this matter in my para 6.

35. *Hassan Range.* At *Vijiyapoor* within the limits of the land belonging to the Department 50 acres were thinned out, all useless wood being cut and sold, and the ground prepared to be stocked throughout with timber trees. We disposed of much firewood, and realized thereby the sum of Rs. 368-12-0, the whole of it was taken by the people of Arkalgod, (the chief town of the talukh), distant five miles. The selling rate was eight annas a cart-load. These operations of ours did good in two ways. While we recovered a large proportion of our expenditure, not only was indiscriminate felling put a stop to in our land, but the adjoining scrub jungle was spared to a great extent. Our prices were low enough to attract purchasers; and to further conservation, I requested Mr. Jellicoe to sell wood by head-loads, so as to supply all comers except the very poorest. Those who could not buy at all, were allowed to continue to supply themselves from the open forests, but we succeeded in attracting a number of people, who after supplying their own wants, carried off small quantities of wood for sale.

36. Though we received in money no large sum, a satisfactory commencement has here been made in inducing people to come to us for our thinnings, and a very important part of our duty, viz, conservation of existing jungle in the maidàn talukhs was carried out, in an indirect manner.

37. The *Hanjellige* sandal plantation was ditched and surrounded with a hedge.

38. At *Baktarvalli*, also within the limits of a forest made over to us, 50 acres were marked off for a teak plantation to be opened in 1873-74. About 20 acres of this area will it is hoped be planted out.

39. Our operations in Hassan are still watched with suspicion by the people, but in the Maharajdroog and Arkalgod talukhs, I am able to report that we are gradually gaining their confidence. We have to move with great caution, to avoid indefinite delay arising from complaints made to the Revenue officer, and which are perforce obliged to lie over for sometime unsettled, owing to the pressure of other work on the Deputy Commissioner.

40. In the north of the Hassan talukh at Salgami, we were prevented doing any thing, owing to the opposition of the ryots who claimed the land we had selected as gomal, or grazing. After a long delay, it was found that the claim was not good; but we have lost a whole year. I do not intend my remarks to be taken as cavilling at revenue officers. The department has always been aided by them when possible, but I would venture to suggest that for some portion of the year, at least, an European Revenue officer should be directed to accompany the Forest officer, and settle all claims at once and finally.

FIFTH SECTION.

Actual yield of Forests, disposal of Timber &c.

41. *Nagar Range.* The fellings in this range are given below:—

Teak logs	Jungle logs	Teak poles
1653	2944	1170

42. Felling of reserved kinds of trees were continued in holdings in the Sorab talukh. It is satisfactory to be able to report that in the Cadoor district felling was very carefully supervised. Great attention was paid to the trees felled that they were fully matured, and many trees which had been blown down were brought into depôt.

43. Collection at depôts and sales.

	Depot	Collection of timber			Cost per cub: ft.	Sale of timber		Rate	Amount	Remarks.
		Description	No of logs	cub: ft.		No of logs	cub: ft.			
	Lakkavalli ...	Teak ...	224	6154	2 to 4 annas	318	6242	0-15-11	6209	
		Jungle ...	966	21934		659	18051	0-12-3	13845	
	Shimoga ...	Teak ...	9	90	Do	219	3739	0-12-4	2883	
		Jungle ...	19	213		43	556	0-11-5	395	
		Teak poles.	1170	„		1213	...	0-14-1	1075	
	Sakrebeil ...	... ...	...	...	...	115	2930	0-12-4	2265	Jungle
	Sorab ...	Teak ...	896	4602	3 to 4 annas	1170	5511	0-13-7	4680	
		Teak poles.	199	„		199	...	0-13-4	165	
		Jungle ...	2836	17923		1433	8205	0-10-2	5250	
		Jungle poles.	3	„		3	...	1- 0-0	3	
	Sassavahalli ...	Teak ...	23	58	Four annas	...	...	...	...	
		Teak poles.	1539	...						
Confiscated.	Shimoga.	Jungle ...	12	78	...	12	78	0-11-5	55	
	Sakrebeil.	Teak ...	5	48	...	...	...	...	...	
		Jungle ...	77	814	...	...	...	...	...	
Unclaimed.	Lakkavalli	Teak ...	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	
		Jungle ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga.	Teak ...	4	41	...	1	4	1-3-0	4-12-0	
		Jungle ...	26	204	...	...	...	...	...	
		Teak poles.	20	...	...	5	...	0-4-0	1-4-0	
	Sakrebeil.	Teak ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	
		Jungle ...	5	43	...	...	...	...	...	
	In the Sorab kans 90 cart loads of Jungle branches.					...	...	...	98-8-0	
		Total.	8128	52,231	...	5390	45,316		36,930	

44. There has been a marked increase in the quantity of timber sold by retail, especially in Junglewood, of which in previous years we sold little or none. It is thought that part of the reason why our sales in timber have for some time been but small, has been that owing to the smuggling of timber, (in which men in both the forest and revenue departments, and holding good positions, were concerned), the markets in the Bombay presidency were well stocked to our detriment. These frauds have been checked, and I am inclined to think that our sales of Junglewood will now be better.

Increase in wood sold by retail.

45. Less teak by 17,987 cubic feet than was estimated for was felled, but in Jungle wood there was an excess of 23,217 cubic feet. In our sales of teak, there were sold less than estimates 33,430 cubic feet, of jungle wood 12,129 cubic feet. This was owing chiefly to the very careful selection of teak, and to the difficulty in obtaining carriage in the Sorab talukh, which resulted in our sales being later in the year than we anticipated, a portion of the wood not having been sold till April 1873. But although the sales were altogether 45,559 cubic feet less than estimates in quantity, the money realizations were less by only 19,170: showing that the rates obtained were higher than usual.

Quantity sold much less, rates good.

46. The next statement shows the quantity of sandalwood collected &c.

Collections, in tons, at stores.	Total cost per ton.	Tons sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees	Remarks.
243	33—3—11	312	373	1,16,563	Good wood
102		117	15	1785	Inferior wood

47. Sandalwood which had been left at the old pattadis, was carefully examined this year by Captain Jarrett, and the good wood retained and sold at stores, while the inferior wood was at once sold off. The rates for collection were more by nearly Rs. 4 per ton than last year, while the selling rates rose by Rs. 55 per ton for the good wood

48. Mysore Range. Fellings.

Teak.		Jungle.		Branches and poles.				Bamboos.	Remarks.
				Teak.		Jungle.			
Logs	Cubic feet.	Logs	Cubic feet.	No.	Cubic feet.	No.	Cubic feet.	Number.	
361	9717	401	10,614	427	1354	124	1190	941	Average scantling of teak 27; and of jungle wood 26 cubic feet.

49. As the sales of the previous year had been bad, the fellings were limited this year, so as not to have too much wood on hand; and the contractors were urged to cart in old wood of former years still lying out. Good work was done in collecting outlying wood at forest depots, where it is stacked and protected from fire. It was hoped that more work of this kind would have been accomplished, but, for the comparatively small quantity of work done, the contractor cannot be blamed. In the early part of the season murrain was so bad in the Heggadévankoté talukh that the cartmen flatly refused to go there with their cattle. There is a very great demand for carriage in this Range, and making fair allowances for difficulties, the work cannot be called unsatisfactory.

50. *Collections at depôts and sales.* I wish here to bring forward prominently, that the large importations of wood into this range from Croog, from the Wynaud,

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and from private forests leased out to wood-merchants in Madras, cannot but affect our sales. The quantity of wood so imported during 1872-73, was upwards of 110,000 cubic feet of teak, and 16,000 of jungle wood.

Depôt.	Collection of Timber.			Total cost per cubic feet.	Sale of timber.		Average rates.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Description.	Logs.	Cubic feet.		Logs.	Cubic feet.			
Mysore ...	Teak.	463	12,947		597	16,119	1–4–1	20,194	† From the old kraal.
	Poles & Branches	549	1771	0–7–4	557	719	0–14–3	642	
	Jungle.	637	15,886		973	23,528	0–12–8	18,595	
	...	1649	30,604	...	2127	40,366	0–15–8	39,431	
Antarasanté ...	Teak pieces.	...	...	...	† 643	...	...	120	
Goondalpett ...	Bamboos.	...	...	...	8 Cartloads	...	5–0–0	40	
Hoonsoor ...	Jungle.	2	19	0–3–4	2	19	0–5–10	7–4–0	

51. *Teak given to the Maharajah*—Of the 16,119 cubic feet of teak sold, 7831 feet were, by order, given free of charge to the Palace authorities. The money due thereon, not being paid into the Treasury, produces an apparent decrease of revenue.

52. Collection of Sandalwood

Collection in tons at stores.	Cost per ton.	Tons sold.	Average rate per ton.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
350	39-2-0	145	396-5-7	57,471	Good wood.
29		23	18-4-2	420	Inferior wood.

In this range, with the exception of a small quantity of green wood felled wrongfully by a contractor (see para 49 of appendix), the entire collections have been of decayed and dried trees and of old roots left in the ground from former years. Three fourths of the total collections came from two talukhs, Heggadévenkoté and Periapatam. The Assistant Conservator calculates, and I am inclined to think his calculations are correct, that no fresh trees need be felled in these talukhs for the next three years, if the present quantities annually exposed for sale are not exceeded. He further thinks that by the time the other talukhs are fully worked, no green tree need be felled for the next ten years under present circumstances. In this latter statement, I cannot yet agree. Ten years is a long time; but there is no room for doubt that there is a very large quantity of old wood outlying which it is true economy to bring in, while living trees are left to mature.

53. The range officers have always found a difficulty in forcing Manégars to bring in wood from distant points, and the wilder places. This year the collection has been given out on contract, and, the work being one easily checked, with good success. The rates for collection were Rs. 2—3—0 per ton cheaper, and the sellings rates were Rs. 22—5—8 higher than in 1871—72.

54. *Hassan Range.* No timber was collected here from the State Forests for sale.

55. Sandalwood collected and sold.

Collection in tons at stores.	Cost per ton.	Tons sold.	Average rates per ton.	Amount realized.	Remarks.
70	51—11—4	70	439—8—0	30,777	Good wood
13		13	19—4—0	250	Inferior wood.

Though collected in Hassan, the whole of the wood was sent to the Seringapatna Kóti in Mysore for sale. There is no Kóti in the Range, and I do not advocate the building of one. The rates for carriage are considerably higher than in the other ranges, but if a Kóti was built here, the establishment required for it, would amount to Rs. 804 per annum; exclusive of the original cost of the building which would certainly be not less than Rs. 12,000. The building would from time to time require repairs and if to this the interest on the capital be added at 5 per cent, we should actually be spending much more money than at present. The selling rates are much higher than those of any other range. It was sold late in the year when the market had risen considerably.

56. Mr. Jellicoe took charge of the range in April 1872, when he laboured under great disadvantages. He could speak neither Hindustani nor Canarese, his subordinate establishment was appointed on the same date as he was, and the sandal manegars took advantage of these circumstances to work very slowly. He succeeded in getting in his wood, but only just in time for sale before the year closed. His entire ignorance of his range, and of all Indian things, was also against him. Taking all this into consideration, I think he has done well, though naturally better results will be looked for this year.

57. *Nandidroog Range.* No timber was felled here for sale, out of the State Forests. A large number of bamboos were however sold from a depôt established in the Bangalore Fort.

Description.	Number collected.	Cost.	Sold.	Amount realized.	Remarks.
Bamboos.	42,567	1853	42,640	2731	

58. Collections of Sandalwood and sales.

Collection in tons at stores.	Cost per ton.	Tons sold.	Average rates.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
94¼	37-13-6	92	328	30166	Good wood.
31		28¼	3-5-0	94	Inferior wood.

The work in sandal collection in this Range has not been well managed. In para 47 of my report on 1871—72, I gave reasons for the poor sales of that year. To get rid of some wood lying out, a tender to purchase all billet wood at a fixed rate was accepted and Mr. Hicks was urged by me to insure the closing of this contract by the 31st of March 1873. In this he has failed, and there are still forty candies (10 tons) due to the purchaser. Further remarks on the working of this range will be found further on in my paras 66 and 96.

The range is still without a proper kóti. One is however in course of erection, though it will not I fear be finished till the close of the year. The selling rates have risen by Rs. 47—10—4 per ton, but they are still lower than they would have been, if better arrangements had been carried through in collection.

59. *Reasons for large collection of sandal wood.* It had for some time been noted in the Department that a very large quantity of old roots and decayed sandal trees were either in the ground, or standing uselessly in the talukhs. Repeated orders to the Manegars having been but imperfectly carried out, the subject attracted the attention of speculators, who offered to purchase the right to collect all old roots and dead trees for various periods, at certain rates. These were all refused, and under orders from the Chief Commissioner, the department undertook the work of collection by contract. The Mysore Range was selected as the best to commence in. The result has been most satisfactory as far as regards working.

60. The Government of India in its orders on the Mysore Forests Progress Report for 1871—72; directed that the maximum collection of sandalwood in Mysore was not to exceed 500 tons without special sanction. This, I, of course, understand, means that 500 tons of wood fit for sale in the market should be collected. I have in my para 47 of the appendix to this report, shown that under the present method of collection it is found on the whole advantageous to bring into the stores a certain portion of wood which cannot sell at any but low prices. The total collection during the past year has been 932 tons out of which 175 tons are outside wood, leaving 757 tons of good wood brought to stores.

61. Of this quantity (757 tons), 410 tons consist entirely of old roots and decayed trees collected in the Mysore and Nandidroog Range. The total quantity of good wood sold was 621 tons.

62. It is necessary that I should now point out my reasons for thus overstepping the limits laid down by the Government of India, and I trust it will be made clear that the spirit of the orders has not been offended against. The Government feared, that, tempted by high prices, the Department might be led to look too much to present gain, and overwork the sandalwood in the country, that it might, if not

checked, kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. But it became clear to local officers, not only of the Forest Department, that much money's worth was lying not only idle but actually deteriorating in the ground, and that if this could be brought in and sold, very much growing wood might be left standing with positive benefit. While therefore the quantity of *new* wood felled was within the limits laid down by Government, by 153 tons, 410 tons of wood have been brought in, which if left out would next year have been of less value than it now is. Again, when I sanctioned the issue of contracts for the collection of this old wood, though I was aware that a large quantity would eventually be collected, I confess that judging by my former experience of contractors, I did not expect to see so much work done within the time. In this way my calculations have been falsified, and I bring forward the matter now prominently, with the view of affording the fullest information, so that the Government may, if it sees fit, issue fresh orders on this subject.

DISTRICT FORESTS.

63. On the 12th March 1872, the Government of India sanctioned the District Forests scheme, for the better management and preservation of the district forests in the country. This scheme necessarily added largely to the quantity of work demanded from the Assistant Conservators, and, as it was entirely new to all concerned, some little time elapsed before it could be considered as fairly started. Men had to be carefully selected to fill the post of Circle Mutsuddies, and it was not an easy task to commence even felling operations. Directly it became pretty clear to the rural population that the tendency of the scheme was to put a stop to the very great opportunities hitherto enjoyed by them of procuring wood at merely nominal rates, they offered both passive and active opposition to it. In many places it was found to be exceedingly difficult to get labour to fell wood for the supply of the small depôts. This difficulty having been partially surmounted, it proved still harder to obtain sufficient carriage. In parts of Nagar, the transport of wood depends entirely on the rather limited supply of carts available. The ryots were indisposed to hire out their carts to help our need: and they very naturally under the circumstances sent in applications for wood to be felled on the license system, so that they might lay in large stores before our operations were sufficiently advanced to justify our applying for the abolition of the license system. The District officers could not in justice refuse to entertain all such applications on the broad ground, that the applicant was simply laying up a store for the future. Enquiries were made, and several applications refused, but very many could not but be granted. Once granted, the wood was quickly felled, but the carts throughout the whole conntry side, were then required to carry in the wood so obtained, and we had to enter a market hostile to our operations.

64. Several complaints were made against the department, not that our officers had in any way oppressed the ryots by seizing labour or carriage, but that orders had been issued which were contrary to rule, and that we had interfered with undoubted rights. This was specially the case in Nagar. It is very satisfactory to me as the representative of the department, that not one single complaint could be substantiated. In Hassan, operations came to a stand still in Arkalgod and Maharajandroog for a time. A very large number of ryots went into Hassan, and complained to the Deputy Superintendent of various acts alleged to have been committed by the Forest Department. The matter was sent on to me, and Mr. Jellicoe being inexperienced, I visited the spot as early as practicable, having given long notice of my coming to all concerned. I met upwards of 200 men at Bartoor, and spent several

hours in going over the alleged complaints. The results were reported to the Chief Commissioner. I found that they were not only ignorant of what the District Forest scheme was, but even of the rights which they legitimately possessed. At Arkalgod I met upwards of 150 men, and left them perfectly contented with the system about to be introduced. It was explained to them several times, and the reasons for its introduction were fully gone into. A paper written in the most simple terms has since been drawn up and distributed far and wide; it tells the ryot exactly what his privileges are and what rights the Government has reserved. This paper will be stuck up on the walls of chuttrums, and in the verandahs of temples and other public places in the chief villages of every talukh. It is not to be kept by Shanbogues, but to be made as public as possible.

65. The reiterated orders of the Government of India, that the greatest caution is to be exercised in the introduction of this scheme, has been steadily borne in mind; and the Officers of the department, more immediately interested in the scheme, have carried out these instructions most carefully.

66. *Depôts opened before close of year.* In the Mysore Range, ten depôts were opened in three talukhs on the 6th December 1872. One depôt for two talukhs on the 12th March 1873; or eleven depôts in all.

67. *Depôts since opened.* In the Nagar Range twenty two depôts were opened on the 12th May, and in Mysore three depôts for the supply of four talukhs were opened on the 13th May 1873; or twenty five depôts, making a grand total of forty depôts now open, as in Hassan four depôts more were opened on the 23rd June. I regret to be obliged to report that the work has not been so good in the Bangalore District of the Nandydroog Range. Two depôts are stocked, but though frequently urged to do so, I have not yet been furnished by the Assistant Conservator here with sufficient detailed information to justify my applying for sanction to the opening of these depôts, and the consequent abolition of the license system in the talukhs concerned.

68. The rates at which wood and bamboos are to be sold is experimentally calculated on the following data. Actual cost of felling and carting per bandyload, plus one rupee for supervision, plus one rupee to compensate the department for the loss of seignorage on the old license system. These rates are as low as they can well be. They allow of but a slender margin for profit; but in submitting the scheme, I pointed out that the department looked far more to the indirect gain in the preservation of the forests than to a gain on the sale of wood.

69. *License system abolished*—The license system has now been put a stop to in the sixteen talukhs of the Cuddoor and Shimoga districts; in nine out of twelve talukhs in Mysore District, and in five out of ten talukhs in Hassan.

70. It is premature yet to attempt to offer an opinion on the working of the scheme. The expenditure and receipts at close of 1872–73 had been as follow:—

Expenditure.		Receipts.	
Nuggur	5276		0—0—0
Mysore	6417		4101—0—0
Hassan	1157		0—0—0
Nundidroog	1693		0—0—0
Total...	14543	Total...	4101—0—0

The pay of both Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Hutchins though appearing under this head in the annual summary of Revenue and expenditure, is deducted in the figures shown above; neither of these officers is employed in the district work as yet. The figures exhibited include the working expenses and the subordinate establishments employed. As a matter of course the expenditure at first will be much in excess of the receipts.

71. I now give, in the prescribed form, the areas of unreserved forests at present.

Area of unreserved Forests.

Unreserved Forests.	Area in. 1871-72	Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Total remaining in 1872-73.	
	sqr. miles	sqr. miles.	sqr. miles.	sqr. miles.	
In Sorab talukh ...	55½	...	...	55½	Survey numbers taken up over the Talook 35,525 acres in all.
Mallavalli	...	20	...	20	
Tharalu	...	2½	...	2½	
Miralawaddi	...	7⅞	...	7⅞	
Kengal	...	3⅛	...	3⅛	
Chennapatam	...	3½	...	3½	
Kungal	...	9	...	9	
Makli	...	2⅓	..	2⅓	
Hone Betta	...	10	...	10	
Hulkunda Nagawara ...	...	6	...	6	All in Hassan approximate areas only, which may be altered when eventually surveyed.
Gopi Gudde Taggu ...	...	½	...	½	
Burthoor Forests ...	...	4	...	4	
Margalu	...	5	...	5	
Totals...	55½	73⅔	...	129⅙	

GENERAL.

HEAD I. FINANCIAL RESULTS.

72. Nagar Range.

Receipts.	Estimates	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimates.	Actuals.
i Sale of Timber brought to Depots—			*A. Conservancy and working.*		
			i Timber Expenses— ...		
Timber ...	45,000	33,765	Timber	21,600	6855
Sandal wood ...	64,000	118,349	Sandalwood		11125
			ii Purchase of tools &c. ...	400	7
ii Do. removed by purchasers...	6000	7523	iii Feed and keep of cattle ...	...	774
v Grazing dues ...	300	5	iv Rent of leased Forests. ...	200	...
vi Sale of Fruits and minor Forest produce	500	413	v Charges connected with the collection of Revenue on grass &c.	100	...
vii Do. Confiscated Timber	1000	826			
Carried over ...	1,16,800	1,60,881	*Carried over* ...	22,300	18,761

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Brought forward...	1,16,800	1,60,881	*Brought forward...*	22,300	18,761
viii Fines and forfeitures ...	100	84	vi Plantations	2000	1071
ix Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1000	198	vii Forest work	300	...
			viii Forest Survey	300	50
Collection from District Forests...	...	23,573			
			ix Experiments to test the value of timber	200	60
Total ..	117,900	184,736			
Deduct Expenditure ...	68,152	50,811	x Communications and buildings	1500	2741
			District Forest working charges	12,000	2587
Balance ...	49,748	133,925			
Add			Total...	38,600	25,270
Out-standings on account of the year. 3215					
			B. Establishment.		
„ Value of stock at the close of 1872-73. 62837		66,052			
			i Salaries	18,828	18,820
			ii Travelling allowances ...	2200	2119
Total...		199,977	iii Contingencies	610	603
			Refunds ...	...	35
Deduct			District Forest Establishment	7914	3964
Realizations on account of out-standings of previous years. 116					
„ Value of stock at the close of 1871-72. 76902			Total...	29,552	25,541
		77,018			
Net Revenue...		122,959	Total Expenditure ...	68,152	50,811

73. *Receipts*—Under various heads a total increase of Rs. 79,445, and a total decrease of Rs. 12,609, being a net increase of Rs. 66,836.

Increases.—Under head I, "*Sale of sandalwood,*" Rs. 54,349, owing to larger sales and better prices than were contemplated. Under head II, "*Wood &c., removed by purchasers,*" Rs. 1523. Under IX, Miscellaneous "*Collections from district forests,*" Rs. 23,573, being the realization of the last six months of 1872–73 and not entered in the estimates for that year, as the orders to do so, had not been received when the budget was framed. Regarding the increase under sandalwood, I have written fully in my paras 59 to 62.

Decreases.—Under VI, "*Sale of Forest Products,*" Rs. 87; under VII, "*Sale of confiscated timber,*" (an item impossible to estimate accurately) Rs. 174; under head V, "*Grazing dues,*" Rs. 295, the subject not yet taken up owing to press of other work; under head VIII, "*Fines and forfeitures,*" Rs. 16: and under "*Miscellaneous,*" (an arbitrary item) Rs. 802. The main decrease is under head I, "*Sale of Timber,*" reasons for which have been already given, see my paras 44 and 45.

74. *Expenditure.*—A. "*Conservancy and working,*" total decrease Rs. 15,545; total increase Rs. 2015; savings Rs. 13,330. B. "*Establishments,*" total decrease Rs. 4046; total increase Rs. 35; savings Rs. 4011.

A, Savings	13,330	
B, „	4011	
	Total Rs.	17,341; saved.

Decrease.—A. By smaller fellings of timber chiefly, Rs. 3620 : under heads II, IV, and V, Rs. 693, the expenditure not being required : under VI Plantations, Rs. 929 unexpended : under VII, VIII, and IX, Rs. 690 : and under X *(a)* "*District Forests,*" Rs. 9413, as the establishments were not fully raised ; and hence from this and other causes detailed in my para 63, work was delayed.

B. Under I, II, III, a total trifling saving of Rs. 96 : under District Forest establishment Rs. 3950, the establishments not having been fully raised.

Increases —A. Under III, "*Feed and keep of elephants &c.,*" Rs. 774, for keep of an elephant not estimated for ; and under X. "*Communications and buildings,*" Rs. 1241 spent altogether on account of roads.

These increases were met by transfers to which sanction was accorded during the course of the year.

75. After adding and deducting the necessary sums for the differences in outstandings and value of stock at beginning and close of the year, the net revenue of the Range was Rs. 1,22,959.

76. Mysore Range.

Receipts.	Estimates	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimates	Actuals.
i Sale of timber brought to Depots.—			A. CONSERVANCY AND WORKING.		
Timber ..	50,000	29,238	i Timber Expenses—		
Sandal wood ..	32,000	57,781	1. Timber	35,060	14,737
ii Do. removed by purchasers.	2000	134	2. Sandalwood		18,296
v Grazing Dues	300	,,	ii Purchase of Tools &c. ...	200	116
vi Sale of Fruits and minor forest produce ...	2000	2461	iii Feed and keep of cattle ...	,,	680
			iv Rent of leased Forests ...	300	,,
vii Do. Confiscated Timber.	100	105	v Charges connected with the Collection of revenue on Grass. &c.,	500	100
viii Fines and Forfeitures ...	100	139			
ix Miscellaneous receipts ...	1000	401			
Collection from District Forests	...	16,847	vi Plantations	1500	2800
			vii Forest work	500	251
Total...	87,500	107,106	viii Forest Survey	500	1136
Deduct Expenditure	66,830	63,717	ix Experiments to test the value of timber.	200	84
Balance ...	20,670	43,389	x Communications and buildings	1000	800
Add—			District Forest working charges	7500	4792
Outstandings at close of the year.	9313				
Value of stock at close of the year.	102172	111,485	Total	47,260	43,792
			B. ESTABLISHMENT.		
		154,874	i Salaries	14,232	13,934
Deduct Realizations on account of Outstandings at close of 1871—72	3306		ii Travelling Allowances ...	1600	2529
			iii Contingencies	530	525
			Refunds	,,	3
Value of stock at close of 1871—72.	91,280		Law Charges	,,	1307
			District Forest Establishment.	3208	1627
		94,586	Total...	19,570	19,925
Net Revenue ...		60,288	Total Expenditure ...	66,830	63,717

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77. *Receipts.* Under various heads, a total increase of Rs. 43,133, and a total decrease of Rs. 23,527, being a net increase of Rs. 19,606.

Increases. Head I. "*Sale of sandalwood,*" Rs. 25,781. Larger sales and a rising market, already fully written of. A total increase of Rs. 505 under heads VI, VII, VIII, and an increment of Rs. 16,847 under District Forests, not estimated for in the Forest Budget when framed.

Decreases. Head I. An apparent decrease under "*sales of timber,*" of Rs. 20,762; from which however Rs. 10,768 must be deducted being value of wood given to H. H. The Maharaja, and for which the Department receives no payment. The balance of Rs. 9,994, owing to smaller sales, reasons for which have already been given. Under head II. "*Wood removed by purchasers,*" Rs. 1866, owing to the abolition of the license system and careful enquiry into necessity of licenses asked for. Under miscellaneous Rs. 599.

78. *Disbursements.* A. "*Conservancy and working.*" Total decrease of Rs. 6084, total increase Rs. 2616; savings Rs. 3468.

B. "*Establishments,*" total increase Rs. 2239, total decrease Rs. 1884, excess Rs. 355.

Decreases, A. Rs. 2027, by careful working of sandal, though much larger quantity was collected, and smaller fellings of timber. A total of Rs. 1349 saved under heads II, IV, V, VII, IX, and X: and Rs. 2708 under district forests, the work not being carried on through the whole year.

B. Rs. 303, under salaries and contingencies; and Rs. 1581, under District Forests, the full establishment not being charged for, as it was not entertained.

Increases. A. Under III, Rs. 680 on feed and keep of two elephants caught; Rs. 1300 under VI, "*Plantations,*" and Rs. 636 under "*Forest Survey.*" These excesses were provided for under proper sanction by transfers.

B. Under. "*travelling allowances.*" Rs. 929. This was provided for by a transfer from A. The necessity arose in the following way; Bills for 1870—71, which were not submitted by the Assistant Conservator then in charge were not sent in till late in 1871—72. The charges being just, were met, but at the expense of the allotment of 1871—72; which again threw bills of 1871—72, on to the charges of 1872—73. A suit was filed against the Department for detention of sandalwood removed without a passport. The rule of the Department was that all sandalwood should be covered by a passport during removal by purchasers, and the auction sale rules also made mention of this. The suit was filed before the issue of the new auction sale rules, but *after* the issue of the Mysore Forest Rules, which were issued after the old auction sale rules had been brought into force. The Mysore Forest Rules were held to cancel all former Rules. The Civil Court held, that auction sale rules although not mentioned in the rules must be held to have lost the force of law. Hence the Department was cast in the suit, and had to pay.

The total expenditure sanctioned under the Budget grant was Rs. 66,830; and the sum for law charges was met from savings, the total expenditure under all heads, being Rs. 63,717.

79. The net revenue of the Mysore Range for the year 1872—73, was Rs. 60,288.

80. Hassan Range.

Receipts.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actuals.
i Sale of Timber brought to Depots—			A. Conservancy and working.		
1 Timber	5000	...	i Timber Expenses—		
2 Sandalwood	32,000	31,024	1. Timber.	5000	3
ii Do. removed by purchasers.	3500	735	2. Sandalwood.		4293
vi Sale of Fruits and minor Forest produce ...	...	147	ii Purchase of Tools ...	600	97
vii Do. Confiscated Timber ...	100	40	iv Rent of leased Forest ...	600	...
viii Fines and Forfeitures ...	100	79	v Charges connected with the Collection of revenue on Grass, &c.,	...	21
iX Miscellaneous receipts ...	500	139	vi Plantations	1500	650
Collections from District Forests.	...	3016	vii Forest work	500	...
Total...	41,200	35,180	viii Forest Survey	300	...
Deduct Expenditure	27,442	14,844	ix Experiments to test the value of timber.	200	...
Balance ...	13,758	20,336	x Communications and buildings.	1500	19
Add—					
Outstandings at close of the year.	55	...	55	District Forest working charges.	6000	759
Net Revenue ...		20,391	Total ...	16,200	5842
			B. Establishment.		
			i Salaries	7188	6596
			ii Travelling Allowances ...	1400	1457
			iii Contingencies	510	551
			District Forest Establishment.	2144	398
			Total ...	11,242	9002
			Total Expenditure ...	27,442	14,844

81. *Receipts.* Decrease Rs. 9183, increase Rs. 3163; total decrease Rs. 6020.

Decreases. Under 1. "*Sale of Timber*" the whole estimate of Rs. 5000. With a newly appointed officer fresh from England, and a new establishment, it was found impracticable to get the work commenced in the ghaut forests. "*Sale of sandalwood*" was less by Rs. 976, the collection falling a little short. Under II, "*wood removed by purchasers*" Rs. 2765, very few licenses having been granted. Under VII, and VIII, small decreases of Rs. 60 and Rs. 21; and under X miscellaneous Rs. 361.

Increases. A small increase of Rs. 147, under "*sale of minor forest products.*"

82. *Disbursements.* A. Decrease Rs. 10,379, increases Rs. 21, savings Rs. 10,358.

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B. *Decrease.*—Salaries 592, District Forest establishment Rs. 1746, total Rs. 2338 ; increase Rs. 98, savings Rs. 2240.

A.	Savings	...10,358
B.	... ...	2240
		Total Rs. 12,598.

A. The chief savings under A. were in the District Forest allotment, Rs. 5241 ; and in communications Rs. 1481, and Rs. 850, under VI Plantations. B. of the Rs. 2240, saved Rs. 1746, were under the District Forest establishments. The lapses are large, and I trust Mr. Jellicoe is now sufficiently acquainted with his duties, to enable him to show better results during 1873—74.

83. Nundidroog Range.

Receipts.	Estimates	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimates	Actuals.
i Sale of timber brought to Depots.—			A. CONSERVANCY. AND WORKING.		
1 Timber.	3000	1152	i Timber expenses.—		
2 Sandalwood.	32,000	30,332	Timber.	4300	1853
ii Do removed by purchasers	3000	41	Sandalwood.		4731
v Grazing dues.	1000	...	ii Purchase of tools &c.	200	...
vi Sale of Fruits and minor Forest produce.	1000	769	iv Rent of leased Forests.	1500	579
vii Do confiscated timber.	100	...	v Charges connected with the collection of Revenue on grass &c.,	300	...
viii Fines and forfeiture.	100	...	vi Plantations.	10,000	11,695
ix Miscellaneous receipts.	1000	1377	vii Forest work.	250	...
Collections from District Forests.	...	15,490	viii Forest survey.	200	498
			ix Experiments to test the value of timber.	200	...
Total.....	41,200	49,161	x Communications and Buildings.	1000	368
Deduct Expenditure...	49,402	47,739	District Forest working Charges.	7000	1331
Balance...		1422			
Add—			Total...	24,950	21,055
Outstandings at close of the year. 1936					
Value of stock Do 5572		7508	B. ESTABLISHMENT.		
Total...		8930	i Salaries.	16,140	14,559
			ii Travelling allowances.	1900	3661
Deduct realizations on account of Outstandings at close of 1871-72 235			iii Contingencies.	570	826
			Refunds.	...	6000
Value of stock at close of 1871-72 4766			District Forest Establishment.	5842	1638
		5001	Total...	24,452	26,684
Net Revenue...		3929	Total Expenditure...	49,402	47,739

84. *Receipts.*—Less under sales of timber and sandalwood, and other heads showing a total decrease of Rs. 7906, a total increase of Rs. 16,867, net increase Rs. 7961.

Increases.—Rs. 377, under X. "*Miscellaneous,*" and Rs. 15,490, under District Forests not estimated for.

Decreases. Rs. 3516, under "sales of timber and sandalwood". The collection of sandalwood was not well carried out, and we ought to have shown an increase under this head. Under "*grazing dues,*" Rs. 1000, the subject not having been taken up: a small decrease of Rs. 431, under heads VI, VII, VIII: and under II, wood removed by purchasers Rs. 2959. I cannot explain this. The Assistant Conservator can give no explanation either. The amount for licenses granted in District Forests by Deputy Commissioners is included in the total sum of Rs. 15,490.

85. *Disbursements.* A. "*Conservancy and working.*" Decreases 8172, Increases Rs. 4277: savings Rs. 3895: B. "*Establishments.*" Increases Rs. 8017, Decreases Rs. 5785: excess Rs. 2232: total savings Rs. 1663.

Increases. Under head I, the allotment was exceeded by Rs. 2284, and under head VI, "Plantations," by Rs. 1695 for more work done: under head VIII, "survey," Rs. 298 were spent in excess.

Under B. Rs. 1761 were spent under travelling allowances. Mr. King as Officiating Assistant Conservator, became entitled to the travelling allowances of an Assistant; and Mr. Hunter's allowances for 3 months were met, while the charges in the Range itself were higher than anticipated. The contingencies were also exceeded by Rs. 250: and a refund of Rs. 6000 was made which during the course of the year, it was discovered, had been credited to the revenue of 1871—72, while it was but a deposit. The revenue of the year under report is consequently reduced by the same sum.

Decreases. A. Under head IV, Rs. 921 less paid as compensation than was anticipated for land taken up. Rs. 5669 for the district forest work not performed, and a total sum of Rs. 2582 under heads II, V, VII, IX, andX. B. Under district forest establishments, Rs. 4204; for establishments not filled up; and a small sum Rs. 1581, under salaries.

86. The net revenue of the Range, after allowing for the refund of Rs. 6000, is Rs. 3929.

87. *General.* The estimated surplus for the year was Rs. 1,12,234, as set forth in the Original budget, in which no provision was made for either expenditure or receipts of District Forests. Excluding the District Forests for the present, I find the actual surplus for the year to be Rs. 1,42,236, or just Rs. 30,000 more than estimate.

88. The results of the year as regards finance are now exhibited in the form ordered in letter No. 25—22 of 4th January 1873, from Government of India, Agricultural Department, to all Governments (excluding Bombay and Madras.)

	Rs.
Realizations	3,76,185
Deduct—	
Realized on account of transactions of previous periods	3,657
Balance...	3,72,528
Add—	
Outstandings on account of the year	14,520
Value of the year's transactions...	3,87,048

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	Rs.
Disbursements	1,92,118
Deduct—	
Disbursements on account of transactions of former years	...
Balance...	1,92,118
Add—	
Due for transactions during the year under review, not yet disbursed ...	...
Real cost of the transactions	1,92,118
Value of year's transactions	3,87,048
Cost	1.92,118
Net result of year's transactions	1,94,930
Deduct—	
Net difference of value of stock	2,367
Net Revenue	1,92,563

GENERAL REMARKS.

89. *Avenues, Groves and Nurseries.* During the course of the year, a note on the best method of growing trees and establishing avenues, groves and nurseries in Mysore, (based on a memorandum of Mr. Baden Powell's for the Punjaub), was drawn up by me at the request of the Chief Commissioner, and published in the Mysore Gazette. In accordance with instructions from the Government of India, the progress made in avenue and tope planting in Mysore, is to be recorded yearly in the Forest Conservator's reports. Some information was embodied last year, but steps were taken to insure fuller and more accurate reports this year. With this end in view, forms were adopted, which were circulated to all officers concerned, and the information is summarized in the tabulated statements set forth below.

Avenues Return for the year 1872—73. *Province of Mysore.*

DISTRICT.	No. of miles of road in District.	No. of miles of road planted up to 31st March 1872.	To be planted up.	No. of trees of all kinds alive on 31st March 1872.	Planted up during the year 1872-73.		No. of plants from death or misses from other causes not filled up.	Total No. of trees alive on 31st March 1873.	Cost of pitting and planting.	Cost of watering.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
					Cuttings.	Seedlings.						
Mysore ...	545	537	8	1,90,194	49,620	27,184	...	1,94,840	...	..	...	At no expense to Govt.
Hassan ...	606	564	42	1,39,941	3064	14,737	9881	1,47,861	...	...	...	Planted by ryots, the trees when dead to be their property.
Shimoga ...	354	322	32	47,004	1141	5187	2684	50,648	...	709-0-0	709-0-0	
Kaddoor ...	355	309	46	56,097	3668	6891	3792	62,864	63-10-0	...	63-10-0	Planted by ryots for usufruct, except round Chikmuglur.
Chitaldroog...	401	390	11	77,711	3644	1878	3077	81,748	148-6	422-10-4	57.-0-4	Planted some by Govt. some by ryots: who have however no claim to trees or fruit.
Colar ...	352	341	11	69,348	1621	6427	962	76,474	...	...	...	Planted by ryots for usufruct.
Toomkoor ...	436	436	...	77,125	564	76	2305	77,125	...	...	...	No remarks made.
Bangalor ...	472	467	5	1,02,450	14,213	7958	227	1,24,621	...	...	...	Ryots to remove dry branches & enjoy the fruit in return for planting, Govt. lent watercasks for watering in hot weather at some spots.
Total...	3521	3366	155	7,59,870	77,535	50,338	22,928	8,16,181	212-0-0	1172-10-4	1834-10-4	

Return of groves for 1872—73. *Province of Mysore.*

DISTRICT.	Number of trees in groves on 31st March 1872.	Area of acres planted on 31st March 1872.	Number of trees planted out during 1872-73.	Area in acres on 31st March 1873.	At what distance apart.	Transplants or seed sown.	Cost of pitting or ridging.	Cost of watering.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
Mysore	48386	861	27819	878	From 4 ft. to 60 feet.	Transplants	...	...	...	All done by ryots.
Hassan	117888	1122	4769	1196	From 6 ft. to 30 feet.	Transplants	...	...	...	All done by ryots.
Shimoga... ...	4574	7	20	10	12 feet to 40 feet.	...	...	...	...	All done by ryots.
Kaddoor... ...	11447	277	10039	529	Not given.	Transplants	...	...	...	All done by ryots.
Chitaldroog ...	30156	467	5559	594	12 feet to 30 feet.	Transplants	15-0-0	224-11-10	239-11-10	Most done by ryots
Colar	238442	4590	55372	5473	From 2 feet to 30 feet.	Transplants and cuttings	...	...	...	All done by ryots.
Toomkoor ...	40937	623	30487	1114	From 6 feet to 36 feet.	Transplants	...	...	...	All done by ryots.
Bangalore ...	100204	1560	7346	1720	From 3 feet to 19 feet.	Transplants	...	...	...	All done by ryots.
Total...	5,92,034	9507	1,41,411	11,514	From 3 feet to 60 feet.		15-0-0	234-11-10	239-11-10	In most districts the ryots did the work for the usufruct of trees.

Nursery Return for 187273. *Province of Mysore.*

District.	No. of nurseries & total area in acres.	Size of smallest & of largest nursery.	Names of seeds, sown in nurseries.	No. of seedlings ready for distribution.	No. used for Govt. avenues and groves.	Number distributed free.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
	No. A. G. Yds.							
Mysore. ...	3.) 77-3-,,	...	Jacks & mangoes	56	1800	...	...	None.
Hassan. ...	3.) 0-13-69	{15 sq: yards / 18 sq: yards}	Pattanga.	700	500	...	...	None.
Shimoga, ...	2.) 0-30-0	...	Various.	222	130	737	...	None.
Kaddoor. ...	3.) 3-12-0	...	Several varieties	2082	120	...	...	None.
Chitaldroog ...	1.) 0-20-0	...	Mangoes.	580	...	...	...	None.
Colar. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Toomkoor. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Bangalore. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Total. ...	51-28-69	...	...	3640	2550	737	..	

90. These returns show that on the 31st March 1873, there were altogether in the Province, in avenues and groves 15,49,626 trees, being an increase on the previous year of 1,97,722 trees.

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CONTEMPLATED OPERATIONS.

91. The sanctioned work for 1873—74 is

(*a.*) To collect and sell in *Nagar.*—

Teak	15,000	cubic feet.
Jungle	15,000	„ „
Teak poles	1000	„ „
Timber on Ryots holdings (Surveyed lands)	5000	„ „
Sandalwood	212	tons.

In *Mysore.*—

Teak	10,000	cubic feet.
Jungle	30,000	„ „
Branches and poles	400	cartloads
Sandalwood	150	(tons or more?)

In *Hassan.*—

Timber	5000	cubic feet.
Sandalwood	120	tons

In *Nandidroog.*—

Bamboos	50,000	
Sandalwood	100	(tons or more?)

(*b.*) In *Nagar.*—

To extend sandal reserves, and to carry on the plantations of exotics.

(b.) In *Mysore.*—

The extension of the Kakenkoté (teak) and Gurupura (sandal) plantations.

In *Hassan.*—

The extension of the Vijiyapura (timber) and Baktharavalli (teak) plantations: also to extend sandal reserves.

In *Nandidroog.*—

The extension as far as funds will permit of the Kumbarhalli (timber) and all fuel plantations.

(*c.*) In *Nagar.*—

The extension of the Hebbe, and completion of the Hannigerri roads. Demarcation.

In *Hassan.*—

Completion of Bailoor, and Setthalli roads, Building of huts.

In *Nandidroog.*—

Roads in Devaroydroog forests. Demarcation and huts.

In *Mysore.*—

Demarcations, and improvement of forest tracks.

92. Everywhere the District Forests Scheme will be pushed on as far as practicable, and safe.

93. In accordance with orders, I now proceed to report on the manner in which each officer has worked.

94. Captain Jarrett, the Deputy Conservator has worked well and steadily throughout the year. He was promoted from 3rd to 2nd grade Deputy Conservator on the 1st January 1873.

95. Mr. Macpherson, 2nd grade Assistant Conservator has worked very well indeed. His plantation work has been most successful. Both he and Captain Jarrett, in my opinion, deserve credit for the way in which they have overcome several obstacles to the introduction of the District Forest scheme. Mr. Macpherson was compelled by illness to leave his range in February, and did not return till after close of the year. He has passed the Canarese Examination since, and his name will be submitted for promotion.

96. Mr. Ludlow, joined from England, just before the close of the year under report.

97. Mr. Hicks. I regret that I cannot speak as favourably of this officer as I could wish to. Though not wanting in physical energy, his work has not been as good as it ought to be. His subordinates are not worked regularly and systematically. But his chief failing has been in the manner in which his office duties have been conducted, and the late submission of his accounts, the frequent mistakes in which, and their want of accuracy, have thrown much avoidable and vexatious labour on my office, which is otherwise fully occupied. I was compelled to report these failings in Mr. Hicks, during the course of last year, and he has of late improved. Mr. Ludlow will shortly take charge of this range, Mr. Hicks being placed under him in charge of the district forests.

98. Mr. Jellicoe has been careful and regular in his office duties, and energetic out of doors. He, new to the country and language and with a newly raised establishment, had many difficulties to overcome, and will I think prove a good and useful officer.

99. Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Dickinson only joined in December last. Mr. Hutchins is at present in the Conservator's Office, and Mr. Dickinson under the Deputy Conservator in Nagar, and as far as they can yet, have proved themselves able and active.

100. Mr. King, officiating Assistant Conservator has worked very hard and very well in the Plantations. He took over charge from Mr. Hunter in July 1872, and the whole of the work done in these plantations during 1872—73, may fairly be claimed by him as his. He has not been idle, nor has he allowed his subordinates to waste their time, and the plantations, under his charge, have vastly improved. Before he entered the Department in 1870, he had qualified himself in Surveying and in Hindustani, and his name will be submitted for promotion to the grade of Assistant which I think he has fairly earned.

101. During the year, one ranger in Shimoga proved himself unworthy of confidence He is now committed for trial for breach of trust. Another ranger, Chengalroy Naidu in Bangalore was degraded to the position of Mutsuddy for carelessness, and disregard of orders after frequent warnings. A wood yard Mootsuddy convicted of trading in wood was fined Rs. 500 under the Forest Rules and dismissed. The head writer in Mr. Hick's Office was dismissed for gross and constant acts of carelessness.

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102. With the above exceptions, all subordinates are generally well reported on by their superiors.

103. My office establishment was increased by one accountant, whose time is fully occupied. The office duties are still increasing, and had this man not been allowed me, I should not have been able to keep the accounts in order at all. The correspondence returns are given as usual.

	Receipts.	Issues.
English	3,240	3,130
Kanarese	938	725
Total...	4,178	3,855

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

GOVERNMENT SERIES, NO. 21.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Annual Summary of Revenue and Expnditure for the year 1872—73.

PARTICULRS.	Direction.	Nundidroog Range.	Nagar. Range.	Mysore Range.	Hassan Range.	Total.	REMARKS.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	
i Sale of timber brought to Depots { Timber ..	.. .. ..	1152 9 ..	33,765 .. 10	29,237 9 ..	.. .. ..	64,155 2 10	
{ Sandalwood ..	.. .. ..	30,331 15 ..	1,18,348 15 ..	57,781 5 10	31,023 12 3	2,37,486 .. 1	
ii Do. removed by purchasers, &c.	.. .. ..	40 11 10	7522 12 3	134 8 ..	734 15 8	8432 15 9	
iii Duty on foreign timber	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
iv Permit Fees, &c.	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
v Grazing dues	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	
vi Sale of fruits babul pods and other minor forest produce { ..	.. .. ..	... .	5 8 11	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	5 8 11	
vii Do. confiscated &c. timber	.. .. ..	768 13 6	413 5 ..	2461	146 9 ..	3789 11 6	
viii Fines and forfeitures	.. .. ..	... .	825 11 11	104 15 6	40 1 6	970 12 11	
ix Miscellaneous receipts	.. .. ..	... .	83 14 4	138 8 ..	79 8 6	301 14 10	
Collections from District forests	.. .. ..	1377 7 9	198 8 7	401 1 11	139 3 9	2116 6 ..	
	.. .. ..	15,490 1 ..	23,573 1 4	16,847 2 1	3016 8 3	58,923 12 8	
Total Receipts...	.. .. ..	49,161 10 1	1,84,736 14 2	1,07,106 2 4	35,180 10 11	3,76,185 5 6	
EXPENDITURE.							
A. Conservancy and Working.							
i Timber expenses... { Timber	.. .. ..	1853 4 5	6854 5 11	14,737 5 4	3 6 ..	23,448 5 8	
{ Sandalwood	.. .. ..	4730 13 11	11,124 15 10	18,296 .. 11	4292 9 3	38,444 7 11	
ii Purchase of Tools &c.	.. .. ..	... .	7	115 10 6	96 10 ..	219 4 6	
iii Feed and keep of cattle	.. .. ..	... .	774 7 3	680 5 7	.. .. ..	1454 12 10	
iv Rent of leased Forests &c.	.. .. ..	579	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	579	
v Charges in collecting revenue of grass &c. ..	.. .. ..	... .	.. .. ..	100	21	121	
vi Plantations	.. .. ..	11,694 9 6	1070 14 4	2799 10 9	649 13 5	16,215	
vii Forest work	.. .. ..	... .	.. .. ..	251 5 ..	.. .. ..	251 5 ..	
viii Forest survey	.. .. ..	497 15 10	50	1135 8 6	.. .. ..	1683 8 4	
ix Experiments to test the value on timber &c. ..	.. .. ..	... .	60	84 6 ..	.. .. ..	144 6 ..	
x Communications and Buildings	.. .. ..	368 4 ..	2741 6 1	800	19 8 8	3929 2 9	
District forest working Charges	.. .. ..	1331 2 7	2587 .. 5	4731 10 5	759 2 3	9468 15 8	
Total A. Conservancy and Working...	.. .. ..	21,055 2 3	25,270 1 10	43,791 15 ..	5842 1 7	95,959 4 8	
B. Establishment.							
i Salaries	11,948 6 2	14,559 1 10	18,819 14 ..	13,891 14 10	6596 2 4	65,815 7 2	
Deputation and special allowances	113	... .	.. .. ..	42 8 ..	.. .. ..	155 8 ..	
ii Travelling allowances	1734 13 8	3660 10 3	2118 10 4	2528 11 4	1456 12 6	11,499 10 1	
iii Contingencies	1210 2 5	826 8 3	693 4 8	525 8 10	550 15 4	3716 7 6	
Refunds on account of excess credits	.. .. ..	6000	35 .. 6	2 12 ..	.. .. ..	6037 12 6	
Law Charges	.. .. ..	... .	.. .. ..	1307 1 7	.. .. ..	1307 1 7	
District Forest Establishment	.. .. ..	1637 8 ..	3964 1 7	1626 14 7	398 10 1	7627 2 3	
Total B. Establishment.....	15,006 6 3	26,683 12 4	25,540 15 1	19,925 7 2	9002 8 3	96,159 1 1	
Total Expenditure.....	15,006 6 3	47,738 14 7	50,811 .. 11	63,717 6 2	14,844 9 10	1,92,118 5 9	

GOVERNMENT SERIES, NO. 22.

Cr. MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT. *Dr.*

Annual abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of the Forest Department in Mysore, for the year 1872—73.

Year.	Heads of account.	Amount.	Year.	Heads of account.	Amount.
1872—73.	To cash balance in hand on 31st March 1872.	6,464 4 1	1872—73.	By Expenditure of the Department	1,86,080 9 3
	„ Revenue received	3,76,185 5 6		„ Remittances to State Treasuries.	3,76,185 5 6
	„ Remittances from State Treasuries	1,97,603 11 11		„ Repayment of advances ...	1420 8 5
	„ Deposits.	„ „ „		„ Refunds of revenue	6037 12 ...
	„ Advances recovered	„ „ „		„ Balance outstanding on 31st March 1873.	10,529 2 4
	Total Rupees ...	5,80,253 5 6		Total Rupees ...	5,80,253 5 6

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th July 1873.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

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GOVERNMENT SERIES NO. 23.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of Outstandings and Liabilities of the Department on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the year 1872—73.

Divisions.	Departmental Debtor.			Departmental Creditor.			Balance due.			
	At the commencement of the year.	Recoveries in cash & in work done during the year.	At the close of the year.	At the commencement of the year.	Payments made during the year.	At close of the year.	To department outstandings.	By department liabilities.	Remarks.
Nundidroog. ...	...	21,243 7 11	21,243 7 11	1115 9 3	22,876 1 8	23,991 10 11	2748 3 ...	...	
Nagar. ...	...	25,358 4 10	25,358 4 10	3141 5 9	26,401 2 6	29,542 8 3	4184 3 5	...	
Mysore. ...	...	44,644 8 8	44,644 8 8	1749 7 10	45.368 7 3	47,117 15 1	2473 6 5	...	
Hassan. ...	...	6221 10 2	6221 10 2	457 13 3	6887 2 5	7344 15 8	1123 5 6	...	
Total.....	...	97,467 15 7	97,467 15 7	6464 4 1	1,01,532 13 10	1,07,997 1 11	10,529 2 4	...	

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 10th July 1873.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

GOVERNMENT SERIES NO. 28.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Annual Account of Forest Revenue for 1872—73.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Amount of revenue realized in 1872—73.	3,76,185 5 6	Amount disbursed in 1872—73.	1,92,118 5 9
Deduct amount realized on account of previous periods.	3656 13 11	Deduct amount disbursed on account of transactions of former periods. ..	... ...
Balance ...	3,72,528 7 7	Balance. ...	1,92,118 5 9
Outstandings on account of the year. ...	14,519 12 11	Add amount due for transactions during the year under review but not yet disbursed.	... ...
Value of the year's transactions.	3,87,048 4 6	Real cost of the year's transactions ...	1,92,118 5 9

Value of the year's transactions.	3,87,048	4 6
Cost of the year's transactions.	1,92,118	5 9
Balance. ...	1,94,929	14 9
Deduct difference between the value of stock at the commencement and close of the year.	2367	... ...
Net Results of the year. ...	1,92,562	14 9

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE & COORG,
Bangalore 10th July 1873.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Stock account of Quantities and Value of Timber and other Forest produce on hand at the commencement and close of the year 18

DESCRIPTION.	In Depôt on 1st April 1872.		Add received during 1872—73.		Deduct issued or sold during 1872—73.					Remaining in stock on 31st March 1873.	
							Difference.				
	Quantity	Probable Value.	Quantity	Probable Value.	Quantity.	Probable Value.	Amount realized.	Profit.	Loss.	Quantity	Probable Value.
				Timber.							
Nagar Range.	1373	17,849 ,, ,,	1152	14,976 ,, ,,	1707	22,191 ,, ,,	13,772 2 7	,, ,, ,,	8418 13 5	818	10,634 ,, ,,
...od... ...	11	110 ,, ,,	127	1270 ,, ,,	110	1100 ,, ,,	256 4 2	,, ,, ,,	843 11 10	28	280 ,, ,,
...od ...	2011	20,110 ,, ,,	3694	36,940 ,, ,,	2140	21,400 ,, ,,	21,498 15 5	98 15 5	,, ,, ,,	3565	35,650 ,, ,,
...jungle &c.,	81	81 ,, ,,	3155	3155 ,, ,,	1523	1523 ,, ,,	1402 14 ,,	,, ,, ,,	120 2 ,,	1713	1713 ,, ,,
... Total.....	3476	38,150 ,, ,,	8128	56,341 ,, ,,	5480	46,214 ,, ,,	36,930 4 2	98 15 5	9382 11 3	6124	48,277 ,, ,,
... ...	3576	46,488 ,, ,,	73	949 ,, ,,	2302	29,926 ,, ,,	9700 10 11	,, ,, ,,	20,225 5 1	1347	17,511 ,, ,,
...ck wood	36	360 ,, ,,	18	180 ,, ,,	21	210 ,, ,,	445 7 ,,	235 7 ,,	,, ,, ,,	33	330 ,, ,,
Mysore Range ...gle wood ...	3522	35,220 ,, ,,	507	5070 ,, ,,	3074	30,740 ,, ,,	18,140 1 7	,, ,, ,,	12,599 14 5	955	9550 ,, ,,
...k poles	,,	,, ,,	715	715 ,, ,,	544	544 ,, ,,	504 4 ,,	,, ,, ,,	39 12 ,,	171	171 ,, ,,
...nboos	4600	92 ,, ,,	941	18 ,, ,,	4603	92 ,, ,,	40 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	52 ,, ,,	938	18 ,, ,,
Total.....	11,734	82,160 ,, ,,	2254	6932 ,, ,,	* 10,544	61,512 ,, ,,	†28,830 7 6	235 7 ,,	32,916 15 6	3444	27,580 ,, ,,
...gle wood ...	36	360 ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	36	360 ,, ,,
Nundidroog Range ...nboos ...	3100	62 ,, ,,	42,567	850 ,, ,,	42,640	852 ,, ,,	2730 14 3	1878 14 3	,, ,, ,,	3027	60 ,, ,,
Total.....	3136	422 ,, ,,	42,567	850 ,, ,,	42,640	852 ,, ,,	2730 14 3	1878 14 3	,, ,, ,,	3063	420 ,, ,,
...otal Timber.....	18,346	1,20,732 ,, ,,	52,949	64,123 ,, ,,	58,664	1,08,578 ,, ,,	68,491 9 11	2213 4 8	42,299 10 9	12,631	76,277 ,, ,,
	Tons.			**Sandalwood.**							
Naggur Range ... Wood... ...	117	37,440 ,, ,,	243	77,760 ,, ,,	317	1,01,440 ,, ,,	1,16,562 13 2	15,122 13 2	,, ,, ,,	43	13,760 ,, ,,
...ior Wood ...	41	1312 ,, ,,	102	3264 ,, ,,	118	3776 ,, ,,	1785 13 1	,, ,, ,,	1990 2 11	25	800 ,, ,,
Mysore Range ... Wood... ..	28	8960 ,, ,,	350	1,12,000 ,, ,,	146	46,720 ,, ,,	57,470 13 2	10,750 13 2	,, ,, ,,	232	74,240 ,, ,,
...or Wood ..	5	160 ,, ,,	29	928 ,, ,,	23	736 ,, ,,	420 7 ,,	,, ,, ,,	315 9 ,,	11	352 ,, ,,
Hassan Range ... Wood... ..	,,	,, ,, ,,	70	22,400 ,, ,,	70	22,400 ,, ,,	30,777 13 2	8377 13 2	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,
...or Wood ..	,,	,, ,, ,,	13	416 ,, ,,	13	416 ,, ,,	250 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	166 ,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,
Nundidroog Rang... Wood.. ..	12¾	4080 ,, ,,	94¼	30,160 ,, ,,	92	29,440 ,, ,,	30,165 2 8	725 2 8	,, ,, ,,	15	4800 ,, ,,
...or Wood ..	8¼	264 ,, ,,	31	992 ,, ,,	28¼	904 ,, ,,	94 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	810 ,, ,,	11	352 ,, ,,
...wood....	212	52,216 ,, ,,	932¼	2,47,920 ,, ,,	807¼	2,05,832 ,, ,,	2,37,526 14 3	34,976 10 2	3281 11 11	337	94,304 ,, ,,
...otal....	18,558	1,72,948 ,, ,,	5,38,81¼	3,12,043 ,, ,,	59,471¼	3,14,410 ,, ,,	3,06,018 8 2	37,189 14 10	45,581 6 8	12,968	1,70,581 ,, ,,

* I... wood... tion... ing a... last ... the... tion... of th...

† Besides the above 10,768—1—8 rupees' worth of timber included under head "quantity" was supplied free of charge to His Highness the Mahárája.

Average cost per acre for formation and maintenance on whole area planted.

CONSERVATOR ... ICE,
MYSOR...

G. J. VAN
Conservator...

Division.	[illegible]on.	Previous area planted.	Area planted in 1871-72.	Area planted in 1872-73.	Total area planted	Previous cost of formation and maintenance.	Cost of formation and maintenance on area planted in 1871-1872.	Cost of formation on area planted in 1872-73.	Total cost of formation and maintenance on whole area planted.	Amount realized on crops in previous years.	Amount realized on crops in 1871-72.	Amount realized on crops in 1872-73.	Total amount realized on crops.	Total net cost of area planted formation and maintenance.	Average cost per acre for formation and maintenance. In previous years.	Average cost per acre for formation and maintenance. A. in 1872-73.	Average cost per acre for formation in 1872-73.
Nuggur.	[illegible] (teak.)		15	„	15		805	58	863					863	53	4	57
...	S[illegible]		30	„	30		2409	134	2543					2543	80	4	84
...	[illegible]		3	6¼	9¼		230	475	705					705			76
...	A[illegible]dal.)		71	„	71		702	33	735					735			10 4
...	A[illegible]utte.		237	„	237		543	16	559					559			2
...	S[illegible] (Euc.)		4¼	„	4¼		726	170	896					896			396
Mysore.	K[illegible]e (teak.)		„	53	53		*462	1827	2289			76 7 4	76 7 4	2289			37 5 1
...	G[illegible] Sandal.)		„	30	30		406	770	1176					1176			39
...	K[illegible]		„	5	5		„	202	202					202			40
Nundi droog	Ku[illegible]li.(timber)		40	66	106		1117	1639	2756					2756			
...	M[illegible].		„	25	25		„	334	334					334			
...	Che[illegible] Bara Hossa Ha[illegible]uel)		15	46	61		2360	1471	3831					3831			
...	Ja[illegible]alli.		20	15	35		992	592	1584					1584			
...	Ne[illegible]		„	32	32		204	717	921					921			
...	K[illegible]		„	10	10		„	521	521					521			
...	K[illegible]i.		„	25	25		2247	1269	3516					3516			
...	K[illegible]alli.		118	3	121		754	373	1127					1127			
...	Ka[illegible]alli.		9	4	13		537	442	979					979			
...	Ma[illegible]a.		15	44	59		1114	587	1701					1701			
...	App[illegible]		46	21	67		1501	630	2131					2131			
...	Nund[illegible]unes)		„	„	„		„	301	301					301			
...	Sup[illegible] Est[illegible]n Ni[illegible]		„	„	„		„	334	334					334			
	Coll[illegible]eeds Pur[illegible] of Tools and[illegible]dries for ge[illegible]l use.		„	„	„		„	2670	2670					2670			
	Total...		623¼	385¼	1008½		17,109	15,565	32,674			76 7 4	76 7 4	32,674			

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
[illegible]SORE AND COORG,
[illegible]10th July

* Rs. 196 expended in sowing seeds in Forests in 1870-71. included in the sum of Rs. 462.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Capt*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore an

APPENDIX.

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Sketch of the History of the Department since its formation in 1864 *and of its operations.*

Personel of the Department. Officers.

1. The first Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Major A. Hunter, 30th, M. N. I., entered on his duties in January 1864, when also Lieutenant Miller, (who had since October 1863 held the post of Forest Assistant to the Superintendent of Nagar), was appointed Assistant Conservator in Nagar. On the 4th May 1864, I was placed in charge of Ashtagram and Coorg, as first Assistant, but was in February 1865, relieved of the charge of Coorg, which was made over to Mr. C. A. Dobbs, as Third Assistant Conservator. In April 1865 Mr. Madava Rau was appointed Sub Assistant Conservator in Nandidroog. No change took place in the numbers and distribution of officers till the 20th September 1866, when Major Hunter left for England on sick leave, and I was appointed to officiate as Conservator. Mr. Dobbs took my place in Ashtagram, and Mr. Edgar Ludlow was appointed Assistant Conservator in Coorg. Lieutenant Miller having resigned his post, Mr. F. H. Clerk assumed charge of Nagar in January 1867, the Superintendent of the Division having carried on the duties in the interim. Mr. Madava Rau resigned his appointment in October 1866, and Mr. J. H. Hunter took his place.

2. On the 6th December 1867 Major Hunter returned to duty, but resigned his post exactly one month afterwards, and I was again appointed to officiate as Conservator.

3. In October 1868 Mr. F. H. Clerk was transferred as Sub Assistant to Nandidroog, but died en-route of jungle fever. His place was taken by Mr. E. O. R. Clarke. In November 1868, Mr. Dobbs took charge of Nagar, Mr. Ludlow of Ashtagram, and Mr. Hunter, on promotion, went to Coorg.

4. In January 1869, I was confirmed in the Post of Conservator of the fourth class.

5. On the 3rd January 1873, the services of Mr. E. O. R. Clarke were dispensed with, and the executive duties of the range, in addition to my own, were carried on by me till the 1st April 1870, when Mr. W. King was appointed Sub Assistant Conservator, but relieved on the 1st July by Mr. H. R. Ring. Mr. King was reappointed to the Department on the 26th July, and put in charge of the Nandidroog plantations. In March 1871 Mr. Ludlow fell ill, and having made over charge to an Assistant Commissioner, left for England in April. He was afterwards transferred to British Burmah. The Assistant Commissioner was relieved by Mr. King on the 22nd April and Mr. Iver Macpherson (transferred from Burmah,) took charge from Mr. King on the 22nd July 1871.

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6. In Nagar, the Department lost a good officer in April 1871, when Mr. Dobbs, Deputy Conservator, died. The range was made over to an officer of the Public Works Department, till Captain H. C. T. Jarrett v. c., (transferred from the Central Provinces), joined on the 17th July 1871 from on furlough in England.

7. In Nandidroog, Mr. F. C. Hicks, from the Central Provinces, assumed charge on the 13th July 1871, and Mr. Ring was in August transferred to Coorg, vice Mr. Hunter reduced to Sub Assistant Conservator, and brought back to Mysore.

8. Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, the first of the trained assistants sent to Mysore, joined from England on the 22nd November 1871, and was placed on 1st April 1872, in charge of the new Hassan Range which was formed by dividing the Ashtagram Range into two charges, Mysore and Hassan.

9. Mr. Hunter's services were dispensed with by the Government of India, on the 19th July 1872, and Mr. D. E. Hutchins and Mr. F. B. Dickinson joined from England on the 22nd December 1872.

10. During the nine years 1864—65 to 1872—73, the casualties in the Department have been; two officers, dead; three, resigned; one, transferred; and the services of two dispensed with.

11. The Ashtagram Range has during the same time, been at different times under the charge of six officers: Nagar under six; and Nandidroog under five. These frequent changes are to be deplored.

Establishments Controlling.

12. The establishment of Officers has gradually increased from

1. Conservator,
2. Assistant Conservators,
1. Sub Assistant Conservator;

to,

1. Conservator
1. Deputy Conservator
5. Assistant Conservators *
1. Sub Assistant Conservator (Offg. A. C.)

Office.

13. In 1864 the office establishments were fixed at 3 English and 4 Canarese clerks, 10 peons and 3 lascars at an annual cost of Rs. 2604. There are now, including the new District Forest Offices, 12 English and 12 Canarese Clerks: 1 Accountant; 17 peons and 8 lascars at an annual cost of Rs. 12,144.

Conservancy and work.

14. In 1864 the Conservancy and work Establishments were fixed at 8 overseers, 5 Darogahs, 20 Duffadars, 158 peons, 8 Mutsaddies and 27 Gollars; costing altogether Rs. 17,880 per annum. There are now, (including the District Forest Establishments all of which have not yet been entertained,) 10 Rangers, 6 Darogahs, 9 Head Watchers,

* ...usive of Mr. Ludlow, re-transferred to Mysore since his return from on furlough.

329 Forest Watchers, and 107 Mutsaddies, twenty four of whom are practically Assistant Rangers. This Establishment cost altogether Rs. 50,592 a year.

15. Before the formation of the Department, the forests of the three Divisions were worked by the Commissioners on various systems. No common legislation had ever been attempted, and the only rule that obtained pretty generally was one, that a ryot requiring any wood but teak or sandal, was allowed to fell it on payment of a seigniorage of Rs. one per cart-load. But to this rule there were local exceptions.

Legislation. No systematic legislation prior to formation of Department.

In Ashtagram, though a woodyard had been established before the Forest Department was formed, traders were allowed to remove teak from the forests on a stump fee of *annas eight* (8) *per tree*. One of the first duties I had to perform as Assistant was the examination of claims set up by holders of such ruinous permits, and they were all settled and withdrawn.

16. The first thing that the newly appointed Officers had to do, was to make themselves acquainted with the forests they were to work. Major Hunter examined the varying systems obtaining in the three divisions, and in 1865 the first Mysore Forest Rules were issued under Act VII of 1865. They contained two lists of trees which were declared to be "*Reserved*" under certain conditions. The first included 15 kinds of trees which were declared to be absolutely the property of Government. No one either ryot or trader was allowed to fell such, wherever growing, except on license and payment of certain fixed rates. The second list exhibited the names of 27 other kinds of trees, reserved from the trader but given free to the ryot for his own use, on the condition that such trees grew within the limits of his own talukh. All kinds of trees not named in these two lists were free to ryots, and might be felled by the trader on payment of Rs. one per bandy-load. Under Section 8, felling of any kind, in certain places might be prohibited by the Commissioners of Divisions: and under other sections the necessity of obtaining passports for the removal of timber and bamboos was enforced; and ryots found trading in wood given them free, or at reduced rates were liable to punishment. Several forest offences, such as the destruction of saplings, felling and burning jungle for cultivation, and collecting minor forest products without permission, were also prohibited under penalties.

Forest Rules introduced.

Felling of trees might be prohibited.

17. The utmost punishment provided under Act VII, was a fine of Rs. 50, and the confiscation of the knife or axe of the offender. This mild penalty gave rise to the idea that the Government attached but little importance to the commission of forest offences.

Penalties too mild.

18. In 1866, the Department had the advantage of being visited and its work inspected by Dr. Brandis, Inspector General of forests. One result of his visit was, that a new set of Forest Rules was drawn up, and after sanction by the Government of India, came into force on the 1st April 1869.

New Forest Rules introduced.

19. These rules provided for the formation of State, Village and District Forests. They greatly enhanced the powers of Forest Officers within the limits of the State Forests, and permitted them to summarily arrest an offender, and to take him

before the nearest Magistrate. The State Forests were placed under the sole management of the Department, while the District Forests were left entirely to the working and Conservancy of the Revenue authorities, with one exception, that all reserved trees, (the number of which was now reduced to 9), growing anywhere on Government land, could be sold only by the Forest Department. Executive forest officers were required to report to the Revenue authorities the state of these District Forests, and to bring to their notice any irregularities that occurred in them. The Conservator was also empowered to undertake any operations, which he might think requisite, in such forests. The small establishment at his disposal, and the other varied duties of the Department effectually prevented any supervision, and the District Forests were perforce left entirely to the Revenue authorities who worked them on the license system.

Scale of punishments raised.

20. The most noticeable features of the rules was, that the punishments, for forest offences, were made far more severe. Offenders now became liable to a fine of Rs. 500, or imprisonment for six months. All vehicles, animals, and implements used in the commission of an offence, were made liable to seizure and confiscation.

Wood how obtained.

21. Ryots were allowed unreserved wood and bamboos, free of duty, for agricultural purposes, but had to pay a duty of Rs. one per cart-load for wood for housebuilding purposes. The manner in which licenses were to be issued and returned, was laid down, and traders were still required to pay for trees of all kinds. The Chief Commissioner was empowered to set off Village Forests, and also to exempt any talukh from the operations of the Forest Rules.

Rules already becoming obsolete.

22. These rules were in many respects better than those they superseded, but they are now falling behind the requirements of the Province. As the District Authorities had no establishments to enable them to protect the forests under their nominal charge, they were to all intents and purposes neglected. The rule by which Shaikdars were allowed to grant licenses, was found to have worked great waste. During 1871—72, this power was withdrawn, from both Amildars and Shaikdars as a preparatory step to the introduction of the District Forests scheme; the main feature of which is the gradual abolition of the license system, and the supply of wood from depôts to all comers. This scheme has been sanctioned as an experiment, and its working entrusted to the Forest Officers.

23. Many sections of the rules are virtually suspended, and it will be necessary shortly to submit a draft of revised rules.

Notifications issued on various points.

24. From time to time notifications have been issued on various points. The most important of these was No. 136 of the 13th July 1870, which conferred on ryots, paying land cundayem, the absolute right over all trees growing on their holdings, provided that the trees were planted by their ancestors or by themselves or by former holders of the land, from whom the right of occupation had been bought by the present incumbent. Till the issue of this rule, every ryot paid a seigniorage of Rs. one per cart-load for all wood felled by him on his own land, though he might himself have planted and nurtured the trees. He has now simply to show his right to the tree, and obtain a free passport for its removal should he wish to sell it, or carry it elsewhere.